SUCCESS

考研英语

阅读决胜100篇

社科赛斯教育集团 主编

张兵 编著

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前言

阅读理解在考研英语试卷中占50%的分值，一直是考研英语的重中之重，正所谓“得阅读者得天下”。那么，对于阅读部分的复习，如何才能达到最佳效果呢？要想提高阅读部分的成绩，首先要明确它所考查的能力：词汇辨识能力、难句分析能力、结构把握能力以及题型剖析能力。只有兼备以上这四种能力，才能使阅读问题得到彻底解决，才能使记忆与理解达到最高的效率和最佳的效果。

鉴于此，社科赛斯教育集团适时推出了这本书。本书的编写遵循“贴近真题、夯实基础、提升技能”原则，旨在从词、句、篇章、解题4个方面全面提升考生的阅读基本功和解题能力。

在艰苦的备考路上，勇气固然不可或缺，而好的参考资料和学习方法可以起到锦上添花的作用。

笔者建议考生在备考前期(4月—6月)，每周进行三篇基础篇阅读训练，重点了解阅读题型，扩大阅读词汇；备考中期(7月—9月)，每周完成三篇提高篇阅读，熟悉出题人思路，积累解题技巧；备考后期(10月—12月)，每周进行四篇强化篇阅读训练，夯实之前积累的阅读基础，强化解题技巧，稳步提升阅读能力。

在阅读练习材料的选择上，前期和中期应以本书中的篇章为主，而中期和后期则应逐步结合真题进行练习。在备考的冲刺阶段，英语(二)考生还可以选择《考研英语(二)全真模拟6套卷》模拟实战，检验学习效果。

本书在设计和编写方面具有以下主要特点。

一、精心选材、贴近大纲

本书根据考研英语(一)和英语(二)最新考试大纲编写，文章选材充分保证了典型性和全面性，力求使每一篇文章都适合精读，真正突出“精选”的概念。所选文章内容丰富，题材广泛，涵盖社会生活、文化教育、商业经济以及科学技术等领域，旨在帮助考生拓宽知识面，并且熟悉真题的思维模式。

二、解析详尽、深入透彻

文章编排由易到难、分级递进，按难度分成三部分：基础篇、提高篇和强化篇。每篇文章都有详细解释，包括篇章结构分析、试题解析、词汇注释、难句解析及全文翻译。篇章结构分析简洁明了，试题解析详尽深入，词汇注释精确到位，难句分析深入透彻，全文翻译准确流畅，旨在帮助考生全方位透析每篇阅读，全面提升解题技巧和阅读基本功。

三、试题编制契合规律

每篇文章后的试题编制都紧扣真题的命题规律和命题趋势，题型全面，知识点把握准确。解析题目时，首先点出题型，然后进行回文定位，指出题干的信号词或信号句，最后详细阐明正确项的

正确性以及干扰项的错误之处。这样使读者知其所以然，便于读者准确掌握各类题型的解题思路及方法。

由于时间仓促，且本书仍在探索求新、不断完善阶段，书中难免有纰漏瑕疵之处，敬请广大读者明鉴厘正。

漫漫考研路，唯有不断奋斗，战胜自我，方能迎接最终的辉煌！

编者

二零一九年三月于北京



第一部分　基础篇

Text 1

Sport is heading for an indissoluble marriage with television and the passive spectator will enjoy a private paradise. All of this will be in the future of sport. The spectator (the television audience) will be the priority and professional clubs will have to readjust their structures to adapt to the new reality: sport as a business.

The new technologies will mean that spectators will no longer have to wait for broadcasts by the conventional channels. <u>They</u> will be the ones who decide what to see. And they will have to pay for it. In the United States the system of the future has already started: pay-as-you-view. Everything will be offered by television and the spectator will only have to choose. The review *Sports Illustrated* recently published a full profile of the life of the supporter at home in the middle of the next century. It explained that the consumers would be able to select their view of the match on a gigantic, flat screen occupying the whole of one wall, with images of a clarity which cannot be foreseen at present; they could watch from the trainer's bench, from the stands just behind the batter in a game of baseball or from the helmet of the star player in an American football game. And at their disposal will be the same options the producer of the recorded program has: to select replays, to choose which camera to use and to decide on the sound—whether to hear the public, the players, the trainer and so on.

Many sports executives, largely too old and too conservative to feel at home with the new technologies, will believe that sport must control the expansion of television coverage in order to survive and ensure that spectators attend matches. They do not even accept the evidence which contradicts their view: while there is more basketball than ever on television, for example, it is also certain that basketball is more popular than ever.

It is also the argument of these sports executives that television is harming the modest teams. This is true, but the future of those teams is also modest. They have reached their ceiling. It is the law of the market. The great events continually attract larger audiences.

The world is being constructed on new technologies so that people can make the utmost use of their time and, in their home, have access to the greatest possible range of recreational activities. Sport will have to adapt itself to the new world. The most visionary executives go further. Their philosophy is: rather than see television take over sport, why not have sports take over television?

1．What does the writer mean by the use of the phrase "an indissoluble marriage" in the first paragraph?

[A] Sport is combined with television.　　[B] Sport controls television.

[C] Television dictates sport.　　[D] Sport and television will go their own ways.

2．What does "They" in Line 2, Para. 2 stand for?

[A] Broadcasts.　　[B] Channels.　　[C] Spectators.　　[D] Technologies.

3. How do many sports executives feel with the new technologies?

[A] They are too old to do anything.

[B] They feel ill at ease.

[C] They feel completely at home.

[D] Technologies can go hand in hand with sport.

4. What is going to be discussed in the following paragraphs?

[A] The philosophy of visionary executives.

[B] The process of television taking over sport.

[C] Television coverage expansion.

[D] An example to show how sport has taken over television.

5. What might be the appropriate title of this passage?

[A] The Arguments of Sports Executives.

[B] The Philosophy of Visionary Executives

[C] Sport and Television in the 21st Century

[D] Sports: A Business

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕体育与电视的关系展开论述。

第一段：开门见山地提出体育与电视关系日益密切的客观事实，并指出体育的商业化将使电视观众享有更多的主动权。

第二段：以美国“付费收看”的新技术系统为例，通过引用《体育画报》的相关报道具体描述了电视观众未来收看体育赛事的情况及其所享有的特权。

第三、四段：论述了许多体育项目主管对新技术与电视的排斥和忧虑，并分别就他们的两种观点作出反驳。

第五段：引用有远见的主管的观点，再次强调体育需要适应由新技术带来的变革。

试题解析

1. 作者在第一段中使用短语“an indissoluble marriage”想要表达什么意思？

[A] 体育和电视结合在一起。

[B] 体育控制电视。

[C] 电视支配体育。

[D] 体育和电视将各行其道。

【答案】A，词汇题。根据题干信息定位到文章第一句。该句的意思是“体育正朝着和电视结成密不可分的婚姻前进”，[A]项中的is combined with和短语中的marriage是同义改写，故[A]项为正确答案。

2. 第二段第二行中的“They”指代什么？

[A] 广播节目。 [B] 频道，途径。 [C] 观众。 [D] 技术。

【答案】C，词汇题。根据题干信息定位到第二段第二句。They可以指代上一句提到的四个复数名词，即channels，broadcasts，spectators和technologies。由第二句中的定语从句引导词who可知They指代的是人，四个选项中只有spectators(观众)是人，故[C]项为正确答案。

3. 对于新技术，许多体育主管的感受是怎样的？

[A] 他们年纪太大而不能做任何事情。

[B] 他们感到不自在。

[C] 他们感到非常自在。

[D] 技术可与体育携手共进。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信号词sports executives和new technologies定位到第三段首句。根据双逗号之间的内容too…to feel at home with the new technologies(太……而不能对新技术感到自在)，可知[B]项为正确答案。[B]中的feel ill at ease对应文中too…to feel at home，同时排除[C]项。[A]项过于绝对且违背常理，可直接排除。[D]项中的go hand in hand属于无中生有。

4.　接下来的段落将讨论什么？

[A] 有远见的主管的观点。　　　　[B] 电视控制体育的过程。

[C] 电视覆盖面的扩大。　　　　[D] 举例说明体育是如何控制电视的。

【答案】D，推理题。本题是篇章推理题。问文章上文的主要内容时，答案一般从文章第一句中找；问文章下文的主要内容时，答案一般从文章最后一句中找。本题答案应该从文章最后一句中找。最后一句引用有远见的主管的观点，指出应该由体育去控制电视。所以下文作者应该举例来证明这个观点，故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项的内容在最后一句中已经表达清楚，下文无须重复。根据最后一句中的rather than可排除[B]项。[C]项最后一句没有提及，故可排除。

5.　下列哪项可能是本文的合适标题？

[A] 体育主管的论据　　　　[B] 有远见的主管的观点

[C] 21世纪的体育和电视　　　　[D] 体育：一种商业

【答案】C，主旨题。本文主要围绕体育与电视的关系展开论述。sport和television贯穿全文，为文章主旨词，应该在文章题目中有所体现，四个选项中只有[C]项同时包含这两个词，故为正确答案。

词汇注释

head for 向……方向前进，驶向
dissolve [di'zɔlv] *v.* 溶解，融化；解散
passive ['pæsiv] *a.* 消极的，被动的
spectator ['spekteitə] *n.* 观众，旁观者
paradise ['pærədais] *n.* 天堂，乐园
priority [prai'ɔriti] *n.* 在先，居前；优先(权)，优先考虑的事
adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *v.* 调整，调节，校准；(使)适应
adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.* (使)适应，(使)适合；修改，改编
reality [ri'æliti] *n.* 现实，实际；真实
conventional [kən'venʃənl] *a.* 普通的，常规的；传统的，符合习俗的
channel ['tʃænl] *n.* 海峡，航道；[常*pl.*] 渠道，途径；频道
offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)
review [ri'vju:] *n./v.* 复习，温习；审查，复查，回顾；评论；检阅
illustrate ['iləstreit] *vt.* 说明，阐明；给……作插图说明
profile ['prəufail] *n.* 侧面，侧面像；轮廓，外形；简介，概况
gigantic [dʒai'gæntik] *a.* 巨大的，庞大的
clarity ['klæriti] *n.* 清楚，明晰
at present 目前
bench [bentʃ] *n.* 长凳，长椅
helmet ['helmit] *n.* 头盔，钢盔
at sb.'s disposal 任由某人处置
option ['ɔpʃən] *n.* 选择，选择权
conservative [kən'sə:vətiv] *a.* 保守的，守旧的
feel at home/feel at ease 感到自在
expansion [iks'pænʃən] *n.* 扩大，扩展；膨胀
survive [sə'vaiv] *v.* 幸存；幸免于，从(困境等)中挺过来
ensure [in'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证，担保，确保
contradict [kɔntrə'dikt] *vt.* 反驳，否认；与……发生矛盾，与……抵触
argument ['ɑ:gju:mənt] *n.* 争论，争吵；理由，论据
modest ['mɔdist] *a.* 谦虚的，谦逊的；适中的，适度的
construct [kən'strʌkt] *vt.* 建造，构筑；创立
utmost ['ʌtməust] *a.* 极度的，最大的；*n.* 极限，极度，最大可能
have access to有机会或权力得到(进入、接近、使用)
recreation [rekri'eiʃən] *n.* 消遣，娱乐
visionary ['viʒənri] *a.* 有远见的；幻想的
philosophy [fi'lɔsəfi] *n.* 哲学；哲理；人生哲学，人生观
rather than 而不是
take over 接收，接管
be combined with 和……结合在一起
dictate [dik'teit] *v.* 口授，口述；命令，支配
appropriate [ə'prəupriət] *a.* 适当的，恰当的

难句解析

1. It explained that the consumers would be able to select their view of the match on a gigantic, flat screen occupying the whole of one wall, with images of a clarity which cannot be foreseen at present; they could watch from the trainer's bench, from the stands just behind the batter in a game of baseball or from the helmet of the star player in an American football game.

【结构分析】本句的主干是It explained that the consumers…; they…，that后面的宾语从句由两个以分号连接的并列分句组成。第一个并列分句的主干为the consumers would be able to select their view (of the match)，介词短语on a gigantic, flat screen作状语，现在分词短语occupying the whole of one wall和介词短语with images of a clarity作后置定语修饰screen，clarity后面跟一个定语从句which…present对其进行修饰。第二个并列分句的主干为they could watch，后面三个并列的介词短语作状语：from…bench, from…baseball or from…game。

2. And at their disposal will be the same options the producer of the recorded program has: to select replays, to choose which camera to use and to decide on the sound—whether to hear the public, the players, the trainer and so on.

【结构分析】本句是一个表系主倒装结构。at their disposal为表语，will be为系动词，the same options为主语，options后面跟一个定语从句the…has对其进行修饰。冒号后面三个并列的不定式to select…, to choose…and to decide…sound对options进行补充说明，破折号后面的复合不定式whether to hear…on对decide on the sound进行补充说明。

3. Many sports executives, largely too old and too conservative to feel at home with the new technologies, will believe that sport must control the expansion of television coverage in order to survive and ensure that spectators attend matches.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Many sports executives will believe that…，双逗号之间的形容词短语largely…technologies对Many sports executives进行补充说明，that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为sport must control the expansion (of television coverage)，不定式in order to survive and ensure that…作目的状语。

全文翻译

体育正朝着与电视密不可分的关系发展，被动的观众将享受到一个私人的乐园。所有的这一切将在未来的体育中实现。观众(电视观众)将享有优先权，并且职业俱乐部将不得不重新调整结构来适应新的现实：体育成为一种商业。

这些新技术将意味着观众不再需要等待由传统频道播放的广播节目。他们将自己决定观看的内容，并为此付费。在美国，一个名为“付费收看”的未来系统已经开始应用。电视提供所有内容，观众只需作出选择。评论性杂志《体育画报》最近刊登了一篇关于22世纪中期系统使用者家庭生活全貌的文章。文章解释说，消费者将能够在一个巨大的平面银幕上选择自己观看比赛的视角，该屏幕占据了整个墙壁，画面的清晰度也是目前难以预测的。观众可以从教练席的角度观看比赛，也可以从正后方看台的角度观看棒球比赛，或者从明星球员头盔上方的角度观看橄榄球比赛。观众将自由支配与节目录制者拥有的相同选择权：选择回放，选择使用哪部摄像机以及决定听哪种声音——是否要听现场观众、运动员或教练等人员的声音。

许多体育主管年事已高并且过于保守，对新技术感到不自在。他们认为体育必须控制电视覆盖面的扩张以维持自身的存续并确保观众到现场观看比赛。他们甚至拒绝接受与其观点相矛盾的事实：比如，虽然电视上播出的篮球比赛比以前更多了，但是可以确定的是篮球比赛比以往更受欢迎了。

这些体育项目主管还认为电视正在伤害中庸的球队。这是事实，但是这些球队的未来也是平庸

的。他们已经到达了极限。这是市场规律。重大赛事会不断地吸引更多的观众。

世界正在新技术的基础上重构，以便人们能够最大限度地利用自己的时间，足不出户就可以享受到最大可能范围内的娱乐活动。体育将不得不适应这个新世界。最有远见的体育项目主管更加激进。他们的观点是：与其看着电视控制体育，为什么不让体育控制电视呢？

Text 2

Less than 40 years ago in the United States, it was common to change a one-dollar bill for a dollar's worth of silver. That is because the coins were actually made of silver. But those days are gone. There is no silver in today's coins. When the price of the precious metal rises above its face value as money, the metal will become more valuable in other uses. Silver coins are no longer in circulation because the silver in coins is worth much more than their face value. A silver firm could find that it is cheaper to obtain silver by melting down coins than by buying it on the commodity markets. Coins today are made of an alloy of cheaper metals.

Gresham's Law, named after Sir Thomas Gresham, argues that "good money" is driven out of circulation by "bad money". Good money differs from bad money because it has higher commodity value.

Gresham lived in the 16th century in England where it was common for gold and silver coins to be debased. Governments did this by mixing cheaper metals with gold and silver. The governments could thus make a profit in coinage by issuing coins that had less precious metal than the face value indicated. Because different mixings of coins had different amounts of gold and silver, even though they bore the same face value, some coins were worth more than others as commodities. People who dealt with gold and silver could easily see the difference between the "good" and the "bad" money. Gresham observed that coins with a higher content of gold and silver were kept rather than being used in exchange, or were melted down for their precious metal. In the mid-1960s when the U.S. issued new coins to replace silver coins, Gresham's Law went right in action.

1. Why was it possible for Americans to use a one-dollar bill for a dollar's worth of silver?

   [A] Because there was a lot of silver in the United States.

   [B] Because money was the medium of payment.

   [C] Because coins were made of silver.

   [D] Because silver was considered worthless.

2. Today's coins in the United States are made of ______.

   [A] some precious metals　　[B] silver and some precious metals

   [C] various expensive metals　　[D] some inexpensive metals

3. What is the difference between "good money" and "bad money"?

   [A] They are circulated in different markets.

   [B] They are issued in different face values.

   [C] They are made of different amounts of gold and silver.

   [D] They have different uses.

4. The word "debased" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means______.

   [A] debated　　[B] degraded　　[C] abolished　　[D] appreciated

5. What was the purpose of the governments issuing new coins by mixing cheaper metals with gold and silver in the 16th century?
   [A] They wanted to reserve some gold and silver for themselves.
   [B] There was neither enough gold nor enough silver.
   [C] New coins were easier to be made.
   [D] They could make money.

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕金属钱币的演变展开论述。
第一段：指出钱币从由贵金属制造到由廉价金属制造的演变。
第二段：引出格雷欣法则——“劣币”取代“良币”。
第三段：阐明了格雷欣法则产生的背景。

试题解析

1. 为什么美国人可以用一美元钞票兑换价值一美元的银币？
   [A] 因为美国有大量的银。 [B] 因为钱是支付媒介。
   [C] 因为钱币是银制造的。 [D] 因为银被认为是没有价值的。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信号词use a one-dollar bill for a dollar's worth of silver先定位到第一段首句。根据第二句中的That is because可以确定答案在because之后，[C]项是because后的内容，故为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及。[B]项虽然是事实，但文中未提及。[D]项中的worthless和文中的precious相矛盾。

2. 美国现在的钱币是由______制成的。
   [A] 一些贵金属 [B] 银和一些贵金属
   [C] 各种贵金属 [D] 一些廉价金属

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词Today's coins先定位到第一段第四句(There is no silver in today's coins)和最后一句(Coins today are made of an alloy of cheaper metals)。根据最后一句，可知[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项中的precious，[B]项中的silver和precious，以及[C]项中的expensive均与文中的no silver和cheaper相矛盾。

3. “良币”和“劣币”的区别是什么？
   [A] 它们在不同的市场上流通。 [B] 它们以不同的面值发行。
   [C] 它们由不同含量的金银制成。 [D] 它们拥有不同的用途。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信号词the difference between “good money” and “bad money” 定位到第二段第二句，题干中的difference对应该句中的differ from。根据该句可知，“良币”和“劣币”的区别在于它具有更高的商品价值(higher commodity value)。从第三段第四句(Because different mixings of coins had different amounts of gold and silver…some coins were worth more than others as commodities)可知，更高的金银含量意味着更高的商品价值。由此可知，“良币”和“劣币”的区别在于金银含量的不同，故[C]项为正确答案。[A]和[D]项文中未提及。[B]项与文中的they bore the same face value相矛盾。

4. “debased”一词(第三段第二行)最有可能的意思是______。
   [A] 争论 [B] 使降级，使(品质)降低
   [C] 废除 [D] 欣赏；感激

【答案】B，词汇题。对词义的理解应依赖上下文。“debased”出现在第三段第一句。第二句中的Governments did this指的就是debase gold and silver coins，由后面的by mixing cheaper metals with gold and silver可知，debase gold and silver coins指的是“使金银钱币的品质(价值)降低”，四个选项中只有[B]项符合上下文语境，故为正确答案。

5. 16世纪政府发行由廉价金属和金银混合制成的新钱币的目的是什么？

[A] 他们想为自己储备金银。　　[B] 没有足够的金银。

[C] 新钱币更容易制造。　　[D] 他们可以赚钱。

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词16th century和issuing coins定位到第三段第三句。[D]项中的make money是文中make a profit的同义改写，故为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[C]项文中均未提及。

词汇注释

silver ['silvə] *n.* 银；银器，银币
coin [kɔin] *n.* 硬币，钱币
circulation [ˌsəːkju'leiʃən] *n.* 循环；流通
obtain [əb'tein] *vt.* 获得，得到
melt [melt] *v.* 融化，熔化；(使)消散，(使)逐渐消失
commodity [kə'mɔditi] *n.* 商品，货物
argue ['ɑːgjuː] *v.* 争论，争吵；主张，认为
differ from 和……不同
debase [di'beis] *v.* 使贬值，降低(品质)
coinage ['kɔinidʒ] *n.* 造币；货币制度；钱币
issue ['iʃu] *v.* 颁布，发行；流出，发出
precious ['preʃəs] *a.* 珍贵的，贵重的，宝贵的
indicate ['indikeit] *vt.* 指示；表明
bear [beə] *vt.* 忍受，忍耐；负担，承担；带有，怀有
deal with 处理，应付
rather than 而不是
exchange [iks'tʃeindʒ] *vt.* 交换，互换；兑换；*n.* 交换，互换；兑换
replace [ri'pleis] *vt.* 代替，取代；更换，调换
degrade [di'greid] *vt.* 使降级，使(品质)降低
appreciate [ə'priːʃieit] *vt.* 重视，赏识；为……表示感激
reserve [ri'zəːv] *vt.* 保留，留存，储备；预订

难句解析

1. Gresham lived in the 16th century in England where it was common for gold and silver coins to be debased.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Gresham lived，介词短语in the 16th century作时间状语，介词短语in England作地点状语。England后面跟一个where引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句是一个it be *adj.* for sb. to do句型。

2. The governments could thus make a profit in coinage by issuing coins that had less precious metal than the face value indicated.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The governments could make a profit，介词短语in coinage作地点状语，介词短语by issuing coins作方式状语，coins后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，该定语从句中包含一个than引导的比较状语从句the face value indicated。

3. Gresham observed that coins with a higher content of gold and silver were kept rather than being used in exchange, or were melted down for their precious metal.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Gresham observed that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主语是coins，介词短语with…silver作后置定语修饰coins，后面跟两个并列的谓语成分：were…exchange和were…metal。

全文翻译

近40年前，在美国用一美元钞票兑换价值一美元的银币是件平常的事。那是因为钱币实际上是由银制成的。但是那个年代已经一去不复返了。现在的钱币中已经不含银了。当贵金属的价格超过它作为货币的面值时，它用于其他方面就会更有价值。银币不再流通是因为钱币中的银要比它的面值更值钱。银制品公司会发现通过熔化钱币来获得银要比从商品市场上直接购买更便宜。现在的钱币是由廉价金属的合金制成的。

以托马斯·格雷欣爵士命名的格雷欣法则认为，“良币”会被“劣币”驱逐出流通领域。良币不同于劣币，因为它拥有更高的商品价值。

格雷欣生活在16世纪的英格兰，当时在英格兰，降低金银币的成色是很平常的事。政府将廉价金属和金银混合来降低金银币的成色。这样，政府便可通过发行贵金属含量低于其票面价值的钱币来从造币中获取利润。由于混合方式不同的钱币拥有不同的金银含量，即使它们的面值相同，某些钱币的商品价值还是要高于其他钱币。从事金银交易的人可以很容易辨别“良币”和“劣币”之间的区别。格雷欣发现金银含量高的钱币会被保留下来而不是用于交换，或者被熔化来提炼其中的贵金属。20世纪60年代中期，美国发行了新的钱币来取代银币，格雷欣法则得以验证。

Text 3

Names have gained increasing importance in the competitive world of higher education. As colleges strive for market share, they are looking for names that project the image they want or reflect the changes they hope to make. Trenton State College, for example, became the College of New Jersey nine years ago when it began raising admissions standards and appealing to students from throughout the state.

“All I hear in higher education is, brand, brand, brand,” said Tim Westerbeck, who specializes in branding and is managing director of Lipman Hearne, a marketing firm based in Chicago that works with universities and other nonprofit organizations. “There has been a sea change over the last 10 years. Marketing used to be almost a dirty word in higher education.”

Not all efforts at name changes are successful, of course. In 1997, the New School for Social Research became New School University to reflect its growth into a collection of eight colleges, offering a list of majors that includes psychology, music, urban studies and management. But New Yorkers continued to call it the New School.

Now, after spending an undisclosed sum on an online survey and a marketing consultant’s creation of “naming structures”“brand architecture” and “identity systems”, the university has come up with a new name: the New School. Beginning Monday, it will adopt new logos (标识)，banners, business cards and even new names for the individual colleges, all to include the words “the New School”.

Changes in names generally reveal significant shifts in how a college wants to be perceived. In altering its name from Cal State, Hayward, to Cal State, East Bay, the university hoped to project its expanding role in two mostly suburban countries east of San Francisco.

The University of Southern Colorado, a state institution, became Colorado State University at Pucblo two years ago, hoping to highlight many internal changes, including offering more graduate programs and setting higher admissions standards.

Beaver College turned itself into Arcadia University in 2001 for several reasons: to break the connection with its past as a women’s college, to promote its growth into a full-fledged(完全成熟的)

university and officials acknowledged, to eliminate some jokes about the college's old name on late-night television and "morning zoo" radio shows.

Many college officials said changing a name and image could produce substantial results. At Arcadia, in addition to the rise in applications, the average student's test score has increased by 60 points, Juli Roebeck, an Arcadia spokeswoman, said.

1. Which of the following is NOT the reason for colleges to change their names?
   [A] They prefer higher education competition.
   [B] They try to gain advantage in market share.
   [C] They want to project their image.
   [D] They hope to make some changes.

2. It is implied that one of the most significant changes in higher education in the past decade is ______.
   [A] the brand　　[B] the college names
   [C] the concept of marketing　　[D] the list of majors

3. The phrase "come up with" (Line 2, Para. 4) probably means ______.
   [A] catch up with　　[B] deal with
   [C] put forward　　[D] come to the realization

4. The case of name changing from Cal State, Hayward to Cal State, East Bay indicates that the university ______.
   [A] is perceived by the society　　[B] hopes to expand its influence
   [C] prefers to reform its teaching programs　　[D] expects to enlarge its campus

5. According to the spokeswoman, the name change of Beaver College ______.
   [A] turns out very successful　　[B] fails to attain its goal
   [C] has eliminated some jokes　　[D] has transformed its status

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于美国高校竞相更名现象的文章。

第一段：指出美国高校更名风潮的兴起及其原因。

第二段：通过引用Tim Westerbeck的评论指出品牌营销在高等教育领域愈加受到重视。

第三至八段：分别列举了社会研究新学院、加州州立大学海沃德分校、南科罗拉多大学以及比福学院的更名事件。

试题解析

1. 下列哪一项不是院校更名的原因?
   [A] 他们更喜欢高等教育的竞争。　　[B] 他们试图在市场份额中取得优势。
   [C] 他们想突显自身形象。　　[D] 他们希望做出一些改变。

【答案】A，判断题。根据出题顺序和题干中的信号词the reason定位到第一段第二句：As colleges strive for market share, they are looking for names that project the image they want or reflect the changes they hope to make。as是表示原因的强逻辑词汇，所以strive for market share是学校更名的一个原因，即[B]项是学校更名的一个原因。此外，that引导的定语从句中也说明了学校更名的另外两个原因：project the image they want和reflect the changes they hope to make，即[C]项和[D]项是学校更名的另外两个原因。[A]项中的prefer属于无中生有，而且[A]项也不符合常理，因此[A]为正确答案。

2. 文章暗示，过去十年里高等教育最显著的变化之一是______。

[A] 品牌　[B] 大学校名　[C] 营销观念　[D] 专业目录

【答案】C，推理题。根据题干中的信号词one of the most significant changes和in the past decade定位到第二段倒数第二句：There has been a sea change over the last 10 years。文章下一句对a sea change进行解释说明：Marketing used to be almost a dirty word in higher education。根据used to[过去常常做某事(现在已经不做了)]可以推断，a sea change就是marketing在高等教育领域里的地位变化。因此[C]项为正确答案。

[A]项是[C]项的具体内容之一，过于片面。[B]项是近期现象，而非过去十年间的显著变化。[D]项属于无中生有。

3. 短语"come up with"(第四段第二行)的意思可能是______。

[A] 赶上　[B] 处理　[C] 提出　[D] 意识到

【答案】C，词汇题。come up with出现在第四段第一句，这句话的意思是：如今，在花费了一笔未公开的资金进行在线调查以及聘请一位营销顾问创建"命名体系""品牌架构"和"身份系统"后，这所大学提出了一个新名字：新学院。四个选项中[A]和[B]项均不符合语境，可以排除。[D]项后面不能跟宾语，可直接排除。[C]项符合语境，为正确答案。

4. 加州州立大学海沃德分校更名为加州州立大学东湾分校的例子表明该校______。

[A] 得到了社会的认知　[B] 希望扩大其影响力

[C] 愿意改革其教学项目　[D] 希望扩大校园

【答案】B，例证题。通常来说，举例是为了证明一个观点。文章第五段举Cal State的例子就是为了证明该段第一句提出的观点：Changes in names generally reveal significant shifts in how a college wants to be perceived(更名通常可以显示大学在希望获得社会认知方面上的重大转变)。也就是说，学校更名是为了扩大社会影响力。此外，该段第二句后半部分：the university hoped to project its expanding role…也说明了该校改名是为了扩大影响力。因此[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项是对原文的曲解，原文强调的核心词是shifts。[C]项中的teaching programs和[D]项中的campus均属于无中生有。

5. 根据女发言人，比福学院的更名______。

[A] 结果是非常成功的　[B] 未能实现其目标

[C] 消除了一些笑话　[D] 改变了其地位

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的信号词spokeswoman定位到文章最后一句：At Arcadia, in addition to the rise in applications, the average student's test score has increased by 60 points, Juli Roebeck, an Arcadia spokeswoman, said(阿卡狄亚大学的一名女发言人Juli Roebeck说，不仅申请就读阿卡狄亚大学的人数有所增加，学生考试的平均成绩也提高了60分)。这是比福学院更名为阿卡狄亚大学带来的良好结果，也就是说比福学院的更名是成功的。因此[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项和原文意思相反。[C]项虽然在文中出现了，但不是女发言人言论中的内容。[D]项属于无中生有。

词汇注释

competitive [kəm'petitiv] *a.* 竞争的，比赛的；好竞争的；有竞争力的

strive [straiv] *vi.* 努力，奋斗，力求

project ['prɔdʒekt] *n.* 方案，计划；课题，项目；工程，事业；[prə'dʒekt] *v.* 规划，计划；发射，投射；伸出，突出

reflect [ri'flekt] *v.* 反射，映现；反映，显示；深思，思考

appeal to 吸引；诉诸

specialize ['speʃəlaiz] *vi.* (in)专门研究，专攻

offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)；*n.* 提供(物)，提议；报价，开价

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事
survey [səː'vei] vt. 调查，勘察；['səːvei] n. 调查，勘察
disclose [dis'kləuz] vt. 揭露，泄露，透露
identity [ai'dentiti] n. 身份；同一性，一致性
adopt [ə'dɔpt] vt. 收养；采纳，采用
reveal [ri'viːl] vt. 揭露，泄露；展现，显示
shift [ʃift] v./ n. 转移，移动；更换，改变
perceive [pə'siːv] vt. 感觉，察觉；认识到，意识到，理解；把……看作，认为
alter ['ɔːltə] v. 改变，改动，变更
highlight ['hailait] vt. 强调，突出，使显著；n. 最精彩的部分，最重要的事件
promote [prə'məut] vt. 促进，增进；提升，晋升；宣传，推销
acknowledge [ək'nɔlidʒ] vt. 承认；对……表示感谢；告知收到
substantial [səb'stænʃəl] a. 牢固的，结实的；可观的，大量的
in addition to 除……之外(还)
enlarge [in'lɑːdʒ] v. 扩大，扩展；放大
turn out 结果是，证明是
transform [træns'fɔːm] v. (使)改观，(使)改变性质；改造，改革

难句解析

1. As colleges strive for market share, they are looking for names that project the image they want or reflect the changes they hope to make.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是As引导的原因状语从句，主句的主干是they are looking for names，定语从句that project the image or reflect the changes修饰先行词names，image后面跟定语从句they want对其进行修饰，changes后面跟定语从句they hope to make对其进行修饰。

2. In 1997, the New School for Social Research became New School University to reflect its growth into a collection of eight colleges, offering a list of majors that includes psychology, music, urban studies and management.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the New School for Social Research became New School University，不定式to reflect its growth…colleges作目的状语，现在分词短语offering…majors对a collection of eight colleges进行补充说明，majors后面跟了一个定语从句that includes…management对其进行修饰。

3. The University of Southern Colorado, a state institution, became Colorado State University at Pucblo two years ago, hoping to highlight many internal changes, including offering more graduate programs and setting higher admissions standards.

【结构分析】本句的主干为The University of Southern Colorado became Colorado State University at Pucblo，名词短语a state institution作The University of Southern Colorado的同位语对其进行补充说明，现在分词短语hoping to highlight many internal changes作伴随状语，现在分词短语including…standards对internal changes进行补充说明，其中offering…programs和setting…standards并列作介词including的宾语。

全文翻译

校名在竞争激烈的高等教育领域越来越重要。为了争夺市场份额，各大学都在寻求改名，希望新校名能够突现其想要的形象或反映其希望做出的改变。比如，特伦顿州立学院在9年前更名为新泽西学院，当时，它正开始提高入学标准，并在全州范围内招生。

“我在高等教育领域听到的全都是品牌、品牌、品牌，” Tim Westerbeck说道。他专门研究品牌推广，并且在Lipman Hearne公司担任总裁。Lipman Hearne是一家总部位于芝加哥的营销公司，它和大学及其他非营利组织合作。“过去10年发生了翻天覆地的变化，‘营销’以前在高等教育领域几乎是一个肮脏的字眼。”

当然，并非所有的更名都是成功的。1997年，社会研究新学院更名为新学院大学，以显示其已

发展成为一所拥有8个学院的综合性大学，开设包括心理学、音乐、城市研究和管理学在内的一系列专业。但是，纽约人仍继续称其为新学院。

如今，在花费了一笔未公开的资金进行在线调查以及聘请一位营销顾问创建“命名体系”“品牌架构”和“身份系统”后，这所大学提出了一个新名字：新学院。从周一开始，它将启用新的校徽、旗帜和名片，甚至给每个独立学院都起了新名字，全都含有“新学院”这几个字。

通常情况下，更名反映了一所大学希望给人营造出一种跟以前大为不同的印象。加州州立大学海沃德分校更名为加州州立大学东海湾分校，就是希望展现其在旧金山以东两个郊县发挥着日益重要的作用。

南科罗拉多大学是一所州立大学，两年前更名为科罗拉多州立大学普韦布洛分校，希望以此来突出其内部的许多变化，包括开设更多的研究生课程以及提高入学标准。

出于以下几个原因，比福学院于2001年更名为阿卡狄亚大学：摆脱其曾作为女子学院给人的印象；促进其成为一所全面发展的综合性大学；校方承认，此举旨在消除深夜电视节目和“早间动物园”系列广播剧中对该校旧校名所开的玩笑。

许多大学官员表示，校名和形象的改变可以产生重大的影响。阿卡狄亚大学的女发言人Juli Roebeck表示，不仅申请就读阿卡狄亚大学的人数有所增加，学生考试的平均成绩也提高了60分。

Text 4

It looked just like another aircraft from the outside. The pilot told his young passengers that it was built in 1964. But appearances were deceptive, and the 13 students from Europe and the USA who boarded the aircraft were in for the flight of their lives.

Inside, the area that normally had seats had become a long white tunnel. Heavily padded(填塞) from floor to ceiling, it looked a bit strange. There were almost no windows, but lights along the padded walls illuminated it. Most of the seats had been taken out, apart from a few at the back where the young scientists quickly took their places with a look of fear.

For 12 months, science students from across the continents had competed to win a place on the flight at the invitation of the European Space Agency. The challenge had been to suggest imaginative experiments to be conducted in weightless conditions.

For the next two hours, the flight resembled that of an enormous bird which had lost its reason, shooting upwards towards the heavens before rushing towards Earth. The invention was to achieve weightlessness for a few seconds.

The aircraft took off smoothly enough, but any feelings that I and the young scientists had that we were on anything like a scheduled passenger service were quickly dismissed when the pilot put the plane into a 45-degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds. Then the engines cut out and we became weightless. Everything became confused and left or right, up or down no longer had any meaning. After ten seconds of free-fall descent(下降) the pilot pulled the aircraft out of its nosedive. The return of gravity was less immediate than its loss, but was still sudden enough to ensure that some students came down with a bump.

Each time the pilot cut the engines and we became weightless, a new team conducted its experiment. First it was the Dutch who wanted to discover how it is that cats always land on their feet. Then the German team who conducted a successful experiment on a traditional building method to see if it could be used for building a future space station. The Americans had an idea to create solar sails that could be used by

satellites.

After two hours of going up and down in the lane doing their experiments, the predominant feeling was one of excitement rather than sickness. Most of the students thought it was an unforgettable experience and one they would be keen to repeat.

1. What did the writer say about the plane?

[A] It had no seats. [B] It was painted white.

[C] It had no windows. [D] The outside was misleading.

2. According to the writer, how did the young scientists feel before the flight?

[A] Sick. [B] Keen. [C] Nervous. [D] Impatient.

3. What did the pilot do with the plane after it took off?

[A] He quickly climbed and then stopped the engines.

[B] He climbed and then made the plane fall slowly.

[C] He took off normally and then cut the engines for 20 seconds.

[D] He climbed and then made the plane turn over.

4. According to the passage, the purpose of being weightless was to ______.

[A] see what conditions are like in space

[B] prepare the young scientists for future work in space

[C] show the judges of the competition what they could do

[D] make the teams try out their ideas

5. This passage was written to ______.

[A] encourage young people to take up science

[B] describe the process of a scientific competition

[C] show scientists what young people can do

[D] report on a new scientific technique

文章结构分析

本文主要描述了一次在飞行失重情况下的空中科学实验竞赛活动。

第一、二段：对实验竞赛活动的场地——飞机的情况进行了介绍，并且指出有13名小科学家参与此次活动。

第三段：采用倒叙的手法为本次空中实验活动进行了必要的背景说明。

第四、五段：具体叙述了飞机失重时的情形以及机上学生们的状态和感受。

第六段：对学生们所做的实验进行了简要的介绍。

第七段：以参赛学生的感受和评价结尾，对整个空中科学实验竞赛做出了总结。

试题解析

1. 关于飞机，作者谈到了什么？

[A] 它没有座椅。 [B] 它被漆成了白色。

[C] 它没有窗户。 [D] 它的外观具有误导性。

【答案】D，细节题。文章第一、二段分别从外部和内部两个角度对飞机的情况进行了介绍。根据第一段第三句的前半句：But appearances were deceptive(但是它的外表具有欺骗性)，因此[D]项为正确答案。

[C]项和第二段第三句There were almost no windows相矛盾。[B]项指的是它外表被涂成白色，和

原文Inside, the area…had become a long white tunnel意思不符。[A]项和第二段第四句Most of the seats had been taken out, apart from a few…相矛盾。

2. 根据作者的描述，在起飞前小科学家们的感觉如何？

[A] 恶心的。 [B] 热衷的。

[C] 紧张的。 [D] 不耐烦的。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中信号词the young scientists和before the flight定位到第二段末：…the young scientists quickly took their places with a look of fear(小科学家们迅速坐到座位上，面露惧色)。因此可以确定这些小科学家是紧张的，[C]项为正确答案。

[A]和[B]项的信息出现在文章结尾，与before the flight不符。[D]项属于无中生有。

3. 飞机起飞后，飞行员是怎样控制飞机的？

[A] 他使飞机快速爬升，然后关闭引擎。

[B] 他使飞机爬升，然后缓慢降落。

[C] 他使飞机正常起飞，然后关闭引擎20秒钟。

[D] 他使飞机爬升，然后让飞机翻转。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中信号词took off定位到第五段。根据第一句末：…the pilot put the plane into a 45-degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds和第二句前半部分Then the engines cut out，可以确定[A]项为正确答案。climbed对应put the plane into a climb，around 20 seconds对应quickly，stopped the engines对应the engines cut out。

[B]项中的fall slowly和[D]项中的turn over均属于无中生有。[C]项中的 20 seconds是飞机爬升时间，关闭引擎时间应该是10 seconds(ten seconds of free-fall descent)。

4. 根据文章，失重的目的是_______。

[A] 体验太空的环境

[B] 为小科学家们未来在太空中的工作做准备

[C] 向竞赛的评委们展示他们能够做什么

[D] 使团队尝试他们的想法

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的信号词weightless定位到第六段首句：Each time the pilot cut the engines and we became weightless, a new team conducted its experiment(每次飞行员关闭引擎时，我们就会失重，一个新的小组就会进行实验)。文章接下来分别以荷兰、德国和美国的选手为例对他们的实验进行了简单介绍。飞行员关闭引擎让他们处于失重状态，就是为了让他们完成实验，也就是让各个团队尝试他们的想法。因此[D]项为正确答案。其他选项均属于无中生有。

5. 本文旨在_______。

[A] 鼓励年轻人从事科学 [B] 描述一次科学竞赛的过程

[C] 向科学家展示年轻人的能力 [D] 报道一项新的科学技术

【答案】B，主旨题。本文主要描述了一次在飞行失重情况下的空中科学实验竞赛活动。因此，scientific competition为全文的中心主旨词，应该在文章的主题中有所体现，四个选项中只有[B]项有该短语，因此为正确答案。

词汇注释

deceptive [di'septiv] *a.* 迷惑的，骗人的

board [bɔ:d] *n.* 板，木板；委员会，董事会；*v.* 登上(船、车或飞机)

be in for 从事，参加

tunnel ['tʌnl] *n.* 隧道，地道

illuminate [i'lju:mineit] *vt.* 照明，照亮；阐明，启发

apart from 除……之外

continent ['kɔntinənt] *n.* 大陆，洲

compete [kəm'pi:t] *vi.* 竞争，比赛

challenge ['tʃælindʒ] *vt.* 向……挑战；对……质疑；*n.* 挑战，艰巨的任务；怀疑，质问
imaginative [i'mædʒinətiv] *a.* 富有想象力的，爱想象的
resemble [ri'zembl] *vt.* 像，类似于
enormous [i'nɔːməs] *a.* 巨大的，庞大的
schedule ['ʃedjuːl] *n.* 时刻表，日程安排表；清单，明细表；*vt.* 安排，预定
take off 脱下；起飞
dismiss [dis'mis] *vt.* 不再考虑，不接受；解雇，开除；解散
confuse [kən'fjuːz] *v.* 使困惑，把……弄糊涂；混淆，搞错；搞乱
ensure [in'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证，担保，确保
gravity ['græviti] *n.* 重力，地心引力；严重，庄重
solar ['səulə] *a.* 太阳的，日光的；利用太阳光(或太阳能)的
predominant [pri'dɔminənt] *a.* 占主导地位的，占优势的；普遍的，显著的
keen [kiːn] *a.* 热衷的，渴望的；激烈的，紧张的；敏锐的，锋利的

难句解析

1. But appearances were deceptive, and the 13 students from Europe and the USA who boarded the aircraft were in for the flight of their lives.

【结构分析】本句是由and连接的两个并列分句构成的并列句，第一个并列分句为appearances were deceptive，第二个并列分句的主干为the 13 students were in for the flight of their lives，students后面跟了两个后置定语对其进行修饰，一个是介词短语from…USA，另一个是定语从句who...aircraft。

2. For the next two hours, the flight resembled that of an enormous bird which had lost its reason, shooting upwards towards the heavens before rushing towards Earth.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the flight resembled that of an enormous bird，句首介词短语For…hours作时间状语，定语从句which had lost its reason对bird进行修饰，现在分词短语shooting…Earth对that of an enormous bird进行补充说明。

3. The aircraft took off smoothly enough, but any feelings that I and the young scientists had that we were on anything like a scheduled passenger service were quickly dismissed when the pilot put the plane into a 45-degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds.

【结构分析】本句是由but连接的两个并列分句构成的并列句，第一个并列分句为The aircraft took off smoothly enough，第二个并列分句是一个主从复合句，主句的主干为any feelings were quickly dismissed，that I and…had为定语从句对feelings进行修饰，that we…passenger service为feelings的定语从句对其内容进行补充说明，when…climb为第二个并列分句中的状语从句，which…seconds为定语从句对climb进行修饰。

全文翻译

从外观看，这架飞机和其他飞机没什么区别。飞行员告诉他的小乘客们，这架飞机建造于1964年。<u>但它的外表却很有欺骗性，飞机上来自欧洲和美国的13名学生即将开始他们生命中的奇妙航行。</u>

在飞机内部，本该放置座椅的地方变成了一条长长的白色隧道，从地面到天花板都被塞得满满的，看起来有点儿奇怪。里面几乎没有窗户，但是沿墙壁分布的灯照亮了整个飞机。除了后部仅有的几个座位，大部分座位都被取走了。小科学家们迅速坐到座位上，面露惧色。

12个月以来，来自各个大洲的理科学生在欧洲航天局的邀请下，为在这架飞机上赢得一席之地展开竞争，挑战在失重的情况下进行充满想象力的实验。

在接下来的两个小时里，飞机像一只失去理智的巨鸟，一会儿直冲云霄，一会儿又俯冲向地面，这么做就是为了获得几秒钟的失重状态。

飞机起飞得很平稳，但当飞行员将飞机置于45度向上爬升了大约20秒后，我和小科学家们那种好像是在享受正常客运服务的感觉很快就消失了。然后引擎被关闭，我们处于失重状态。一切都变得混乱，左或右、上或下都不再有任何意义。在10秒钟的自由下落之后，飞行员停止了飞机的俯冲。重力的恢复并不像它消失时那么快，但是仍然很突然，以至于一些学生“砰”的一声掉了下来。

每一次飞行员关闭引擎时，我们就会失重，然后一个新的小组就会进行实验。首先是荷兰学生，他们想知道猫是怎样平安落地的。接着是德国学生，他们成功地进行了有关传统建筑方式的实验，来确定这种方法是否能用于建立未来空间站。美国学生想要发明卫星可以利用的太阳帆。

在航线上进行了两个小时上下颠簸的实验后，最主要的感受是兴奋而不是晕眩恶心。大多数学生认为这是一次难以忘怀的经历，并且渴望能再来一次。

Text 5

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational constraints influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don’t at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth’s story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had cubicle(小隔间) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles. Several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but “nice” isn’t a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you’ll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining chip when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market. What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

1. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should ______.

   [A] demonstrate his capability
   [B] give his boss a good impression
   [C] ask for as much money as he can
   [D] ask for the salary he hopes to get

2. What can be inferred from Beth’s story?

   [A] Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.
   [B] If people want what they deserve, they have to ask for it.
   [C] People should not be content with what they have got.

[D] People should be careful when negotiating for a job.

3. We can learn from the passage that ______.
   [A] unfairness exists in salary increases
   [B] most people are overworked and underpaid
   [C] one should avoid overstating one's performance
   [D] most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises

4. To get a pay raise, a person should ______.
   [A] advertise himself on the job market
   [B] persuade his boss to sign a long-term contract
   [C] try to get inside information about the organization
   [D] do something to impress his boss just before merit pay decisions

5. To be successful in negotiations, one must _____.
   [A] meet his boss at the appropriate time
   [B] arrive at the negotiation table punctually
   [C] be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction
   [D] be familiar with what the boss likes and dislikes

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕职场加薪问题展开论述。

第一至三段：陈述应该主动争取加薪的观点。第一段提出观点，第二段举例论证，第三段再次强调观点。

第四至六段：论述应该如何争取加薪。列举了谈判的三大筹码以及谈判时的注意事项。

试题解析

1. 根据文章，在接受一份工作之前，一个人应该______。
   [A] 展示他的能力　　[B] 给老板一个好印象
   [C] 尽可能索要更多的钱　　[D] 要求他希望得到的薪酬

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干关键词before taking a job定位到第一段首句。该句指出，在进入公司之前商谈工资待遇比较容易，进入公司后公司的章程会影响工资的增长。也就是说，在接受工作前，应该谈好薪酬，故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项和[B]项第一段未提及，与本题无关。[C]项过于极端，含有贬义，与文章主旨不符。

2. 从Beth的故事中，可以推断出什么？
   [A] 对于女性的歧视仍然存在于一些公司中。
   [B] 如果人们想要得到应得的东西，必须提出要求。
   [C] 人们不应该满足于他们所得到的。
   [D] 人们在为一份工作谈判时应该谨慎。

【答案】B，例证题。举例通常是为了证明一个观点。文章举Beth的例子是为了证明第一段第二、三句提出的观点：如果你不提出要求，那么你获得加薪和其他待遇的机会就会减少。也就是说，如果人们想要得到应得的东西，必须自己提出要求。故[B]项为正确答案。此外，第二段第一句I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it是段落主旨句，根据该句也可知[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项的内容在文章中得不到支持，因为即使是男性，得到良好的待遇也是要求的结果(Men tend to ask for more)或事先谈判的结果(it had been part of his negotiations for the job)。[C]和[D]项均与文章的中心思想以及该段在文中的作用不符。

3. 我们可以从文章中了解到______。
[A] 涨薪方面存在不公平　[B] 大部分人工作过于劳累但薪水过低
[C] 人们应该避免夸大自己的表现　[D] 大部分公司会自动给员工加薪

【答案】A，推理题。第一段第二句指出，如果不主动提出加薪的话，加薪机会就会减少。第二段以Beth为例子来证明这一观点。第三段再次指出大多数公司不会主动加薪，要想加薪最好自己申请。由此可知，涨薪方面存在不公平。故[A]项为正确答案。

[B]和[C]项文中未提及。根据第三段第一句可以排除[D]项。

4. 为了加薪，一个人应该______。
[A] 在就业市场给自己做广告
[B] 劝说老板签一份长期合同
[C] 努力获得关于公司的内部信息
[D] 在加薪决定之前做一些事情给老板留下深刻印象

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干关键词To get a pay raise定位到第四、五段。根据第四段最后一句If you can give your boss something he or she needs just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want(如果能在加薪决定做出之前，为你的老板送上他/她所需要的东西，你就更有可能得到那份想要的薪水)，可知[D]项为正确答案。[D]项中的do something to impress his boss对应文中的give your boss something he or she needs。

[A]项中的advertise文中未提及。[B]项中的sign a long-term contract文中未提及。[C]项中的inside information about the organization和文中的information意思不符，文中指的是就业市场上的信息，而不是关于公司的内部信息。

5. 为了取得谈判的成功，一个人应该______。
[A] 在适当的时间找老板　[B] 准时到达谈判地点
[C] 善于引导谈判结果　[D] 了解老板的好恶

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词negotiations定位到最后一段。该段指出了想取得谈判成功要做的两件事情：place your chips on the table at the appropriate time和use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction，[C]项对应第二点，故为正确答案。[A]项和文中place your chips on the table at the appropriate time(在适当的时候将你的筹码摆到桌面上)意思不符。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。

词汇注释

negotiate [ni'gəuʃieit] *vt.* 洽谈，协商
initial [i'niʃəl] *a.* 开始的，最初的
organizational [ˌɔgənai'zeiʃənəl] *a.* 组织的
constraint [kən'streint] *n.* 约束，限制；强迫，强制
deserve [di'zəːv] *vt.* 应受，应得，值得
tend [tend] *vi.* 易于，往往会；趋向，倾向
colleague ['kɔliːg] *n.* 同事，同僚
remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是，依旧是；留下，逗留；剩余，余下
in particular 特别，尤其
content [kən'tent] *a.* 满足的，满意的
voice one's opinion 表达意见
automatic [ɔːtə'mætik] *a.* 自动的；不假思索的，无意识的；必然的，自然的
merit ['merit] *n.* 长处，优点，价值；功绩，功劳，成绩
quality ['kwɔliti] *n.* 质量；品德，品质；性质，特性
attribute [ə'tribjuːt] *vt.* 把……归因于；认为是……所为
performance [pə'fɔːməns] *n.* 工作情况，表现；演出，表演；履行，执行
bargain ['bɑːgin] *vi.* 讨价还价
demonstrate ['demənstreit] *vt.* 论证，证明；说明，演示；显示，表露

timing ['taimiŋ] *n.* 时间安排，时间选择
sizable ['saizəbl] *a.* 相当大的
contract ['kɔntrækt] *n.* 合同，契约
appropriate [ə'prəupriət] *a.* 适当的，恰当的
guide [gɑid] *vt.* 给……导游，给……领路；指导
interaction [intə'rækʃən] *n.* 相互作用，相互影响

难句解析

1. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job.

【结构分析】本句的主干为One told me…and that…，told后面跟了两个并列的宾语从句：he…office和that it…job。

2. It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but “nice” isn’t a quality attributed to most organizations.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由but连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句是一个主从复合句，if引导条件状语从句，该条件状语从句的主干为if we all received automatic pay increases，形容词短语equal to our merit作后置定语修饰increases。第二个并列分句中过去分词短语attributed to most organizations作后置定语修饰quality。

3. Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Go into the negotiations，两个并列的过去分词短语作伴随状语：prepared…time和prepared to…interaction。

全文翻译

在进公司前商谈工资待遇要容易些，因为一旦进入公司，公司的一些约束机制就会影响到以后的加薪。不过，有一点是肯定的：如果你不提出要求，得到你认为自己应得的加薪的可能性就比较小。男性通常要求得多一些，因此得到的也多一些。这点不仅反映在加薪上，还反映在其他资源的分配上。咱们来听听Beth的故事吧！

在我没提出要求的时候，我没有得到过我想得到的东西。我们的办公室分为小隔间办公室和带窗办公室两种，我和几位男性同事一起待在小隔间办公室工作。他们一个接一个地搬到带窗办公室去了，而我依然在小隔间待着。有几位比我来得晚的男同事也去了带窗办公室。有一位特意告诉我，下一个就轮到他进带窗办公室工作了，这是他在接受这份工作时谈好的条件之一。我想他们会认为我满足于待在小隔间，因为我没有通过任何方式表明自己的想法。

要是我们都能得到与自身价值匹配的自动加薪就好了，但是这种“良好的品质”并不是大多数公司所具备的。如果你觉得薪水应该有一个大幅度的上涨，你可能必须要自己提出来。

寻求加薪时，工作表现是最好的谈判筹码。你必须能够证明自己值得加薪。时机的把握也是一个有效的谈判筹码。如果能在加薪决定做出之前，为你的老板送上他/她所需要的东西(比如，一个新客户或一份大合同)，你就更有可能得到那份想要的加薪。

信息也可以成为你的谈判筹码。到公开的就业市场去了解一下自己的价值。其他人会付给你多少薪水呢？

谈判时，要准备好在适当的时候将你的筹码摆到桌面上，同时还要准备好使用交谈技巧来引导谈判的方向。

Text 6

New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has shrunk. It's now a "global village" where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link. And, of course, our ability to benefit from this high-tech communications equipment is greatly enhanced by foreign language skills.

Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed of modern businesspeople who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad. In modern markets, success overseas often helps support domestic business efforts.

Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need fear being "out of sight and out of mind". He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United Sates where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent.

Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications devices with business applications, even small businesses in the United States are able to get into international markets.

English is still the international language of business. But there is an ever-growing need for people who can speak another language. A second language isn't generally required to get a job in business, but having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal.

The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly. The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm.

1. What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment?

   [A] Critical. [B] Indifferent.

   [C] Prejudiced. [D] Positive.

2. With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, businesspeople ___________.

   [A] have to get familiar with modern technology

   [B] are gaining more economic benefits from domestic operations

   [C] are attaching more importance to their overseas business

   [D] are eager to work overseas

3. In this passage, "out of sight and out of mind" (Line 2, Para. 3) probably means _________.

   [A] being unable to think properly for lack of insight

   [B] being totally out of touch with business at home

   [C] missing opportunities for promotion when abroad

   [D] leaving all care and worth behind

4. According to the passage, what is an important consideration of international corporations in employing people today?

   [A] Connections with business overseas.

   [B] Ability to speak the client's language.

   [C] Technical know-how.

   [D] Business experience.

5. The advantage of employees having foreign language skills is that they can _______.

[A] better control the whole negotiation process

[B] easily find new approaches to meet market needs

[C] fast-forward their proposals to headquarters

[D] easily make friends with businesspeople abroad

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕高科技通信设备、外语能力以及国际商业之间的关系展开论述。

第一段：指出高科技通信设备使全球联系日益紧密，外语能力使我们受益于高科技通信设备的能力得以提升。

第二段：指出一些重视国际商业的现代商人经常使用高科技通信设备，以及国际商业的重要性。

第三段：说明海外任务对于管理人员升职的重要性。

第四段：指出高科技通信设备使得小企业得以进入国际市场。

第五、六段：说明外语能力在国际商业中的作用。

试题解析

1. 作者对高科技通信设备持什么样的态度？

[A] 批评的。　　[B] 漠不关心的。

[C] 有偏见的。　　[D] 肯定的。

【答案】D，态度题。根据题干信号词high-tech communications equipment定位到第一段最后一句。根据句中的benefit from，可以确定作者对高科技通信设备的态度是肯定的，故[D]项为正确答案。[B]和[C]项是作者态度题的典型干扰选项，可直接排除。

2. 随着高科技通信设备的使用增多，商业人士__________。

[A] 必须熟悉现代技术　　[B] 从国内业务中获取更多的经济利益

[C] 更加重视海外业务　　[D] 渴望到海外工作

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信号词businesspeople以及出题顺序定位到第二段第一句。该句指出，经常使用此项新技术(高科技通信设备)的现代商人日益重视国际贸易的经济价值。[C]项中的are attaching more importance to对应文中的have a growing respect for，overseas business对应文中的doing business abroad，故为正确答案。[A]项过于绝对，文中只是提到一些现代商人经常使用高科技通信设备。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。

3. 在本文中，“out of sight and out of mind”(第三段第二行)可能的意思是________。

[A] 因缺少洞察力而不能正确地思考　　[B] 与国内业务完全脱离联系

[C] 任职海外时错过升职机会　　[D] 完全置之度外

【答案】C，词汇题。词义的理解应该结合上下文。根据上一句中的advancement within executive ranks以及下一句中的promotions，可知这几句话都和升职有关，“out of sight and out of mind”指的是“错过升职机会”，故[C]项为正确答案。

4. 根据文中所述，如今跨国公司在雇用员工时会重点考虑什么？

[A] 与海外业务的联系。　　[B] 会讲客户的语言。

[C] 技术知识。　　[D] 工作经验。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信号词employing定位到第五段最后一句。根据该句but之后的内容having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal(在其他条件相同的情况下，语言技能会给候选人带来优势)，可知[B]项为正确答案。其他选项文中均未提及。

5. 拥有外语技能的员工的优势是他们能________。
   [A] 更好地控制整个谈判进程　　[B] 容易找到满足市场需求的新途径
   [C] 将建议迅速送达总部　　[D] 容易和国外商务人士交朋友

【答案】A，细节题。根据出题顺序以及题干信号词foreign language skills定位到最后一段，该段分析了外语技能在国际商业中的作用。该段首句指出，一个能说所驻国主要语言的驻外职员能有机会快速促成某些谈判，并能够通过文化洞察力判断出什么时候应该进行得慢一些。也就是说，拥有外语技能的员工可以更好地控制谈判过程，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]和[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是对文中communicate well with foreign clients的曲解。

词汇注释

shrink [ʃrink] *v.* 起皱，收缩；退缩，畏缩
satellite ['sætəlait] *n.* 卫星，人造卫星
benefit from 受益于
involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 包含，含有；使卷入，使参与
breed [bri:d] *n.* 品种，种类
respect [ris'pekt] *n.* 尊敬；尊重，重视
domestic [də'mestik] *a.* 本国的，国内的；家(庭)的，家用的；驯养的
executive [ig'zekjutiv] *n.* 主管，高级行政人员
promotion [prə'məuʃən] *n.* 提升，晋级；促进，提倡；宣传
station ['steiʃən] *vt.* 安置，派驻
accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴，陪同；伴随
superior [sju:'piəriə] *n.* 上级，长官
issue ['iʃu] *n.* 问题，争论点；发行，(报刊的)一期
candidate ['kændideit] *n.* 申请求职者，投考者，候选人
qualification [kwɔlifi'keiʃən] *n.* 资格，资格证明；限定，限定性条件
principal ['prinsəpəl] *a.* 最重要的，主要的
negotiation [nigəuʃi'eiʃən] *n.* 谈判，协商，商谈
insight ['insait] *n.* 洞察力，洞悉，深刻的见解
a variety of 各种各样的
asset ['æset] *n.* 有价值的人(或物)；长处；资产，财产
communicate with 与……联系，与……通信

难句解析

1. He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad.

【结构分析】本句的主干是He or she can be sure that..., and that...。be sure后面跟了两个that引导的宾语从句。

2. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United Sates where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，逗号前面是If引导的条件状语从句，逗号后面是主句。主句的主干为superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability，不定式to cope...States作后置定语修饰ability，the United States后面跟了一个where引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

3. The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The employee has opportunity, and can have the cultural insight。employee的后面有两个后置定语对其进行修饰，一个是过去分词短语posted abroad，另一个是who引导的定语从句，opportunity后跟了一个不定式to...negotiations作其后置定语，insight后面跟了一个不

定式to...slowly作其后置定语。

全文翻译

新技术史无前例地将世界联系在了一起。我们的地球变小了。它现在是一个“地球村”，通过传真、电话或卫星连接，国家之间的距离只有几秒钟。当然，外语技能可以使我们从高科技通信设备获益的能力得以很大提升。

经常使用此项新技术的是一类现代商人，他们日益重视国际贸易的经济价值。在现代市场中，海外业务的成功通常有助于支持国内的商业活动。

海外任务对于管理人员的职位提升正变得日益重要。派驻在另一国家的主管不用再担心领导看不到而被忘却了。他或她可以确信自己在海外的努力对于公司的成功计划至关重要，并且可以确信升职往往紧跟或伴随着驻外任务。如果一个职员能成功完成某项困难的驻外任务，上司们就会对他或她回美国后的办事能力更有信心，因为在美国跨文化的考虑以及外语问题正变得越来越普遍。

由于各种相对便宜的通信设备在商业中得以应用，即使很小的美国公司也能进入国际市场。

英语仍然是国际商业语言。但是对能讲第二种语言的人的需求日益增大。第二语言通常并不是在商业领域找工作的必要条件，但是在其他条件相同的情况下，语言技能会给候选人带来优势。

一个能说所驻国主要语言的驻外职员能有机会快速促成某些谈判，并能够通过文化洞察力判断出什么时候进展慢一些会更好。通过电话或传真能和海外客户流利交流的国内公司职员，对公司来说明显是一笔宝贵的财富。

Text 7

Office jobs are among the positions hardest hit by computation(计算机自动化). Word processors and typists will lose about 93,000 jobs over the next few years, while 57,000 secretarial jobs will vanish. Blame the PC: Today, many executives type their own memos and carry their “secretaries” in the palms of their hands. Time is also hard for stock clerks, whose ranks are expected to decrease by 68,000. And employees in manufacturing firms and wholesalers are being replaced with computerized systems.

But not everyone who loses a job will end up in the unemployment line. Many will shift to growing positions within their own companies. When new technologies shook up the telecomm business, telephone operator Judy Dougherty pursued retraining. She is now a communications technician, earning about $64,000 per year. Of course, if you’ve been a tollbooth collector for the past 30 years, and you find yourself replaced by an E-ZPass machine, it may be of little consolation(安慰) to know that the telecomm field is booming.

And that’s just it: The service economy is fading; welcome to the expertise(专门知识) economy. To succeed in the new job market, you must be able to handle complex problems. Indeed, all but one of the 50 highest-paying occupations—air-traffic controller—demand at least a bachelor’s degree.

For those with just a high school diploma, it’s going to get tougher to find a well-paying job. Since fewer factory and clerical jobs will be available, what’s left will be the jobs that computation can’t kill: Computers can’t clean offices, or care for Alzheimer’s patients(阿尔茨海默病患者). But, since most people have the skills to fill those positions, the wages stay painfully low, meaning computation could drive an even deeper wedge(楔子) between the rich and poor. The best advice now: Never stop learning, and keep up with new technology.

For busy adults, of course, that can be tough. The good news is that the very technology that’s reducing

so many jobs is also making it easier to go back to school—without having to sit in a classroom. So-called Internet distance learning is hot, with more than three million students currently enrolled, and it's gaining credibility with employers.

Are you at risk of losing your job to a computer? Check the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, which is available online at *bls. gov*.

1. From the first paragraph we can infer that all of the following persons are easily thrown into unemployment EXCEPT _______.
   [A] secretaries [B] stock clerks [C] managers [D] wholesalers
2. In the second paragraph the author mentions the tollbooth collector to _______.
   [A] mean he will get benefits from the telecomm field
   [B] show he is too old to shift to a new position
   [C] console him on having been replaced by a machine
   [D] blame the PC for his unemployment
3. By saying "…computation could drive an even deeper wedge between the rich and poor" (Lines 4—5, Para. 4), the author means _______.
   [A] people are getting richer and richer
   [B] there will be a small gap between the rich and poor
   [C] the gap between the rich and poor is getting larger and larger
   [D] it's time to close up the gap between the rich and poor
4. What is the author's attitude towards computers?
   [A] Positive. [B] Negative. [C] Neutral. [D] Prejudiced.
5. Which of the following might serve as the best title of the passage?
   [A] Blaming the PC [B] The Booming Telecomm Field
   [C] Internet Distance Leaning [D] Keeping Up with Computation

文章结构分析

本文主要对计算机自动化可能造成的失业问题进行了分析，并且提出了相应对策。

第一段：讲述了计算机自动化造成的大量失业问题。

第二段：讲述了计算机自动化冲击下的两种结果：内部转岗和就此下岗。

第三段：提出对策——应对失业问题需要专业化技能和高学历。

第四段：通过分析计算机自动化所引起的贫富差距加大，进一步点明对策：不断学习，跟上新技术发展。

第五、六段：通过两个例子来进一步强调“不断学习”这个对策。

试题解析

1. 从第一段我们可以推断，下面这些人除了_______以外均容易失业。
   [A] 秘书 [B] 存货管理员 [C] 经理 [D] 批发商

【答案】C，判断题。根据题干定位到第一段。根据第二句：…while 57,000 secretarial jobs will vanish可以排除[A]项。根据倒数第二句：Time is also hard for stock clerks, whose ranks are expected to decrease by 68,000可以排除[B]项。根据倒数第一句：…wholesalers are being replaced with computerized systems可以排除[D]项。managers对应的词executives出现在第三句，但是这句话并没有说管理者是失业群体，因此[C]项正确。

2. 第二段作者提到公路收费亭收费员是为了_______。
   [A] 表明他将从电信业获益
   [B] 说明他年龄太大而不能转到新岗位
   [C] 对他被机器所取代表示安慰
   [D] 将他的失业归咎于个人计算机

【答案】B，例证题。通常来说，举例是为了证明一个观点。第二段第一句是段落主题句：并不是所有失业的人都会就此下岗。接着举了两个例子来说明失业的人有两种结果：第一种是内部转岗，第二种是因年龄比较大不能转岗而就此下岗。作者举公路收费亭收费员的例子就是为了说明第二种情况。因此 [B]项为正确答案。

[A]项中的get benefits和第五句中的little consolation相矛盾。[C]项是利用第五句中的consolation设置的干扰项，原文说的是收费员自己感到悲凉，并没有提到作者对收费员的态度。[D]项中blame the PC出现在第一段第三句，和本题无关。

3. 作者说"…computation could drive an even deeper wedge between the rich and poor"(第四段第四到五行)，他的意思是_______。
   [A] 人们正变得越来越富裕 [B] 贫富差距将很小
   [C] 贫富差距正变得越来越大 [D] 到该缩小贫富差距的时候了

【答案】C，词汇题。"…computation could drive an even deeper wedge between the rich and poor"的字面意思是"计算机自动化在富人和穷人之间嵌入了一个更深的楔子"。这个短语出现在第四段倒数第二句，它是对…the wages stay painfully low(学历低的人的工资会非常低)的补充说明。很明显，这个短语表示的意思应该是"计算机自动化进一步加大了富人和穷人之间的差距"。因此[C]项为正确答案。

4. 作者对计算机持何种态度？
   [A] 肯定的。 [B] 否定的。 [C] 中立的。 [D] 有偏见的。

【答案】A，态度题。本文不仅对计算机自动化造成的失业问题进行了分析，还在后半部分提出了相应对策，并强调要keep up with the new technology。由此可见，作者对计算机自动化持肯定态度，故[A]项为正确答案。[D]项为作者态度题的典型干扰项，可以直接排除。

5. 下面哪个选项可以作为本文的最佳标题？
   [A] 谴责个人计算机 [B] 电信业的蓬勃发展
   [C] 互联网远程教育 [D] 跟上计算机自动化的步伐

【答案】D，主旨题。本文主要对计算机自动化可能造成的失业问题进行了分析，并且提出了相应对策。第一段主要讲述了计算机自动化造成的大量失业问题；第二段主要讲述了在计算机自动化冲击下的两种结果，即内部转岗和就此下岗；第三段提出对策，即应对失业问题需要专业化技能和高学历；第四段通过分析计算机自动化所引起的贫富差距加大，来进一步点明对策，即不断学习，跟上新技术发展；最后两段通过两个例子来进一步强调"不断学习"这个对策。可见，computation为全文的中心主旨词，[D]项为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[C]项分别是第一、二和五段涉及的具体细节，不能概括文章主旨。

词汇注释

vanish ['væniʃ] *vi.* 突然不见，消失；不复存在，绝迹

blame [bleim] *vt.* 指责，责怪；(on，onto)把……归咎于

executive [ig'zekjutiv] *a.* 执行的，行政的；*n.* 主管，高级行政人员；行政部门

clerk [klɑ:k，klə:k] *n.* 店员，办事员，职员

shift [ʃift] *v./n.* 转移，移动；更换，改变

pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追赶，追逐；追求，寻求；继续，从事

boom [buːm] *vi./n.* 激增，繁荣，迅速发展
complex [ˈkɔmpleks] *a.* 复杂的，难懂的；由许多部分组成的，复合的
diploma [diˈpləumə] *n.* 毕业文凭，学位证书；执照
occupation [ɔkjuˈpeiʃən] *n.* 工作，职业；消遣；占领
available [əˈveiləbl] *a.* 可利用的，在手边的；可取得联系的，可得到的
enroll [inˈrəul] *v.* 招收，(使)入伍(入学、入会等)；登记，注册
credibility [kredəˈbiliti] *n.* 可靠性，可信性
mention [ˈmenʃən] *vt./n.* 提及，提起
benefit from 受益于
console [kənˈsəul] *vt.* 安慰，抚慰
prejudiced [ˈpredʒədist] *a.* 怀有偏见的，有成见的

难句解析

1. Of course, if you've been a tollbooth collector for the past 30 years, and you find yourself replaced by an E-ZPass machine, it may be of little consolation(安慰) to know that the telecomm field is booming.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是if引导的条件状语从句，该条件状语从句由两个并列分句组成：you've…years和you find…machine。主句为it be *adj.* to do句型，it为形式主语，to know…booming为真正的主语，of little consolation相当于一个形容词。

2. But, since most people have the skills to fill those positions, the wages stay painfully low, meaning computation could drive an even deeper wedge(楔子) between the rich and poor.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是since引导的原因状语从句，主句为the wages stay painfully low，现在分词短语meaning…poor对前面整句话的内容进行补充说明。

3. The good news is that the very technology that's reducing so many jobs is also making it easier to go back to school—without having to sit in a classroom.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The good news is that…，that引导一个表语从句。该从句的主干为the very technology is making it easier to go back to school，定语从句that's reducing so many jobs修饰technology。破折号后面的内容对破折号前面的内容进行补充说明。

全文翻译

办公室工作是受计算机自动化冲击最严重的职业之一。在未来的几年中，文字处理员和打字员将失去大约93 000个工作岗位，同时57 000个秘书职位也将消失。这都归咎于计算机：现在，许多主管自己用电脑制作备忘录并携带“掌上秘书”。存货管理员的日子也不好过，此类职位预计会减少68 000个。而制造业的雇员和批发商也正在被计算机自动化系统所取代。

但是，并不是所有失业的人都会就此下岗。许多人将会转向所在公司内部更有发展的职位。当新技术冲击电信行业时，电话接线员Judy Dougherty接受了再培训。现在她是一名年薪约64 000美元的通信技术员。当然，如果你过去30年一直在公路收费亭当收费员，却发现自己被电子收费机取代了，那么知道电信业的欣欣向荣可能就不会带来什么慰藉。

情况就是这样：服务业经济正在衰退，而需要专业知识的经济则受到欢迎。为了在新的职场中取胜，你必须有能力处理复杂的问题。事实上，50个薪酬最高的职业中除了空中交通管理员外，其他的职位都至少要求学士学位。

对于那些只有高中文凭的人来说，要想找到一份薪水高的工作将愈加困难。由于工厂和办公室的职位越来越少，剩下的是计算机自动化应付不了的工作：计算机不能打扫办公室，也不能照顾阿尔茨海默病患者。但是，由于大多数人都能胜任这样的职位，工资就会非常低，这就意味着计算机自动化会进一步加大贫富差距。现在的最佳忠告是：永远不要停止学习，要跟上新技术的发展。

当然，对繁忙的成年人来说，这可能会有些困难。好消息是，恰恰是这种正在减少众多职位的

技术，也正在使重返学堂变得更加容易——无须坐在教室里就可以学习。所谓的“网络远程教育”现在很热门，目前已吸引超过300万的学生报名参加，并且正在赢得雇主们的信赖。

你是否正面临着被计算机夺去工作的危险？读一下联邦劳动统计局的《职业展望手册》，这本手册可以在bls. gov在线阅读。

Text 8

Convenience food helps companies by creating growth; but what is its effect on people? For people who think cooking was the foundation of civilization, the microwave is the last enemy. The communion(共享) of eating together is easily broken by a device that liberates household citizens from waiting for mealtimes. The first great revolution in the history of food is in danger of being undone. The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table, which have helped to bond humans in collaborative living for at least 150,000 years, could be destroyed.

Meals have certainly suffered from the rise of convenience food. The only meals regularly taken together in Britain these days are at the weekend, among rich families struggling to retain something of the old symbol of togetherness. Indeed, the day's first meal has all but disappeared. In the 20th century the leisure British breakfast was undermined by the cornflake; in the 21st breakfast is vanishing altogether, a victim of the quick cup of coffee in Starbucks and the cereal bar.

Convenience food has also made people forget how to cook. One of the apparent paradoxes of modern food is that, while the amount of time spent cooking meals has fallen from 60 minutes a day in 1980 to 13 minutes a day in 2002, the number of books and television programmes on cooking has multiplied. But perhaps this isn't a paradox. Maybe it is because people can't cook any more, so they need to be told how to do it. Or maybe it is because people buy books about hobbies—golf, yachting—not about chores. Cooking has ceased to be a chore and has become a hobby.

Although everybody lives in the kitchen, its facilities are increasingly for display rather than for use. Mr. Silverstein's new book, “Trading Up”, looks at mid-range consumer's willingness to splash out. He says that industrial-style Viking cooktops, with nearly twice the heat output of other ranges, have helped to push the “kitchen as theater” trend in home goods. They cost from $1000 to $9000. Some 75% of them are never used.

Convenience also has an impact on the healthiness, or otherwise, of food. Of course, there is nothing bad about ready-to-eat food itself. You don't get much healthier than an apple, and all supermarkets sell a better-for-you range of ready-meals. But there is a limit to the number of apples people want to eat; and these days it is easier for people to eat the kind of food that makes them fat.

The three Harvard economists in their paper *Why Have Americans Become More Obese*, point out that, in the past, if people wanted to eat fatty hot food, they had to cook it. That took time and energy—a good chip needs frying twice, once to cook the potato and once to get it crispy(脆)—which discouraged consumption of that sort of food. Mass preparation of food took away that constraint. Nobody has to cut and double-cook their own fries these days. Who has the time?

1. What might the previous paragraphs deal with?
   [A] The relationship between meals and convenience food.
   [B] The importance of convenience food in people's life.
   [C] The rise of convenience food.

[D] The history of food industry.

2. What is the paradox in the third paragraph?
[A] People don't know how to cook.
[B] The facilities in the kitchen are not totally used.
[C] People are becoming more obese, thus unhealthy.
[D] Convenience food actually does not save people time.

3. What does the passage mainly discuss?
[A] The bad effects of convenience food.
[B] Mr. Silverstein's new book.
[C] People's new hobby.
[D] Disappearance of the old symbol of togetherness.

4. Why have Americans become more obese?
[A] Because of eating chips.
[B] Because of being busy.
[C] Because of being lazy.
[D] Both B and C.

5. Which of the following might the author most likely agree with?
[A] There is nothing bad about convenience food.
[B] Convenience food makes people lazy.
[C] Convenience food helps companies grow.
[D] Convenience food is a revolution in cooking.

文章结构分析

本文主要讨论了方便食品对人们的不良影响。

第一段：以疑问句开篇引出主题——方便食品对人们的影响，并从人类文明以及食品发展史的宏观角度总述了方便食品可能造成的负面影响。

第二段：以英国家庭共同进餐次数的减少和英式早餐的消失为例，论述了方便食品对人们正常饮食结构的破坏。

第三段：通过分析和解释现代饮食中的悖论来表明方便食品造成了人们烹饪能力的下降。

第四段：描述了方便食品导致厨房器具闲置的现象，并引用Silverstein的观点加以证明。

第五、六段：分析了方便食品对人们身体健康的有害影响。

试题解析

1. 本文之前的段落可能涉及什么内容？
[A] 三餐与方便食品的关系。
[B] 方便食品在人们生活中的重要性。
[C] 方便食品的崛起。
[D] 食品行业的历史。

【答案】C，推理题。本题是篇章推理题。问文章上文的主要内容时，答案一般从文章第一句中找；问文章下文的主要内容时，答案一般从文章最后一句中找。本题答案应该从第一句中找。第一句由两个并列分句组成，but之后通过一个疑问句来引出本文主旨，but之前的内容和上文有关，故答案从第一句前半句中找。[C]项中的rise和文中的growth相对应，convenience food为文中的原词，故为正确答案。

[A]项中的meals在第一句前半句中未提到。[B]项中的people's life在第一句前半句未提到，并且importance和本文内容相矛盾。[D]项中的food industry在第一句前半句未提到。

2. 第三段中的悖论指的是什么？

[A] 人们不知道如何烹饪。

[B] 厨房器具未得到充分利用。

[C] 人们变得越来越胖，导致身体不健康。

[D] 方便食品实际上并没有节省人们的时间。

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词paradox定位到第三段第二句。该句指出，现代食品的paradoxes之一是，虽然花在烹饪上的时间减少了，但是有关烹饪的图书和电视节目多了。也就是说，方便食品实际上并没有节省人们的时间，故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项对应第三段第一句，与paradox无关。[B]项和[D]项分别是第四段和第六段中提到的内容，与本题无关。

3. 文章主要讨论的是什么？

[A] 方便食品的不良影响。　　[B] Silverstein先生的新书。

[C] 人们新的爱好。　　[D] 代表团聚的古老象征的消失。

【答案】A，主旨题。本文首句but之后以疑问句开篇引出主题——方便食品对人们的影响，然后从各个方面就方便食品对人们产生的不良影响进行分析和论述。convenience food贯穿全文，为文章主旨词，四个选项中只有[A]项包含这一主旨词，故为正确答案。

[B]、[C]和[D]项分别是文章在第四、第三和第二段提到的具体细节，不能概括文章主旨。

4. 为什么美国人越来越胖？

[A] 因为吃薯片。　　[B] 因为繁忙。　　[C] 因为懒惰。　　[D] 因为繁忙和懒惰。

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词obese定位到第六段。该段引用哈佛大学经济学家的观点指出了美国人变胖的原因：烹饪高脂肪高热量食物既费时间又费精力，食品的大规模烹饪消除了这种限制，如今没有人需要自行烹饪，谁还有这个时间呢。lazy对应倒数第二句，busy对应倒数第一句。故[D]项为正确答案。[A]项只是一个例子，过于片面。

5. 作者最有可能赞同下列哪种观点？

[A] 方便食品没有任何害处。　　[B] 方便食品使人懒惰。

[C] 方便食品有助于企业成长。　　[D] 方便食品是一场烹饪革命。

【答案】B，判断题。第六段指出美国人变胖的原因是忙和懒。根据倒数第二句：Nobody has to cut and double-cook their own fries these days(如今没有人必须自己去切以及两次烹炸薯条了)，可知方便食品使人变懒了，故[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项过于绝对，且和文章主旨相矛盾。[C]项对应文章第一句前半句，是上文的内容，和本文主旨无关。[D]项中的revolution指的是The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table，而不是convenience food。

词汇注释

convenience [kən'viːnjəns] *n.* 方便，便利；便利设施，方便的用具

foundation [faun'deiʃən] *n.* 建立，创办；基础，根据，基本原理

civilization [sivilai'zeiʃən] *n.* 文明，文明国家(社会)

liberate ['libəreit] *vt.* 解放，释放

household ['haushəuld] *n.* 家庭，户；*a.* 家庭的，家用的

revolution [revə'luːʃən] *n.* 革命，大变革；旋转

undo [ˌʌn'duː] *vt.* 解开，松开；取消，撤销

companionship [kəm'pænjənʃip] *n.* 友谊；陪伴

bond [bɔnd] *n.* 纽带，联结物；联结，联系；*v.* (使)黏合，(使)结合

collaborate [kə'læbəreit] *vi.*合作，协作；勾结

suffer from 遭受……

struggle ['strʌgl] *vi./ n.* 斗争，搏斗；奋斗，努力，挣扎

retain [ri'tein] *vt.* 保留，保持；挡住，拦住

leisure ['leʒə] *n.* 空闲时间，闲暇；悠闲，安逸

undermine [ˌʌndəˈmain] *vt.* 暗中破坏，逐渐削弱；侵蚀……的基础
cornflake [ˈkɔːnfleik] *n.* 玉米片
vanish [ˈvæniʃ] *vi.* 突然不见，消失；不复存在，绝迹
victim [ˈviktim] *n.* 牺牲者，受害者
cereal [ˈsiəriəl] *n.* 谷类植物，谷物；谷类食物
paradox [ˈpærədɔks] *n.* 似乎矛盾而(可能)正确的说法，自相矛盾的人(或物)
multiply [ˈmʌltiplai] *v.* 乘，(使)相乘；(使)增加；(使)繁殖
hobby [ˈhɔbi] *n.* 业余爱好
splash [splæʃ] *v.* 溅，泼；溅湿，溅污
have an impact on/upon 对……有影响，对……起作用
obese [əˈbiːs] *a.* 肥胖的
constraint [kənˈstreint] *n.* 限制，约束

难句解析

1. The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table, which have helped to bond humans in collaborative living for at least 150,000 years, could be destroyed.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The companionship could be destroyed，介词短语of…table作后置定语修饰companionship，双逗号之间是which引导的非限制性定语从句，对campfire, cooking pot and common table进行补充说明。

2. One of the apparent paradoxes of modern food is that, while the amount of time spent cooking meals has fallen from 60 minutes a day in 1980 to 13 minutes a day in 2002, the number of books and television programmes on cooking has multiplied.

【结构分析】本句的主干是One of the apparent paradoxes is that…，that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个主从复合句，前面是while引导的让步状语从句，该从句的主干是the amount of time has fallen from…in…to…in…，过去分词短语spent cooking meals对time进行修饰，后面主句中的介词短语on cooking对books and television programmes进行修饰。

3. The three Harvard economists in their paper *Why Have Americans Become More Obese,* point out that, in the past, if people wanted to eat fatty hot food, they had to cook it.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The three Harvard economists point out that…，介词短语in their…*obese*作状语，that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个主从复合句，前面是if引导的条件状语从句。

全文翻译

方便食品通过自身增长促进了企业的发展，但是它对人们有什么影响呢？对于那些将烹饪看作是文明基础的人来说，微波炉就是最新的敌人。人们一起进餐的方式很容易遭到一种设备的破坏，因为该设备使一家人避免了就餐前的等待过程。食品发展史上第一次伟大革命正处于瓦解的危险之中。篝火、烹饪锅和普通的餐桌促使人们在一起形成协作的生活方式已有至少15万年的历史，而这种密切的关系可能会遭到破坏。

三餐无疑已经受到了方便食品流行的威胁。如今在英国，有规律的共同进餐只出现在周末的富人家庭中，这些家庭在努力保留某种代表团聚的古老象征。事实上，早餐几乎已经消失了。20世纪悠闲的英式早餐受到了玉米片的侵蚀；21世纪的早餐成为星巴克咖啡和谷物条的牺牲品，正整体上在消失。

方便食品也让人们忘了如何烹饪。现代饮食中一个明显的矛盾现象就是，虽然花在烹饪上的时间从1980年的每天60分钟下降到了2002年的每天13分钟，但是关于烹饪的图书和电视节目已经翻倍了。然而，这或许并不矛盾。可能是因为人们不再会做饭，所以需要教会他们如何烹饪。又或许是因为人们所购买的图书是和业余爱好(如高尔夫和帆船)而不是家务杂事有关的。烹饪已经不再是一

种家务劳动，而变成了一种业余爱好。

虽然每个人的生活都离不开厨房，但是厨房器具却日益成为一种摆设。Silverstein先生的新书《奢华正流行》研究了中端消费者大肆挥霍的心态。他说，工业式的维京烹饪锅炉具有将近两倍于其他产品的发热量，已经促使居家商品朝着“剧院式厨房”的潮流发展。它们的售价从1000美元到9000美元不等。它们中大约有75%从来没使用过。

方便食品对健康也有影响，或者说影响了食品带给人们的健康。当然，即食食品本身并无害处。没有什么比苹果更能让你身体健康，并且所有超市都在出售一系列更有益于身体健康的即食快餐。但是人们想吃的苹果的数量是有限的；而如今对人们来说，食用那种导致肥胖的现成食品更方便。

哈佛大学的三位经济学家在他们的论文《为什么美国人变得越来越肥胖？》中指出，过去，如果人们想要吃高脂肪高热量的食物，只能自己烹饪。那既花时间又耗精力——口感好的薯片需要烹炸两次，一次将土豆煮熟，一次将它炸脆——从而减少了这种食物的消耗量。食品的大规模烹饪消除了这种限制。如今没有人必须自己去切以及两次烹炸薯条了。谁还有那个时间呢？

Text 9

Tens of thousands of 18-year-olds will graduate this year and be handed meaningless diplomas. These diplomas won’t look any different from those awarded their luckier classmates. Their validity will be questioned only when their employers discover that these graduates are semiliterate(半文盲).

Eventually a fortunate few will find their way into educational-repair shops—adult-literacy programs, such as the one where I teach basic grammar and writing. There, high-school graduates and high-school dropouts pursuing graduate-equivalency certificates will learn the skills they should have learned in school. They will also discover they have been cheated by our educational system.

I will never forget a teacher who got the attention of one of my children by revealing the trump card of failure. Our youngest, a world-class charmer, did little to develop his intellectual talents but always got by. Until Mrs. Stifter.

Our son was a high-school senior when he had her for English. “He sits in the back of the room talking to his friends，” she told me. “Why don’t you move him to the front row?” I urged, believing the embarrassment would get him to settle down. Mrs. Stifter said, “I don’t move seniors. I flunk(使……不及格) them.” Our son’s academic life flashed before my eyes. No teacher had ever threatened him. By the time I got home I was feeling pretty good about this. It was a radical approach for these times, but, well, why not? “She’s going to flunk you.” I told my son. I did not discuss it any further. Suddenly English became a priority in his life. He finished out the semester with an A.

I know one example doesn’t make a case, but at night I see a parade of students who are angry for having been passed along until they could no longer even pretend to keep up. Of average intelligence or better, they eventually quit school, concluding they were too dumb to finish. “I should have been held back,” is a comment I hear frequently. Even sadder are those students who are high-school graduates who say to me after a few weeks of class, “I don’t know how I ever got a high-school diploma.”

Passing students who have not mastered the work cheats them and the employers who expect graduates to have basic skills. We excuse this dishonest behavior by saying kids can’t learn if they come from terrible environments. No one seems to stop to think that most kids don’t put school first on their list unless they perceive something is at risk. They’d rather be sailing.

Many students I see at night have decided to make education a priority. They are motivated by the

desire for a better job or the need to hang on to the one they've got. They have a healthy fear of failure.

People of all ages can rise above their problems, but they need to have a reason to do so. Young people generally don't have the maturity to value education in the same way my adult students value it. But fear of failure can motivate both.

1. What is the subject of this essay?
   [A] Viewpoints on learning.　　[B] A qualified teacher.
   [C] The importance of examination.　　[D] The generation gap.

2. How did Mrs. Sifter get the attention of one of the author's children?
   [A] Flunking him.　　[B] Moving his seat.
   [C] Blaming him.　　[D] Playing cards with him.

3. The author believes that the most effective way for a teacher is to _______.
   [A] purify the teaching environments
   [B] set up cooperation between teachers and parents
   [C] hold back students
   [D] motivate students

4. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that the author's attitude toward flunking is _______.
   [A] negative　　[B] positive　　[C] biased　　[D] indifferent

5. Judging from the content, this passage is probably written for_______.
   [A] administrators　　[B] students　　[C] teachers　　[D] parents

文章结构分析

本文是一篇讨论如何激发学生学习积极性的文章。

第一、二段：指出当前教育忽视教育质量、滥发文凭，并通过作者所在的成人补习班的例子加以论证。

第三至七段：分别以作者小儿子以及成人补习班的学生为例，说明老师应该调动学生对失败的忧患意识来激发其学习积极性。

第八段：总结指出应当激励学生，使他们有失败的危机感，从而自觉地重视学习。

试题解析

1. 本文的主题是什么？
   [A] 关于学习的见解。　　[B] 一名合格的老师。
   [C] 考试的重要性。　　[D] 代沟。

【答案】A，主旨题。本文主要围绕如何激发学生的学习积极性展开论述。作者指出，当前的教育忽视了基本素质教育，滥发文凭，让一些不合格的学生也通过了考试。这种做法无论对学生本人还是雇主都是一种欺骗。应当激励学生，使他们有失败的危机感，从而自觉地重视学习。可见，learning为全文的主旨词，应该在文章的主题中有所体现。四个选项中只有[A]项有这个主旨词，因此为正确答案。

2. Stifter女士是如何吸引作者孩子的注意的？
   [A] 让他考试不及格。　　[B] 给他调座位。
   [C] 批评他。　　[D] 跟他玩扑克牌。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的信号词get the attention of one of the author's children定位到第三段第一句：…who got the attention of one of my children by revealing the trump card of failure，介

词短语by revealing the trump card of failure作方式状语，表示got the attention的方法或手段。[A]项Flunking him正好是revealing the trump card of failure(亮出不及格这张王牌)的同义转换，因此为正确答案。

[B]项与原文中的I don't move seniors相矛盾。[C]项属于无中生有。[D]项是对revealing the trump card of failure的曲解。

3. 作者认为对于老师来说，最有效的方法是_______。

[A] 净化教学环境　　[B] 建立老师和家长间的合作关系

[C] 让学生留级　　[D] 激励学生

【答案】D，推理题。文章第七段指出，很多夜校学生都决心把学业放在首位，他们的动机是渴望寻求一份更好的职业或者保持现有的职位。此外，文章第八段指出，年轻人不能像成年学生那样成熟地看待学业，而对失败的恐惧感能够同时激励两者。由此可知，某些因素的激励可以让学生们好好学习。因此，对于一个老师来说，激励学生是最有效的方法之一，故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]和[B]项属于无中生有。[C]项出自第五段第三句，但"让学生留级"和"让学生不及格"一样，只是激励学生的具体手段之一，相比之下，[D]项才是最根本有效的手段和方法。

4. 从文中我们可以得出结论，作者对让学生不及格的态度是_______。

[A] 否定的　　[B] 肯定的　　[C] 有偏见的　　[D] 漠不关心的

【答案】B，态度题。根据题干中的信号词flunking首先定位到第四段第四句：Mrs. Stifter said, "I don't move seniors. I flunk them." 根据下文(第七句)：By…I was feeling pretty good about this可以确定作者对flunking持肯定态度。因此，[B]项为正确答案。[C]项和[D]项为作者态度题的典型干扰项，可以直接排除。

5. 通过文章内容判断，本文很可能是写给_______的。

[A] 管理者　　[B] 学生　　[C] 老师　　[D] 父母

【答案】C，推理题。本文主要围绕如何激发学生的学习积极性展开论述。作者从滥发文凭、让不合格学生轻松过关的教育现状入手，指出应当激励学生，使他们有失败的危机感，从而自觉地重视学习。虽然全篇都以学生的例子为切入点，但是着重强调老师的责任，由此可知本文的读者对象为老师，故[C]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

diploma [di'pləumə] *n.* 毕业文凭，学位证书；执照

award [ə'wɔːd] *vt.* 授予，给予；判给，裁定；*n.* 奖，奖品

validity [və'liditi] *n.* 有效(性)，合法性

pursue [pə'sjuː] *vt.* 追赶，追逐；追求，寻求；继续，从事

certificate [sə'tifikit] *n.* 证(明)书；执照

reveal [ri'viːl] *vt.* 揭露，泄露；展现，显示

intellectual [inti'lektjuəl] *a.* 智力的；需要智力的；智力发达的；*n.*知识分子

urge [əːdʒ] *vt.* 催促，力劝；强烈要求；鼓励，激励；*n.* 迫切的要求；强烈的愿望

embarrass [im'bærəs] *vt.* 使窘迫，使尴尬

academic [ˌækə'demik] *a.* 学校的，学院的；学术的

radical ['rædikəl] *a.* 根本的，基本的，彻底的；激进的，极端的；*n.* 激进分子

priority [prɑi'ɔriti] *n.*优先(权)，重点；优先考虑的事

parade [pə'reid] *n.* 游行；检阅，阅兵；*v.* 游行，列队行进

pretend [pri'tend] *v.* 假装，佯装

intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力，智慧；情报，消息

quit [kwit] *v.* 离开，辞(职)；停止，放弃

dumb [dʌm] *a.* 哑的；(因惊恐等)说不出话的，沉默的；愚蠢的，傻的，笨的

perceive [pə'siːv] *vt.* 感觉，察觉；认识到，意识到，理解；认为

motivate ['məutiveit] *vt.* 作为……的动机；激励，激发

purify ['pjuərifai] *vt.* 使纯净，净化

qualify ['kwɔlifai] *v.* (使)具有资格，(使)合格；限制，修正

blame [bleim] *vt.* 指责，责怪；(on，onto)把……归咎于

难句解析

1. There, high-school graduates and high-school dropouts pursuing graduate-equivalency certificates will learn the skills they should have learned in school.

【结构分析】本句的主干为high-school graduates and high-school dropouts will learn the skills，现在分词短语pursuing graduate-equivalency certificates作后置定语修饰high-school dropouts，skills后面跟了一个定语从句they…in school对其进行修饰。

2. Even sadder are those students who are high-school graduates who say to me after a few weeks of class, "I don't know how I ever got a high-school diploma."

【结构分析】本句是一个"表+系+主"倒装句，主干为Even sadder are those students，其中those students是主语。those students后面跟了两个定语从句对其进行修饰：who are high-school graduates和who say…high-school diploma。

3. Passing students who have not mastered the work cheats them and the employers who expect graduates to have basic skills.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Passing students cheats them and the employers，students后面跟了一个定语从句who…the work对其进行修饰，employers后面跟了一个定语从句who…skills对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

今年，成千上万的18岁孩子将会毕业，他们将拿到毫无意义的毕业文凭。这些毕业证看起来和那些比他们更幸运的同学获得的毕业证没有任何区别。只有当雇主们发现这些毕业生是半文盲时，他们毕业证的有效性才会受到质疑。

最终，一些幸运的毕业生会选择参加补习班——成人文化课，就像我教语法和写作的那个补习班一样。<u>在那里，高中毕业生以及为同等学力文凭努力的高中辍学学生将学习他们本该在学校课堂里学到的东西。</u>他们还会发现他们被我们的教育体制欺骗了。

我永远也不会忘记一位老师，她通过亮出不及格这张王牌引起了我的一个孩子的注意。我们最小的孩子极其惹人喜爱，他从来都不肯用功却总能蒙混过关。直到Stifter女士的出现，情况才开始转变。

我儿子是一个高中毕业班学生，Stifter女士教他们英语。她告诉我，"他坐在教室的后面和朋友们聊天。""那你为什么不让他坐到前排来？"我强烈要求，认为尴尬会使他安静下来。Stifter女士却说："我不会给毕业班的学生调座位，我要让他们不及格。"儿子的学习生涯在我眼前闪过，从来没有老师威胁过他。而当我到家的时候却感觉很不错。虽然在这个年代，这种方法是激进的，但为什么不这么做呢？我告诉儿子："她要让你不及格。"我并没有进一步讨论这个问题。突然之间，英语变成了他生活中的头等要事。那个学期他得了A。

我知道一个例子并不能说明问题，但在夜校里我看到一些学生，他们原来总是能轻松过关，直到后来根本无法跟上进度，哪怕假装也不行，对此他们耿耿于怀。这些学生的智力水平中等或中等偏上，但是最终离开了学校，他们认为自己太愚笨而不能完成学业。"我早应当遭受一些挫折。"我经常听到这样的说法。<u>更可悲的是，那些高中毕业生在上过几周课之后对我说，"我不知道我是怎么拿到毕业文凭的。"</u>

<u>让没有掌握知识的学生顺利过关，既欺骗了学生自己，也欺骗了那些期望他们具备基本技能的</u>

雇主。我们为这种不诚实的行为找借口：如果环境太糟糕，孩子们就会没法学习。似乎没有人曾想过，除非意识到危机，大多数孩子是不会把学业放在首位的。他们宁愿混日子。

我在夜校遇到的很多学生都决心把学业放在首位。他们的动机是渴望寻求一份更好的职业或者保持现有的职位。对于失败，他们都有着积极的忧患意识。

每个年龄段的人都能够克服他们存在的问题，但是他们需要一个理由去这样做。通常，年轻人不能像我的成年学生那样成熟地看待学业，而对失败的恐惧感能够同时激励两者。

Text 10

Someday a stranger will read your e-mail without your permission or scan the Website you've visited. Or perhaps someone will casually glance through your credit card purchases or cell phone bills to find out your shopping preferences or calling habits.

In fact, it's likely some of these things have already happened to you. Who would watch you without your permission? It might be a spouse, a girl friend, a marketing company, a boss, a cop or a criminal. Whoever it is, they will see you in a way you never intended to be seen—the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked.

Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it's important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. But few boundaries remain. The digital bread crumbs(碎屑) you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. In some cases, a simple Google search can reveal what you think. Like it or not, increasingly we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret.

The key question is: Does that matter?

For many Americans, the answer apparently is "no".

When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy, most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found an overwhelming pessimism about privacy, with 60 percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is "slipping away, and that bothers me".

But people say one thing and do another. Only a tiny fraction of Americans change any behaviors in an effort to preserve their privacy. Few people turn down a discount at tollbooths(收费站) to avoid using the EZ-Pass system that can track automobile movements. And few turn down supermarket loyalty cards. Privacy economist Alessandro Acauisti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off coupon(优惠券).

But privacy does matter—at least sometimes. It's like health: When you have it, you don't notice it. Only when it's gone do you wish you'd done more to protect it.

1. What does the author mean by saying "the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked" (Lines 3—4, Para.2)?
   [A] People's personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge.
   [B] In the 21st century people try every means to look into others' secrets.
   [C] People tend to be more frank with each other in the information age.
   [D] Criminals are easily caught on the spot with advanced technology.
2. What would psychologists advise on the relationships between friends?
   [A] Friends should open their hearts to each other.

[B] Friends should always be faithful to each other.
[C] There should be a distance even between friends.
[D] There should be fewer disputes between friends.

3. Why does the author say "we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret" (Lines 4—5, Para. 3) ?
[A] Modern society has finally evolved into an open society.
[B] People leave traces around when using modern technology.
[C] There are always people who are curious about others' affairs.
[D] Many search engines profit by revealing people's identities.

4. What do most Americans do with regard to privacy protection?
[A] They change behaviors that might disclose their identity.
[B] They use various loyalty cards for business transactions.
[C] They rely more and more on electronic devices.
[D] They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.

5. According to the passage, privacy is like health in that _______.
[A] people will make every effort to keep it
[B] its importance is rarely understood
[C] it is something that can easily be lost
[D] people don't cherish it until they lose it

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕现代人的隐私问题展开论述。

第一至三段：列举事例引出隐私泄露问题，指出我们生活在一个没有隐私的时代。

第四至七段：介绍美国人对隐私的态度及做法：嘴上表示在意隐私泄露，但在生活中却不注重隐私的保护。

第八段：强调隐私很重要。

试题解析

1. 作者说“the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked”想要表达什么意思？(第二段第三至四行)
[A] 人们的私人信息很容易在不知不觉中被人获取。
[B] 在21世纪，人们想尽各种办法来窥探别人的隐私。
[C] 在信息时代，人们倾向于彼此更加坦诚。
[D] 利用先进技术，犯罪分子可以很容易被当场抓住。

【答案】A，词汇题。第一段和第二段破折号之前都在讲有人会在未经允许的情况下窃取我们的个人信息。由此可知，作者说“21世纪就像是一个被人裸视的时代”是想表达“我们的个人信息很容易被人窃取”，故[A]项为正确答案，[A]项中的 is easily accessed without their knowledge同义于原文中的 watch you without your permission。

[B]项中的try every means和原文提到的轻而易举就能窃取他人隐私相矛盾。[C]和[D]项文中未提及。

2. 心理学家会对朋友之间的关系给出什么建议？
[A] 朋友应该彼此之间敞开心怀。
[B] 朋友应该总是忠诚于对方。
[C] 朋友之间应该保持一定距离。
[D] 朋友之间应该少些争吵。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中关键词psychologists和friends定位到第三段第一句。该句提到，心理学家告诉我们，有界限是健康的，在某些阶段，在某个合适的时间，向朋友、家人和爱人展现自己很重要。也就是说，即使朋友之间也应该保持一定的距离。故[C]项为正确答案。[C]项中的distance同义于原文中的boundary。

[A]项与原文中的boundaries are healthy相矛盾。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。

3. 为什么作者会说“我们生活在一个难以保守秘密的世界里”(第三段第四至五行)?
[A] 现代社会已经最终演变成了一个开放的社会。
[B] 人们使用现代技术时到处留下痕迹。
[C] 总会有人对别人的事情感兴趣。
[D] 许多搜索引擎靠泄露人们的身份信息而获利。

【答案】B，细节题。第三段第三、四句指出，我们在使用高科技时所留下的点滴信息都会为陌生人了解我们提供线索，例如谷歌搜索就会泄露我们的想法。进而得出结论：我们正生活在一个连保守秘密都很困难的世界里。[B]项中的traces同义于原文中的digital bread crumbs所暗示的意思，故为正确答案。

[A]项属于过度推理。[C]项并非作者说这句话的原因。[D]项文中未提及。

4. 对于隐私保护，大多数美国人是如何做的?
[A] 他们改变了可能会泄露他们身份的行为。
[B] 他们使用不同的会员卡来进行商业交易。
[C] 他们越来越依赖于电子设备。
[D] 他们说了很多却做得很少。

【答案】D，细节题。本题考查美国人对隐私泄露的态度。第六段通过一项调查来描述美国人的态度：大部分美国人对隐私泄露很在意。接着第七段首句转折指出美国人说一套做一套：只有一小部分美国人会通过改变自己的行为方式来保护自己的隐私，故[D]项为正确答案，同时排除[A]项。

由第七段第四句可知，使用会员卡会暴露隐私而非保护隐私，故可排除[B]项。[C]项文中未提及。

5. 根据文章所述，隐私与健康相似，因为 _______。
[A] 人们会想尽一切办法保护隐私
[B] 其重要性很少被人理解
[C] 它是很容易失去的东西
[D] 人们在失去它的时候才会珍惜它

【答案】D，细节题。本题考查隐私与健康的相似之处，从而定位到末段。末段提到，隐私就像健康，当你拥有时，并不会注意它，只有当你失去时，你才会希望自己本应多做点事情来保护它。故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项和原文意思相反。[B]项是对you don’t notice it的错误理解。[C]项是对when it’s gone的错误理解。

词汇注释

permission [pə(:)'miʃən] *n.* 允许，许可，准许
casual ['kæʒjuəl] *a.* 偶然的，碰巧的；随便的，漫不经心的；临时的
glance [glɑ:ns] *vi.* 看一眼，扫视；*n.* 一瞥，扫视
purchase ['pə:tʃəs] *vt.* 买，购买；*n.* 购买；购买的物品
preference ['prefərəns] *n.* 更喜爱，偏爱；偏爱的事物(或人)
spouse [spauz] *n.* 配偶
intend [in'tend] *vt.* 想要，打算，计划；(为……而)准备
equivalent [i'kwivələnt] *a.* 相等的，相当的，等价的；*n.* 等价物，相等物
naked ['neikid] *a.* 裸露的，赤裸裸的，无遮蔽的
boundary ['baundəri] *n.* 分界线，边界，界限
stage [steidʒ] *n.* 阶段，时期；舞台
remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是；留下；剩余
construct [kən'strʌkt] *vt.* 建造，构筑；创立
reveal [ri'vi:l] *vt.* 揭露，泄露；展现，显示
poll [pəul] *n.* 民意测验；投票；投票数，投票结果
privacy ['praivəsi] *n.* 个人自由；隐私
survey [sə:'vei] *vt./n.* 调查，勘察
overwhelming [əuvə'hwelmiŋ] *a.* 压倒性的，势不可挡的
pessimism ['pesimizəm] *n.* 悲观(主义)

respondent [ri'spɔndənt] *n.* 被告；应答者
slip [slip] *v.* 滑倒，滑落；滑行(动)；溜走
tend to 往往会，倾向于
frank [fræŋk] *a.* 坦白的，直率的
faithful ['feiθful] *a.* 忠诚的，忠实的；尽职的；如实的
evolve [i'vɔlv] *v.* (使)发展，(使)演变，(使)进化
identity [ai'dentiti] *n.* 身份；同一性，一致性
with regard to 关于
disclose [dis'kləuz] *vt.* 揭露，泄露，透露
cherish ['tʃeriʃ] *vt.* 珍爱，爱护；抱有，怀有
fraction ['frækʃən] *n.* 小部分；片断；分数
preserve [pri'zəːv] *vt.* 保护，维护；保持；保存
turn down 关小，调低；谢绝
discount ['diskaunt] *n.* 折扣；*v.* 打折扣
loyalty ['lɔiəlti] *n.* 忠诚，忠心
surrender [sə'rendə] *v.* 投降，(to)屈服(于)；交出，放弃
access ['ækses] *n.* 进入，入口；接近(或进入、享用)的机会；*v.* 使用；接近

难句解析

1. Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it's important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Psychologists tell us…，tell us后面跟了两个宾语从句：boundaries are healthy和that it's important to reveal…times。

2. The digital bread crumbs you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The digital bread crumbs make it easy to reconstruct…，it为形式宾语，不定式to reconstruct…like为真正的宾语。crumbs后面跟一个定语从句you leave everywhere对其进行修饰，reconstruct后面跟三个并列的宾语从句。

3. Privacy economist Alessandro Acauisti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off coupon.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Privacy economist Alessandro Acauisti has run a series of tests，tests后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句的主干是that reveal…，reveal后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为people will surrender personal information，介词短语like…numbers作后置定语修饰information，不定式to get…coupon在宾语从句中作目的状语。

全文翻译

某一天，陌生人会在未经许可的情况下阅读你的电子邮件，或者浏览你访问过的网页。或者某人可能偶然看了你的信用卡购买记录或者手机账单，发现了你的购物喜好和打电话习惯。

实际上，类似的事情很可能已经在你身上发生过了。谁会在未经许可的前提下监视你？很可能是配偶、女朋友、营销公司、老板、警察或者罪犯。无论是谁，他们都会以一种你绝对不希望的方式来观察你——21世纪就像是一个被人裸视的时代。

心理学家告诉我们，有界限是健康的。在某些阶段，在某个合适的时间，向朋友、家人和爱人展现自己很重要。但现在几乎没有什么界限了。你留下的数据残渣无处不在，这使得陌生人能够轻而易举地重构你的身份、住所和喜好。在某些情况下，简单的谷歌搜索就可以揭示你所想的。不管你喜欢不喜欢，我们生活在一个越来越无法保守秘密的世界里。

问题的关键是：这是否重要？

对于很多美国人而言，回答显而易见：不重要。

当民意调查问美国人对隐私的看法时，大部分人都说他们担心失去隐私。一项调查发现了关于隐私的势不可挡的悲观情绪，有60%的受访者说他们觉得自己的隐私“正在悄悄地溜走，这让我很

困扰”。

但人们总是言行不一。仅有很少一部分美国人改变他们的行为，去保护他们的隐私。使用易通收费系统可以享受收费站提供的折扣，虽然该系统能够追踪汽车的行驶，但很少有人会拒绝这种折扣。同样，很少有人会拒绝超市的会员卡。隐私经济学家Alessandro Acauisti曾进行过一系列的研究，其结果显示，人们会为了得到可怜的50美分的优惠券而献出他们的个人信息，如社会保障号。

但是隐私真的很重要——至少某些时候很重要。正如健康一样，当你拥有时，并不会注意它。只有当失去时，你才会希望自己原来应该多做点事情来保护它。

Text 11

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but—regardless of whether it is or isn't—we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

Al Gore calls global warming an "inconvenient truth", as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and—without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions(mainly, CO_2) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're "doing something". Consider *the Kyoto Protocol*(《京都协议书》). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO_2 emissions(up about 25% since 1990), and many signatories(签署国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008—2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

1． What is said about global warming in the first paragraph?

[A] It may not prove an environmental crisis at all.

[B] It is an issue requiring worldwide commitments.

[C] Serious steps have been taken to avoid or stop it.

[D] Very little will be done to bring it under control.

2． According to the author's understanding, what is Al Gore's view on global warming?

[A] It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of.

[B] It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences.

[C] It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized.

[D] It is an area we actually have little knowledge about.

3. Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of _______.

[A] economic growth

[B] wasteful use of energy

[C] the widening gap between the rich and poor

[D] the rapid advances of science and technology

4. The author believes that, since the signing of *the Kyoto Protocol*, _______.

[A] politicians have started to do something to better the situation

[B] few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use

[C] reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming

[D] international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental problems

5. What is the message the author intends to convey?

[A] Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.

[B] The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.

[C] The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.

[D] People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

文章结构分析

本文主要对当前的全球变暖问题进行了讨论。

第一段：提出全球变暖的问题。

第二段：指出解决全球变暖问题只能依靠技术。

第三、四段：分析全球变暖加剧的原因，即人口增长、经济发展以及政府行为收效甚微。

第五、六段：重申第二段的观点——只有使用新技术才能解决全球变暖问题。

试题解析

1. 第一段中关于全球变暖谈到了什么？

[A] 全球变暖可能根本就不会发展成环境危机。

[B] 这是一个需要全世界都付出努力的问题。

[C] 已经采取了重大措施来避免或阻止全球变暖。

[D] 不会有什么行动来控制全球变暖。

【答案】D，判断题。根据题干将本题定位到文章首段。该段首句提到，不管全球变暖是否是21世纪的重大环境危机，我们都不会为之倾注太多。[D]项与第二个破折号后的内容we won’t do much about it意思一致，故为正确答案。

[A]项是may or may not be the great environmental crisis的绝对表述，可排除。[B]项文中未提及。[C]项和原文意思相反。

2. 根据作者的理解，Al Gore关于全球变暖的观点是什么？

[A] 它是一个公众和政治家都没有意识到的现实。

[B] 它是一种会给我们带来诸多不便的现象。

[C] 它是一个人们一旦认识到就可以解决的问题。

[D] 它是一个我们实际上知之甚少的领域。

【答案】C，细节题。第二段首句中Al Gore表明了自己对全球变暖的观点：global warming an “inconvenient truth”(全球变暖是一个“不愿面对的真相”)，其后merely recognizing it could put us

on a path to a solution为作者对Al Gore的观点的理解，即好像仅仅认识到全球变暖便能找到解决之道似的。故[C]项为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及。[B]项是对inconvenient的错误理解。[D]项是作者自己的观点。

3. 温室气体排放量到2050年将翻一倍还不止，原因是 _______。

[A] 经济增长　[B] 能源的滥用　[C] 贫富差距加大　[D] 科技的快速发展

【答案】A，细节题。根据关键词2050定位到第三段。该段对温室气体的排放量做了预测：如果人均能源消耗和技术水平维持现状，到2050年，能量消耗总量和温室气体排放量将会增加42%，接着转折指出，这只是保守估计，实际数字将会翻番(double)，而造成这一数据上升的原因是我们需要经济增长(We need economic growth)，故[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项文中未提及。[C]项是针对societies that grow richer use more energy所设的干扰项。[D]项与倒数第二段意思相反。

4. 作者认为，自从《京都协议书》签订以来，_______。

[A] 政治家们已经开始着手改善形势

[B] 很少有国家采取了真正严格的措施来限制能源的使用

[C] 能耗的消减已大大减缓了全球变暖趋势

[D] 国际合作已经在解决环境问题方面起了作用

【答案】B，细节题。根据关键词*Kyoto Protocol*定位到第四段。该段首句提到，没有任何政府会采取严格措施限制其国家经济增长和个人使用能源的自由以缓解全球变暖，末句提到《京都协议书》并没有减少二氧化碳的排放量，很多签署国没有制定严格的政策，故[B]项为正确答案，同时排除[A]项和[D]项。[C]项中的have greatly cut back与原文中的hasn't reduced相矛盾。

5. 作者想要传达什么信息？

[A] 全球变暖与其说是一个实际问题，不如说是一个道德问题。

[B] 全球变暖的终极解决方案在于新技术。

[C] 有关全球变暖的争论将会引发技术革命。

[D] 人们不得不放弃某些物质享受来阻止全球变暖。

【答案】B，主旨题。作者在第一段中提出问题：面对全球变暖，我们将无能为力。在第二段中，作者谈到认识到这一问题并不代表找到了解决方案，然后提出论点：and—without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it(没有大的技术突破，我们仍将无能为力)。第三段讲了全球变暖的原因是人口增长和经济发展，并预测未来的发展趋势。第四段认为政府行为收效甚微。第五、六段重申论点，即the only solution is new technology(解决问题的唯一办法就是新科技)。[B]项是对全文的高度概括，与作者的论点相同，故为正确答案。

文章末段只是说人们认为全球变暖是道德问题，并没有将moral issue和practical one进行比较，故可排除[A]项。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是根据第四段首句设置的干扰项。

词汇注释

regardless of 不顾，不管

solemn ['sɔləm] *a.* 严肃的，庄重的；隆重的，郑重的；严重的

commit [kə'mit] *vt.* 犯(错误、罪等)，干(蠢事、坏事等)；把……托付给，把……交给；使承诺

dramatic [drə'mætik] *a.* 戏剧的；戏剧性的，激动人心的；引人注目的

recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *vt.* 认出，识别；认识到；承认，认可

relieve [ri'liːv] *v.* 缓解，减轻；使轻松，使宽慰

project ['prɔdʒekt] *v.* 规划，计划；发射，投射，放映；伸出，突出

remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是；留下；剩余

emission [i'miʃən] *n.* (光、热、声音等的)发出，射出，散发

condemn [kən'dem] *vt.* 谴责；判……刑，宣

告……有罪；迫使……接受困境
adopt [ə'dɔpt] *vt.* 收养；采纳，采用
rigid ['ridʒid] *a.* 刚硬的，僵硬的；严格的，死板的
restrict [ris'trikt] *vt.* 限制，约束，限定
punish ['pʌniʃ] *vt.* 处罚，惩罚
potential [pə'tenʃəl] *a.* 潜在的，可能的
disaster [di'zɑːstə] *n.* 灾难，大祸
aggressive [ə'gresiv] *a.* 侵犯的，侵略的，挑衅的；敢作敢为的，有进取心的
fossil ['fɔsl] *n.* 化石
moral ['mɔrəl] *a.* 道德(上)的；有道德的
be aware of 意识到
tough [tʌf] *a.* 困难的，难对付的；坚强的，坚韧的；严格的
contribute to 对……做贡献；导致，引起
lie in 在于
lead to 导致，引起

难句解析

1. Al Gore calls global warming an “inconvenient truth”, as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，前面是主句，后面是as if引导的方式状语从句，该方式状语从句的主语为merely recognizing it，谓语成分为could put us on a path，介词短语to a solution作后置定语修饰path。

2. No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming.

【结构分析】本句的主干是No government will adopt rigid restrictions。restrictions后面跟两个后置定语，一个是介词短语on economic…freedom，另一个是定语从句that…warming。

3. The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it’s really an engineering one.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The trouble is that…，that引导表语从句。该表语从句是一个主从复合句，其中包含一个when引导的时间状语从句。介词短语with…debate作后置定语修饰trouble。

全文翻译

全球变暖或许是21世纪的重大环境危机，但无论是或不是，我们都不会为之倾注太多。我们会不断地为此争吵，甚至以一个国家的姿态做出相当严肃的承诺，以避免全球变暖发生。但是承诺越引人注目和意义深远，便越可能不被遵守。

<u>Al Gore称全球变暖为“不愿面对的真相”，好像仅仅认识到其存在，我们就可以找到解决办法。</u>但是，真相是我们并不具备足够的知识来缓解全球变暖，并且，如果没有重大的科技突破，我们仍将束手无策。

从2003年到2050年，世界人口预计将从64亿增加到91亿，上升42%。如果人均能源消耗和技术水平维持现状，到2050年，能量消耗总量和温室气体排放量(主要是二氧化碳)将会增加42%。但是，这还不算多，因为随着社会越来越富裕，能源的使用也会相应增加。我们需要经济增长，除非我们迫使穷人们处于现在的贫困状态，并且让其他人的生活水平停留在原地不动。就算在增长较少的情况下，到2050年，能源的使用和温室气体的排放也将至少翻一倍。

<u>没有政府会采取严格措施限制经济增长和个人使用能源的自由(限制用电、驾驶和旅游)，虽然这些可能有助于缓解全球变暖。</u>然而，政治家们想表现出他们正在“做些事情”。想想《京都协议书》，它允许参与国家惩罚那些没有加入的国家，但这并没有降低二氧化碳排放量(自1990年以来上升了25%)，很多签署国并没有采用足够严厉的政策以达到2008—2012年的目标。

比较现实的结论是，如果全球变暖是一场潜在的灾难，那么唯一的解决方法就是新技术。只有通过大胆的研究和发展项目，才可能找到方法打破现有的对石油燃料的依赖或者解决这一问题。

全球变暖的争论很伤脑筋的地方是，全球变暖其实是一个技术问题，但人们却把它当作一个道德问题来讨论。如果不解决技术问题，解决全球变暖问题将束手无策，这是我们不愿面对的真相。

Text 12

I've been writing for most of my life. The book *Writing without Teachers* introduced me to one distinction and one practice that has helped my writing processes tremendously. The distinction is between the creative mind and the critical mind. While you need to employ both to get to a finished result, they cannot work in parallel no matter how much we might like to think so.

Trying to criticize writing on the fly is possibly the single greatest barrier to writing that most of us encounter. If you are listening to that 5th grade English teacher correct your grammar while you are trying to capture a fleeting thought, the thought will die. If you capture the fleeting thought and simply share it with the world in raw form, no one is likely to understand. You must learn to create first and then criticize if you want to make writing the tool for thinking that it is.

The practice that can help you past your learned bad habits of trying to edit as you write is what Elbow calls "free writing". In free writing, the objective is to get words down on paper non-stop, usually for 15—20 minutes. No stopping, no going back, no criticizing. The goal is to get the words flowing. As the words begin to flow, the ideas will come from the shadows and let themselves be captured on your notepad or your screen.

Now you have raw materials that you can begin to work with using the critical mind that you've persuaded to sit on the side and watch quietly. Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the pages as the deadline draws near.

Instead of staring at a blank screen start filling it with words no matter how bad. Halfway through your available time, stop and rework your raw writing into something closer to finished product. Move back and forth until you run out of time and the final result will most likely be far better than your current practices.

1. When the author says the creative mind and the critical mind "cannot work in parallel" (Lines 3—4, Para. 1) in the writing process, he means ________.
   [A] no one can be both creative and critical
   [B] they cannot be regarded as equally important
   [C] they are in constant conflict with each other
   [D] one cannot use them at the same time

2. What prevents people from writing on is ________.
   [A] putting their ideas in raw form　　[B] attempting to edit as they write
   [C] ignoring grammatical soundness　　[D] trying to capture fleeting thoughts

3. What is the chief objective of the first stage of writing?
   [A] To organize one's thoughts logically.　　[B] To choose an appropriate topic.
   [C] To get one's ideas down.　　[D] To collect raw materials.

4. One common concern of writers about "free writing" is that ________.
   [A] it overstresses the role of the creative mind
   [B] it takes too much time to edit afterwards
   [C] it may bring about too much criticism

[D] it does not help them to think clearly

5. In what way does the critical mind help the writer in the writing process?

[A] It refines his writing into better shape.

[B] It helps him to come up with new ideas.

[C] It saves the writing time available to him.

[D] It allows him to sit on the side and observe.

文章结构分析

本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了如何写作。

第一、二段：指出写作时不能同时应用创造性思维和批判性思维，应该先创造，然后批判。

第三段：介绍写作的第一个阶段，即应用创造性思维自由写作阶段。

第四、五段：介绍写作的第二个阶段，即应用批判性思维修改素材阶段。

试题解析

1. 作者说写作过程中创造性思维和批判性思维“cannot work in parallel”(第一段第三至四行)时，他的意思是________。

[A] 没有人能够既会用创造性思维又会用批判性思维

[B] 不能将它们看作是同等重要的

[C] 它们始终处于相互冲突状态

[D] 一个人不能同时运用它们

【答案】D，词汇题。本题关键是对in parallel的理解，其意为“同时，并行”，所以cannot work in parallel意为“不能同时起作用”。第二段末句作者也提到一定要学会先创作后修改，也就是说这两种思维活动有先后之分，即“不能同时进行”，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]项和第一段最后一句中的you need to employ both to get to a finished result相矛盾。[B]和[C]项文中未提及。

2. 妨碍人们流畅写作的是________。

[A] 将他们的想法以原始状态呈现

[B] 在写作时试图进行修改

[C] 忽略语法的完美

[D] 努力去捕捉稍纵即逝的想法

【答案】B，细节题。由prevents people from writing on将答案定位于第二段。其中prevent sb. from doing sth.意为“阻止某人做某事”，和barrier意思相近。从第一句Trying to criticize writing on the fly…the single greatest barrier to writing…us encounter可知，边写边修改是我们写作时遇到的最大障碍，也就是会阻碍写作。[B]项是对Trying to criticize writing on the fly的同义转述，故为正确答案。

[A]项是根据第二段第三句设置的干扰项，是写作过程中的一部分，并不是写作时的障碍。[C]项中的ignore文中未提及。[D]项中的fleeting thoughts对写作有帮助，而不是妨碍写作。

3. 写作第一阶段的首要目标是什么？

[A] 把想法有逻辑性地组织起来。

[B] 选择一个适当的话题。

[C] 记下想法。

[D] 收集原始材料。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的objective可将答案依据定位于第三段，由the objective is to get words down on paper可知，目的是把文字写到纸上，结合最后一句The goal is to get the words flowing…the ideas will come out from the shadows…可知，写出这些words最终是明确the ideas。故[C]项为正确答案。

由第三段第三句No stopping, no going back, no criticizing可知，第一阶段不需要有逻辑性地组织想法，故可排除[A]项。[B]项文中未提及。[D]项中的collect文中未提及。

4. 关于“自由写作”作家们的普遍担心是________。
[A] 它过于强调创造性思维的作用　　[B] 事后修改花费时间过多
[C] 它会引来太多的批评　　[D] 它不能帮助他们清楚地思考

【答案】B，细节题。文中第三段主要介绍了free writing的目的和方法。第四段介绍the critical mind阶段对free writing阶段所写下的文稿的修改。Most likely，you...take more time than you actually have...表明，修改要花很长时间是writers普遍担心的问题。故[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项中的overstresses the role文中未提及。[C]项中的too much criticism文中未提及，而且criticism是这个阶段的主要工作，不是writers所担心的问题。[D]项文中未提及。

5. 批判性思维在作家写作过程中以何种方式起作用？
[A] 它将作家的作品加工成更好的形式。　　[B] 它帮助作家产生新的想法。
[C] 它可以节省作家可利用的写作时间。　　[D] 它允许作家坐在一旁观察。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的the critical mind将答案定位于最后两段。第四段指出了the critical mind的作用和问题。最后一段讲了the critical mind的主要作用是修改完善writing。由第二句rework your raw writing into something closer to finished product可知，critical mind有利于将文稿加工完善，故[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项文中未提及。[C]项中的save文中未提及。[D]项是根据第四段首句设计的干扰项，sit on the side and observe的主语应该是the critical mind。

词汇注释

introduce [ˌintrəˈdjuːs] *vt.* 介绍；引进，传入
distinction [disˈtiŋkʃən] *n.* 差别，不同；区分，辨别
tremendously [triˈmendəsli] *ad.* 非常；极其；极大地；极端地
critical [ˈkritikəl] *a.* 决定性的，关键性的；批评的
in parallel 同时
employ [imˈplɔi] *vt.* 雇用；用，使用
barrier [ˈbæriə] *n.* 障碍物，栅栏，关卡；障碍，隔阂
encounter [inˈkauntə] *vt.* 遇上，遭遇，遭到
grammar [ˈɡræmə] *n.* 语法
capture [ˈkæptʃə] *vt.* 俘虏，捕获；夺得
fleet [fliːt] *n.* 舰队，船队；*v.* 飞逝，疾驰
deadline [ˈdedlain] *n.* 最后期限
draw near 靠近，接近
shadow [ˈʃædəu] *n.* 阴影，阴暗处；影子
notepad [ˈnəutpæd] *n.* 记事本
stare [steə] *vi./n.* 盯，凝视
blankly [blæŋkli] *ad.* 茫然地，毫无表情地
available [əˈveiləbl] *a.* 现成可使用的，可利用的；可得到的
back and forth 来来回回
run out of 用完
be regarded as 被看作是
constant [ˈkɔnstənt] *a.* 始终如一的，持久不变的；不断的，连续发生的
conflict [ˈkɔnflikt] *n./ v.* 冲突，抵触
prevent sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事
attempt [əˈtempt] *n./vt.* 尝试，企图
sound [saund] *a.* 健康的，健全的，完好的
appropriate [əˈprəupriət] *a.* 适当的，恰当的
stress [stres] *n.* 压力，紧张；强调，重要性；*vt.* 强调，着重
bring about 导致，引起
come up with 提出

难句解析

1. While you need to employ both to get to a finished result, they cannot work in parallel no matter how much we might like to think so.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是While引导的一个让步状语从句，逗号后面是主

句，其中主句又包含一个no matter how引导的让步状语从句。

2. Now you have raw materials that you can begin to work with using the critical mind that you've persuaded to sit on the side and watch quietly.

【结构分析】本句的主干是you have raw materials，materials后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句that…mind对其进行修饰，其中关系代词that作介词with的宾语，现在分词短语using the critical mind作方式状语，mind后面还跟了一个定语从句that…quietly对其进行修饰。

3. Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the pages as the deadline draws near.

【结构分析】本句的主干是you will believe that…and…，believe后面跟了and连接的两个宾语从句。第一个宾语从句是一个主从复合句，其中包括一个than引导的比较状语从句；第二个宾语从句也是一个主从复合句，其中包括一个as引导的时间状语从句。

全文翻译

我生命中的大部分时间都在写作。《写作无师自通》这本书向我介绍了一个区别和一种实践方法，这种实践方法使我的写作大受裨益。这个区别就是创造性思维和批判性思维之间的区别。尽管我们需要应用这两种思维来得到最终结果，但是它们不能同时起作用，不管我们多么想要这样做。

试图在未成形前匆忙地修改写作内容可能是我们大多数人在写作中遇到的最大障碍。在你努力去捕捉稍纵即逝的灵感的同时，还要聆听一个五年级的英语老师纠正你的语法，那么这种灵感就会消失。如果你抓住了稍纵即逝的灵感，但是未经润色就与他人分享，可能没人会理解。如果你想使写作成为表现灵感的工具，那么必须学会先创作，然后修改。

这种可以帮助你改掉边写边改的坏习惯的实践方法就是Elbow所说的“自由写作”。自由写作的目的就是不停地把文字写在纸上，通常持续15～20分钟。没有停顿，没有反复，没有修改。这样做的目的是让文字源源不断地流出。随着文字开始涌出，观点就会变得明朗，自己就会跃然纸上或呈现在屏幕上。

现在你已经有了原材料，可以开始用批判性思维进行加工了，在此之前你要让批判性思维坐在一边，安静观察。很可能，你会认为这个环节所需要的时间比你实际拥有的时间要长，结果截稿时间临近，你还在茫然地盯着文稿，不知所措。

不要再盯着空屏幕发呆了，无论文字有多么糟糕，都要开始写下去。写作时间进行到一半时，停下来整理你的初稿，让它更加接近终稿。不断前后反复，直到时间用尽。这样，终稿很有可能比你现在创作的文稿要好得多。

Text 13

Prior to the 20th century, many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead. Many powerful forces appear to work against it: population growth, which pushes migrant populations into the world's last isolated locations; mass tourism; global telecommunications and mass media; and the spread of gigantic global corporations. All of these forces appear to signify a future in which the language of advertising, popular culture, and consumer products become similar. Already English and a few other

major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication. For many of the world's peoples, learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education, economic opportunity, and a better way of life.

Only about 3,000 languages now in use are expected to survive the coming century. Are most of the rest doomed in the century after that?

Whether most of these languages survive will probably depend on how strongly cultural groups wish to keep their identity alive through a native language. To do so will require an emphasis on bilingualism (mastery of two languages). Bilingual speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres—at home, among friends, in community settings—and a global language at work, in dealings with government, and in commercial spheres. In this way, many small languages could sustain their cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages, rather than yield to the homogenizing(同化的) forces of globalization.

Ironically, the trend of technological innovation that has threatened minority languages could also help save them. For example, some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues. Linguists are currently using computer-aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

For many endangered languages, the line between revival and death is extremely thin. Language is remarkably resilient(有活力的), however. It is not just a tool for communicating, but also a powerful way of separating different groups, or of demonstrating group identity. Many indigenous(原生的，土著的) communities have shown that it is possible to live in the modern world while reclaiming their unique identities through language.

1. Minority languages can be best preserved in _______.
   [A] an increasingly interconnected world
   [B] maintaining small numbers of speakers
   [C] relatively isolated language communities
   [D] following the tradition of the 20th century

2. According to Paragraph 2, that the world can maintain its linguistic diversity in the future is _______.
   [A] uncertain　　[B] unrealistic　　[C] foreseeable　　[D] definite

3. According to the author, bilingualism can help _______.
   [A] small languages become acceptable in work places
   [B] homogenize the world's languages and cultures
   [C] global languages reach home and community settings
   [D] speakers maintain their linguistic and cultural identity

4. Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it _______.
   [A] makes learning a global language unnecessary
   [B] facilitates the learning and using of those languages
   [C] raises public awareness of saving those languages
   [D] makes it easier for linguists to study those languages

5. In the author's view, many endangered languages are _______.
   [A] remarkably well-kept in this modern world
   [B] exceptionally powerful tools of communication
   [C] quite possible to be revived instead of dying out
   [D] a unique way of bringing different groups together

文章结构分析

本文围绕世界语言文化多样性的维系问题展开分析论述。

第一段：指出维系语言多样性在现代世界中面临的一个问题，即小语种族群更难存在于相对孤立的环境中。

第二段：具体列举了不利于语言文化多样性的几种因素。

第三段：进一步提出大多数语言在文化趋同下的留存问题。

第四段：阐述掌握双语对小语种存续的重要意义。

第五段：阐述计算机技术对小语种存续的重要作用。

第六段：指出语言具有强大的活力，许多行将消失的语言很可能会得到复兴而不是消失。

试题解析

1. 小语种_______能够得以最佳保存。

[A] 在相互联系日益密切的世界里　　[B] 通过保持少量的使用者

[C] 在相对孤立的语言族群里　　[D] 在秉承20世纪传统的情况下

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的信号词Minority languages和preserved定位到文章第一段第二句The increasingly…preservation。这句话的意思是“联系日益密切的现代世界使小语种族群更难存在于相对孤立的环境中，而这种相对的孤立对于语言的存续是至关重要的因素”，因此[C]项为正确答案。[C]项中的relatively isolated对应文中的relative isolation。

[A]项和原文意思相反。[B]项违背常理。[D]项中的tradition在文中未提及，属于无中生有。

2. 根据第二段，未来世界能够保持语言多样性是_______。

[A] 不确定的　　[B] 不现实的　　[C] 可预见的　　[D] 明确的

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的the world can maintain its linguistic diversity定位到第二段第一句It remains to be seen…in the centuries ahead，这句话的意思是“在未来的几个世纪中，语言和文化的多样性能否保持下来仍有待观察”，因此[A]项为正确答案。It remains to be seen意为“还有待观察”，表明作者不确定。

3. 根据作者的观点，双语有助于_______。

[A] 小语种在工作场合变得可以接受

[B] 同化世界的语言和文化

[C] 全球通用语言进入家庭和社区

[D] 小语种使用者保持他们语言和文化的特征

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的信号词bilingualism定位到第四段最后两句Bilingual speakers… spheres. In this way, many…globalization。这两句话表明，通过使用双语可以使小语种维持它们文化和语言的完整性，因此[D]项为正确答案。[D]项中的sustain对应文中的maintain，identity对应文中的integrity。其他选项均与原文意思相反。

4. 计算机技术有助于保护小语种是因为它_______。

[A] 使学习全球通用语言变得不必要　　[B] 有利于这些语言的学习和使用

[C] 提高公众保护这些语言的意识　　[D] 使语言学家学习这些语言更容易

【答案】B，细节题。题干中的Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages对应第五段第一句。第五段后面用两个例子来说明技术创新趋势有利于小语种存续的两点原因。[B]项中的learning和using分别对应文中的第二个例子和第一个例子。因此[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及，且违背常理。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项错在study，语言学家应该是教语言。

5. 在作者看来，许多濒临灭绝的语言_______。
   [A] 在现代世界得以极其完好地保留下来
   [B] 是非常强大的交流工具
   [C] 很有可能会复兴而不是消亡
   [D] 是一种将不同群体连接在一起的独特方式

【答案】C，推理题。根据题干中的信号词endangered languages定位到最后一段。该段第一句提到濒临灭绝语言的复兴和消失只是一线之差；第二句用however转折指出语言具有强大的活力；第三句中的powerful way也含正面意义；第四句的例子进一步表明endangered languages可以很好地存活。可见，本段在暗示濒临灭绝的语言仍有生机，因此[C]项为正确答案。其他选项均违背常理，可以直接排除。

词汇注释

prior to 在……之前，优先于
survive [sə'vaiv] *v.* 活下来，幸存；幸免于
relative ['relətiv] *a.* 相对的，比较的；有关的，相关的；*n.*亲属，亲戚
isolate ['aisəleit] *vt.* 使隔离，使孤立
maintain [mein'tein] *vt.* 维持，保持；维修，保养
preserve [pri'zə:v] *vt.* 保护，维护；保持，保存，储藏
remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是，依旧是；留下；剩余
linguistic [liŋ'gwistik] *a.* 语言的，语言学的
diversity [dai'və:siti] *n.* 差异，多样性
gigantic [dʒai'gæntik] *a.* 巨大的，庞大的
signify ['signifai] *vt.* 表示……的意思；表示，表明；预示
emerge [i'mə:dʒ] *vi.* 出现，浮现；(问题等)发生，显露
doom [du:m] *n.* 厄运，劫数；*v.* 注定，命定
identity [ai'dentiti] *n.* 身份；同一性，一致性
native ['neitiv] *a.* 出生地的；当地的，本国的；天生的
sustain [sə'stein] *vt.* 保持，维持；支持，支撑；经受，遭受
integrity [in'tegriti] *n.* 正直，诚实；完整，完全
yield [ji:ld] *v.* 出产，产生；屈服，顺从；*n.* 产量；收益
innovation [inəu'veiʃən] *n.* 革新，创新；新方法，新事物
threaten ['θretn] *v.* 威胁，恐吓；预示
endanger [in'deindʒə] *vt.* 危及，危害
minority [mai'nɔriti] *n.* 少数，少数派；少数民族
a variety of 种种，各种
demonstrate ['demənstreit] *vt.* 论证，证明；说明，演示；显示，表露
reclaim [ri'kleim] *vt.* 要求收回；开垦(荒地)，开拓；回收利用
unique [ju:'ni:k] *a.* 唯一的，独一无二的；独特的，罕见的
definite ['definit] *a.* 明确的，确切的；一定的，肯定的
facilitate [fə'siliteit] *vt.* 使变得(更)容易，使便利
revive [ri'vaiv] *v.* 苏醒，复苏；恢复精力；复兴

难句解析

1. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for…to do，it为形式宾语，不定式to live…isolation为真正的宾语，名词短语a key factor作relative isolation的同位语对其进行补充说明，factor后面跟介词短语in…preservation对其进行修饰。

2. It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead.

【结构分析】本句的主干是It remains to be seen whether…，It作形式主语，whether the world…ahead为真正的主语从句，It remains to be seen…意为“……还有待观察”。

3. It is not just a tool for communicating, but also a powerful way of separating different groups, or of demonstrating group identity.

【结构分析】本句的主干是It is not just a tool, but also a powerful way，介词短语for communicating作后置定语修饰tool，way后面跟了两个并列的介词短语对其进行修饰：of separating different groups和of demonstrating group identity。

全文翻译

在20世纪以前，许多只有少数人使用的语言已经存在了几个世纪。联系日益密切的现代世界使小语种族群更难存在于相对孤立的环境中，而这种相对的孤立对于语言的存续是至关重要的因素。

在未来的几个世纪中，语言和文化的多样性能否保持下来仍有待观察。许多强大的影响力似乎不利于这种多样性的保持：人口增长促使移民人口涌入世界最后一批僻静之地，大规模观光旅游，全球电信和大众媒体，以及大型跨国公司的扩张。所有这些力量似乎代表着一个广告语言、流行文化、消费品逐渐趋同的未来。英语和其他几种主要的语言已经成为全球性的商务交流语言。世界上大多数人将学习一种这样的语言视为是通往教育、经济机会和更好生活方式的关键。

只有大约3 000种现存语言有望在下个世纪存续下来。剩余的大多数语言将在本世纪接下来的时间里消失吗?

这些剩余的大多数语言是否能够留存下来可能要取决于文化群体通过母语来维持自身特性的意愿强烈与否。要做到这一点就要强调对双语的掌握。掌握双语的人能够在较小范围内(在家，和朋友一起，在自己的族群环境中)使用他们自己的语言，而在工作、与政府打交道或者在商务领域使用全球通用语言。这样很多小语种就能够与全球通用语言并存，保持它们的文化和语言的完整性，而不受制于全球化的同化影响。

具有讽刺意味的是，威胁到小语种的技术革新趋势也有助于挽救它们。例如，一些专家预测，电脑翻译软件工具终有一天能够让小语种使用者用他们的母语上网浏览。语言学家目前正使用电脑辅助教学工具教授多种濒临消亡的语言。

对于许多行将消亡的语言来说，复兴还是消失只是一线之间。然而，语言具有强大的活力，它不仅仅是交流的工具，也是划分不同族群或展现族群特征的有力方法。许多原住民居民区已经证明，存在于现代社会之中并通过使用自己的语言恢复其独特身份是可能的。

Text 14

Everyone, it seems, has a health problem. After pouring billions into the National Health Service, British people moan about dirty hospitals, long waits and wasted money. In Germany the new chancellor, Angela Merkel, is under fire for suggesting changing the financing of its health system. Canada’s new Conservative Prime Minister, Stephen Harper, made a big fuss during the election about reducing the country’s lengthy medical queues. Across the rich world, affluence, ageing and advancing technology are driving up health spending faster than income.

But nowhere has a bigger health problem than America. Soaring medical bills are squeezing wages, swelling the ranks of the uninsured and pushing huge firms and perhaps even the government towards bankruptcy. Ford’s announcement this week that it would cut up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign of its “legacy” health-care costs as of the ills of the car industry. Pushed by polls that show health-

care is one of his main domestic problems and by forecasts showing that the retiring baby-boomers(生育高峰期出生的人) will crush the government's finances, George Bush is to unveil a reform plan in next week's state-of-the-union address.

America's health system is unlike any other. The Unite State spends 16% of its GDP on health, around twice the rich-country average, equivalent to ＄6,280 for every American each year. Yet it is the only rich country that does not guarantee universal health coverage. Thanks to an accident of history, most Americans receive health insurance through their employer, with the government picking up the bill for the poor and the elderly.

This curious hybrid (混合物) certainly has its strengths. Americans have more choice than anybody else, and their health-care system is much more innovative. Europeans' bills could be much higher if American medicine were not doing much of their Research and Development (R&D) for them. But there are also huge weaknesses. The one most often cited—especially by foreigners—is the army of uninsured. Some 46 million Americans do not have cover. In many cases that is out of choice and, if they fall seriously ill, hospitals have to treat them. But it is still deeply unequal. And there are also shocking inefficiencies: by some measures, 30% of American health spending is wasted.

Then there is the question of state support. Many Americans disapprove of the "socialized medicine" of Canada and Europe. In fact, even if much of the administration is done privately, around 60% of America's health-care bill ends up being met by the government. Proportionately, the American state already spends as much on health as the OECD(Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) average, and that share is set to grow as the baby-boomers run up their Medicare bills and ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage. America is, in effect, heading towards a version of socialized medicine by default.

1. Health problems mentioned in the passage include all the following EXCEPT _______.
   [A] poor hospital conditions in the U.K. [B] Angela Merkel under attack
   [C] health financing in Germany [D] long waiting lines in Canada

2. Ford's announcement of cutting up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 indicates that Ford _______.
   [A] has the biggest health problem of the car industry
   [B] has made profits from its health-care legacy
   [C] has accumulated too heavy a health-care burden
   [D] owes a great deal of debt to its employees

3. In the author's opinion, America's health system is _______.
   [A] inefficient [B] feasible [C] unpopular [D] successful

4. It is implied in the passage that _______.
   [A] America's health system has its strengths and weaknesses
   [B] the US government pays medical bills for the poor and the elderly
   [C] some 46 million Americans do not have medical insurance
   [D] Europeans benefit a lot from America's medical research

5. From the last paragraph we may learn that the "socialized medicine" is _______.
   [A] a practice of Canada and Europe [B] a policy adopted by the US government
   [C] intended for the retiring baby-boomers [D] administered by private enterprises

文章结构分析

本文围绕美国在医疗保险体系方面的问题展开论述分析。

第一段：指出西方发达国家普遍存在医疗问题，并以英国、德国和加拿大为例加以具体说明。
第二段：对比引出文章主题——美国目前医疗问题的严重性。
第三段：阐述美国医疗体系不同于其他国家的特殊之处。
第四段：分析了美国医疗体系的优势和劣势。
第五段：指出美国医疗体系的未来发展方向，即实行全民医疗制度在所难免。

试题解析

1. 文章中提到的医疗问题不包括_______。
[A] 英国恶劣的医院环境　[B] 安吉拉·默克尔受到指责
[C] 德国医疗的融资问题　[D] 加拿大冗长的候诊队伍

【答案】B，判断题。根据题干中的信号词health problems定位到文章第一段。[A]、[C]和[D]项都是第一段提到的医疗问题，[A]项中的poor hospital conditions对应文中的dirty hospitals，[C]项中的health financing对应文中的the financing of its health system，[D]项中的long waiting lines对应文中的lengthy medical queues。[B]项虽然也在第一段提及，但它不属于具体的医疗问题，而是[C]项提到的问题所造成的结果，因此[B]项为正确答案。

2. 福特宣布到2012年将削减3万个职位，这表明福特公司_______。
[A] 在汽车行业中医疗问题最严重　[B] 从其遗留医疗问题中获益
[C] 积累了沉重的医疗保障负担　[D] 拖欠员工大量债务

【答案】C，推理题。根据题干定位到第二段第三句Ford's announcement…industry，这句话的意思是"福特宣布到2012年缩减的职位将达到3万个，这既是汽车工业弊病的征兆，也是医疗费遗留问题的迹象"。legacy意为"遗产，遗留问题"，对应accumulated，指的是日积月累留下的沉重的医疗费用负担，因此[C]项为正确答案。

[A]项是对第二段第一句But nowhere has a bigger health problem than America的混淆。[B]项和原文意思相反。[D]项中的debt属于无中生有。

3. 在作者看来，美国的医疗体系是_______。
[A] 低效率的　[B] 可行的　[C] 不受欢迎的　[D] 成功的

【答案】A，推理题。根据题干中的信号词America's health system定位到文章第三、四段。第三段第二、三句指出，美国在医疗上的花费大约是发达国家平均水平的两倍，但是，美国是唯一不提供全民医疗保险的发达国家。第四段最后一句指出，美国医疗体系的效率低得惊人。因此，[A]项为正确答案，inefficient 对应文中的shocking inefficiencies。[B]和[D]项与原文意思相反。[C]项属于无中生有。

4. 文中暗示_______。
[A] 美国医疗体系既有优势也有劣势　[B] 美国政府为穷人和老人支付医疗费
[C] 大约4 600万美国人没有医疗保险　[D] 欧洲人从美国的医疗研究中获益匪浅

【答案】D，推理题。本题答题的依据为第四段第三句Europeans' bills…for them，这句话的意思是"如果美国医药界没有为欧洲做大量的研发，欧洲人的医疗费会高更多"。因此可以推断，欧洲人从美国的医疗研究中获益匪浅，[D]项为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[C]项都是原文中直接出现的，无须推理得出，属于细节题答案，而不是推理题答案。

5. 从最后一段我们了解到，"全民(公费)医疗制度"是_______。
[A] 加拿大和欧洲的做法　[B] 被美国政府采纳的一项政策
[C] 为生育高峰期出生的退休人员制定的　[D] 由私有企业来执行的

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的信号词socialized medicine定位到最后一段第二句，[A]项a

practice of Canada and Europe为the "socialized medicine" of Canada and Europe的同义改写，因此为正确答案。[B]项中的adopted与原文中的disapprove相矛盾。[C]项中的intended for和[D]项中的private enterprises属于无中生有。

词汇注释

pour [pɔː] *v.* 灌，倒，注；倾泻，不断流出
moan [məun] *n.* 呻吟声；抱怨；*v.* 呻吟；抱怨
fuss [fʌs] *n.* 大惊小怪，小题大做；焦急，紧张
affluence [ˈæfluəns] *n.* 富裕，富足
soar [sɔː] *v.* 高飞，翱翔；猛增，剧增
squeeze [ˈskwiːz] *vt.* 榨(取)，挤(取)；挤入，挤过
swell [swel] *v./ n.* 肿胀，膨胀；鼓起，隆起；增加，扩大
bankruptcy [ˈbæŋkrəp(t)si] *n.* 破产
announce [əˈnauns] *vt.* 宣布，宣告；预告，预示
poll [pəul] *n.* 民意测验；投票，投票结果
domestic [dəˈmestik] *a.* 家庭的，家用的；国内的；驯养的
forecast [ˈfɔːkɑːst] *vt./n.* 预测，预报
crush [krʌʃ] *vt.* 压碎，碾碎；镇压，制服
equivalent [iˈkwivələnt] *a.* 相等的，相当的，等价的；*n.* 等价物，相等物
guarantee [ˌgærənˈtiː] *vt.* 保证，担保；*n.* 保证，保证书
universal [ˌjuːniˈvəːsəl] *a.* 普遍的，全体的；宇宙的，全世界的；通用的，万能的
thanks to 多亏，由于
insure [inˈʃuə] *vt.* 给……保险；保证，确保
pick up 拿起，捡起；安排接取，使搭乘；获得，学会
curious [ˈkjuəriəs] *a.* 好奇的，好求知的；奇特的，稀奇的
innovative [ˈinəuveitiv] *a.* 创新的，革新的
cite [sait] *vt.* 引用，引证；传唤，传讯
default [diˈfɔːlt] *n./v.* 未履行，违约，拖欠；缺席，弃权
accumulate [əˈkjuːmjuleit] *v.* 积累，积聚
owe [əu] *vt.* 欠；应把……归功于；感激
feasible [ˈfiːzəbl] *a.* 可行的，可能的，可用的
adopt [əˈdɔpt] *vt.* 收养；采纳，采用
intend [inˈtend] *vt.* 想要，打算，计划

难句解析

1. Ford's announcement this week that it would cut up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign of its "legacy" health-care costs as of the ills of the car industry.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Ford's announcement was as much…as…，this week作announcement的后置定语对其进行修饰，that…by 2012为announcement的同位语从句，对其内容进行解释。as (much)…as意为"像……一样"。

2. Pushed by polls that show health-care is one of his main domestic problems and by forecasts showing that the retiring baby-boomers will crush the government's finances, George Bush is to unveil a reform plan in next week's state-of-the-union address.

【结构分析】本句的主干为George Bush is to unveil a reform plan，过去分词短语Pushed by polls and by forecasts作原因状语。polls后面跟了一个定语从句that show…problems对其进行修饰，现在分词短语showing that… finances作后置定语修饰forecasts。

3. Proportionately, the American state already spends as much on health as the OECD average, and that share is set to grow as the baby-boomers run up their Medicare bills and ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，第一个并列分句的主干为the American state spends as much on health as the OECD average，第二个并列分句是一个主从复合句，主句的主干为that share is set to grow，后面是as引导的时间状语从句，该时间状语从句由两个并列的分句构成：the baby-boomers

run up their Medicare bills和ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage。

全文翻译

每个国家似乎都存在医疗问题。在向国家健康部门倾注了数十亿的资金后，英国人抱怨医院的脏乱、候诊的漫长以及金钱的浪费。在德国，新总理安吉拉·默克尔因为建议改变对医疗系统的资助而受到攻击。加拿大保守党新任总理史蒂芬·哈珀在竞选期间对减少就医排队的问题大做文章。在发达国家，富裕、老龄化和技术进步正在使医疗费用的增速快于收入的增速。

然而，任何国家的医疗问题都不如美国严重。激增的医疗费挤占了工资，增加了无保险人数，致使一些大公司甚至可能是政府都濒临破产。本周，福特宣布到2012年缩减的职位将达到30 000个，这既是汽车工业弊病的征兆，也是医疗费遗留问题的迹象。民意调查显示，医疗是美国国内主要问题之一；预测表明，那些在生育高峰期出生并面临退休的人将会拖垮政府的财政。在这双重压力下，乔治·布什将在下周的国情咨文演讲中宣布一项改革计划。

美国的医疗体系不同于其他任何国家。美国要花费其国民生产总值的16%用于医疗，大约是发达国家平均水平的两倍，相当于人均每年6 280美元。然而，美国是唯一不提供全民医疗保险的发达国家。由于历史的偶然，绝大多数美国人通过他们的雇主获得医疗保险，而政府则为那些穷人和上了年纪的人支付医疗费用。

这一奇特的结合当然有其优势。美国人比其他任何国家的人都有更多的选择，并且其医疗体系更加新颖。如果美国医药界没有为欧洲做大量的研发，欧洲人的医疗费会高更多。但是，美国的医疗系统亦存在很大的弊端。最常提到(尤其是外国人提起)的一点就是大批无医保人群。大约4 600万美国人没有医疗保险。在很多情况下别无选择，如果他们得了重病，医院则不得不对他们进行救治。但这仍极不平等，并且效率也低得惊人：据一些估算表明，美国浪费了医疗费用的30%。

紧接着就是政府支持问题。许多美国人不赞成加拿大和欧洲实施的“全民医疗制度”。实际上，即使大部分由私人管理，美国仍有约60%的医疗费最终由政府支付。相应地，美国政府在医疗上的开销已经达到了经合组织的平均水平，而随着生育高峰期出生的人们的医疗账单越积越多，以及越来越多的雇主逃避提供医疗保险，这一比例还会进一步增长。事实上，由于无计可施，美国正走上一种全民医疗的模式。

Text 15

When Thomas Keller, one of America’s foremost chefs, announced that on Sept. 1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se, his luxury restaurant in New York City, and replace it with European-style service charge, I knew three groups would be opposed: customers, servers and restaurant owners. These three groups are all committed to tipping—as they quickly made clear on Web sites. To oppose tipping, it seems, is to be anticapitalist, and maybe even a little French.

But Mr. Keller is right to move away from tipping—and it’s worth exploring why just about everyone else in the restaurant world is wrong to stick with the practice.

Customers believe in tipping because they think it makes economic sense. “Waiters know that they won’t get paid if they don’t do a good job” is how most advocates of the system would put it. To be sure, this is a tempting, apparently rational statement about economic theory, but it appears to have little applicability to the real world of restaurants.

Michael Lynn, an associate professor of consumer behavior and marketing at Cornell’s School of Hotel Administration, has conducted dozens of studies of tipping and has concluded that consumers’ assessments

of the quality of service correlate weakly to the amount they tip.

Rather, customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled—in other words, customers tip more when they like the server, not when the service is good. Mr. Lynn's studies also indicate that male customers increase their tips for female servers while female customers increase their tips for male servers.

What's more, consumers seem to forget that the tip increases as the bill increases. Thus, the tipping system is an open invitation to what restaurant professionals call "upselling": every bottle of imported water, every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server's pocket. Aggressive upwelling for tips is often rewarded while low-key, quality service often goes unrecognized.

In addition, the practice of tip pooling, which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more common in every kind of restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon, has ruined whatever effect voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter. In an unreasonable outcome, you are punishing the good waiters in the restaurant by not tipping the bad one. Indeed, there appear to be little connection between tipping and good service.

1． It may be inferred that a European-style service _______.

[A] is tipping-free　　[B] charges little tip

[C] is the author's initiative　　[D] is offered at Per Se

2． Which of the following is NOT true according to the author?

[A] Tipping is a common practice in the restaurant world.

[B] Waiters don't care about tipping.

[C] Customers generally believe in tipping.

[D] Tipping has little connection with the quality of service.

3． According to Michael Lynn's studies, waiters will likely get more tips if they _______.

[A] have performed good service　　[B] frequently refill customers' water glass

[C] win customers' favor　　[D] serve customers of the same sex

4． We may infer from the context that "upselling" (Line 2, Para. 6) probably means _______.

[A] selling something up　　[B] selling something fancy

[C] selling something unnecessary　　[D] selling something more expensive

5． This passage is mainly about _______.

[A] reasons to abolish the practice of tipping

[B] economic sense of tipping

[C] consumers' attitudes towards tipping

[D] tipping for good service

文章结构分析

本文主要分析了餐饮业小费制度的不合理。

第一段：通过Thomas Keller宣布在其餐厅内取消小费这一事件，引出“是否取消小费制度”的讨论。

第二段：作者表明自己的立场——支持取消小费制度。

第三段：先给出顾客赞成小费制度的理由，然后指出这种理由不适用于现实中的餐饮界。

第四至七段：作者结合Michael Lynn的研究以及餐饮业小费制度的现实情况，指出废除小费制度的三大理由：服务质量与小费数额联系不大(第四、五段)；小费制度间接鼓励“向上销售”的做

法(第六段)；行业惯例小费均分制度使得小费制度更不公平。

试题解析

1. 可以推知，欧式服务_______。

   [A] 是不收小费的　　[B] 是几乎不收小费的

   [C] 是由作者发起的　　[D] 在Per Se餐厅内提供

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的信号词European-style service定位到第一段第一句。这句话指出，Thomas Keller宣布将在Per Se饭店取消小费制度，并用欧式服务付费制度代替它。由此可以推断，European-style service charge和tipping正好相反，European-style service是不付小费的，[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项中的little和原文中的abolish相矛盾。[C]项属于无中生有。[D]项指的是Per Se目前提供欧式服务，文中的意思是“Per Se将从9月1日开始用欧式服务收费来取代小费”，即目前Per Se还实施小费制度，故[D]项错误。

2. 根据作者，下列说法中哪一项是不正确的？

   [A] 付小费是餐饮界的惯例。　　[B] 侍者不在乎小费。

   [C] 顾客通常认可付小费这种行为。　　[D] 付小费与服务质量之间关系不大。

【答案】B，判断题。根据出题顺序从文章第一段开始寻找答案。根据第一段第一句的主句I knew three groups…restaurant owners，可以知道servers(waiters)反对废除小费制度，因此[B]项为正确答案。

根据第二段后半部分why…the practice可以确定[A]项说法正确。根据第三段第一句Customers…sense可以确定[C]项说法正确。根据第四段最后一句…consumers’ assessments…they tip可以确定[D]项说法正确。

3. 根据Michael Lynn的研究，侍者将可能获得更多的小费，如果他们_______。

   [A] 提供优质的服务　　[B] 频繁斟满客人的水杯

   [C] 赢得顾客的好感　　[D] 为同性顾客服务

【答案】C，推理题。根据题干中的信号词Michael Lynn和get more tips定位到文章第五段。第五段第一句破折号后面的部分(in other words, customers tip...)指出，顾客多给小费是因为喜欢这个侍者而不是因为其服务周到。因此，[C]项为正确答案。

[A]和[B]项与原文意思相反。[D]项违背常理，可以直接排除。

4. 从上下文中我们可以推断出，“upselling”(第六段第二行)的意思可能是_______。

   [A] 卖光商品　　[B] 出售精美的商品

   [C] 出售不必要的商品　　[D] 出售更昂贵的商品

【答案】D，词汇题。对词义的理解应依赖上下文。第六段第一句指出“消费越高，小费也越多”，第二句由Thus引导，表明这两句之间是因果关系，因此可以推断upselling应该和消费越高有关，[D]项符合语境，为正确答案。此外，冒号后面的内容(every bottle of imported water, every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server’s pocket)是对upselling的解释，由此也可知upselling指的是卖一些昂贵的东西。

[A]项是upselling的字面含义，属于经典干扰选项。[B]项中的fancy在这里理解为“精美的，别致的”，而不是“昂贵的”，所以[B]项和原文意思不符。[C]项中unnecessary与上下文语境不符。

5. 本文主要讨论_______。

   [A] 废除小费制度的原因　　[B] 小费制度的经济意义

   [C] 消费者对小费制度的态度　　[D] 为优质服务付小费

【答案】A，主旨题。文章第一段提到美国著名厨师Thomas Keller宣布废除小费制度的做法，第二段作者明确表明立场，即支持废除小费制度，并且通过it's worth exploring…the practice来引出后文对于废除小费制度的原因分析，因此[A]项为正确答案。其他选项均为作者在论述废除小费制度的三大原因中的具体细节，属于以偏概全。

词汇注释

foremost ['fɔːməust] *a.* 首要的，最佳的
announce [ə'nauns] *vt.* 宣布，宣告；预告，预示
abolish [ə'bɔliʃ] *vt.* 废除，取消
commit [kə'mit] *vt.* 犯(错误、罪等)，干(蠢事、坏事等)；(to)把……托付给；(oneself)使承担义务，使承诺
oppose [ə'pəuz] *vt.* 反对，反抗
explore [iks'plɔː] *v.* 勘探，探测；探索，探究
believe in 信仰，相信
advocate ['ædvəkeit] *vt.* 拥护，提倡，主张；['ædvəkət] *n.* 拥护者，提倡者
tempt [tempt] *vt.* 引诱，诱惑；吸引，引起……的兴趣
rational ['ræʃənl] *a.* 理性的，理智的，明事理的；合理的
statement ['steitmənt] *n.* 声明，陈述
assess [ə'ses] *v.* 估价，评估；评价
amount [ə'maunt] *n.* 数量，数额；总额，总数；*vi.* (to)合计，共计；等同，接近
response [ris'pɔns] *n.* 回答，答复；反应，响应
aggressive [ə'gresiv] *a.* 侵犯的，侵略的，挑衅的；敢作敢为的，有进取心的
reward [ri'wɔːd] *n.* 报答，奖赏；报酬，酬金；*vt.* 报答，酬谢，奖励
recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *vt.* 认出，识别；明白，认识到；承认，认可
greasy ['griːzi] *a.* 油污的；油腻的
ruin ['ruin] *v.* 毁灭，毁坏；(使)破产；*n.* 毁灭，毁坏；[*pl.*] 废墟，遗迹
reasonable ['riːznəbl] *a.* 通情达理的，讲道理的；合理的，适当的
outcome ['autkəm] *n.* 结果
punish ['pʌniʃ] *vt.* 处罚，惩罚；粗暴地对待，痛打
initiative [i'niʃiətiv] *n.* 主动性；主动的行动，倡议
offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)
favor ['feivə] *n.* 赞同，支持；好感，喜爱
fancy ['fænsi] *vt.* 想要，喜欢；想象，设想；*a.* 昂贵的，高档的；别致的，花哨的

难句解析

1. When Thomas Keller, one of America's foremost chefs, announced that on Sept. 1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se, his luxury restaurant in New York City, and replace it with European-style service charge, I knew three groups would be opposed: customers, servers and restaurant owners.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是when引导的时间状语从句，该状语从句的主干为：When Thomas Keller announced that…，that引导的宾语从句的主干为he would abolish…and replace…charge，I knew…owners为主句。one of America's foremost chefs作Thomas Keller的同位语，his luxury restaurant in New York City作Per Se的同位语。

2. Rather, customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled—in other words, customers tip more when they like the server, not when the service is good.

【结构分析】本句的主干为customers are likely to tip more in response to servers than to…，现在分词短语touching them lightly and leaning…conversation作后置定语修饰servers。破折号后面的内容对前面的内容进行补充说明，主干为customers tip more when…not when…。

3. In addition, the practice of tip pooling, which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more common in every kind of restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon, has ruined whatever effect

voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the practice of tip pooling has ruined…，whatever effect voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter作ruined的宾语，which is…and is …spoon为非限制性定语从句，对the practice of tip pooling进行修饰。

全文翻译

当美国首席厨师之一的Thomas Keller宣布从9月1日起将在其位于纽约城的豪华饭店Per Se取消小费制度，并用欧式付费制度取而代之时，我就知道有三个群体会反对：顾客、服务员和饭店老板。正如这三个群体迅速在网上声明的那样，他们都坚定拥护小费制度。反对小费制度似乎是反资本主义的，甚至可能是有点法国式的。

但是，Keller先生取消小费制度的做法是正确的，并且也有必要弄清楚：为什么餐饮界几乎所有人都坚持小费制度的做法是错误的。

顾客之所以支持小费制度是因为他们觉得这样做有经济意义。大多数小费制度的支持者都会这样说，“服务员知道如果他们服务不周就不会得到小费。”诚然，这种说法在经济学理论上引人入胜且显然很合理，但是它似乎不适用于现实中的餐饮界。

康奈尔大学酒店管理学院消费者行为与营销学副教授Michael Lynn对付小费行为进行了大量研究后得出这样的结论：消费者对服务质量的评价与他们所付小费的数额之间联系不大。

更准确地说，相对于频频斟满客人水杯的那些侍者而言，顾客更愿意多付小费给那些与他们轻轻接触并在餐桌旁俯身和他们聊上几句的侍者。换句话说，顾客多给小费是因为喜欢这个侍者而不是因为其服务周到。Lynn的研究还表明男性顾客会多给女侍者小费，而女性顾客也会多给男侍者小费。

而且，消费者似乎忘记了消费越高，小费也越多。因此，小费制度引起了餐饮业内行所说的“向上销售”：每一瓶进口水、每一杯浓咖啡和每一杯鸡尾酒都意味着要额外付给侍者小费。积极的“向上销售”因赚取小费而常常得到奖励，同时低调的优质服务却往往被人们忽略。

此外，集中给小费已作为高档饭店的惯例，并正为各类饭店(只要不是邋遢的小餐馆)所接受，这种做法破坏了顾客通过支付小费对单个侍者本可能产生的影响。一个不合理的结果就是，在饭店里，因为顾客不给服务差的侍者付小费而导致好侍者受到惩罚。实际上，付小费与优质服务之间看来并不存在什么联系。

Text 16

“I promise.” “ I swear to you it’ll never happen again.” “I give you my word.” “Honestly. Believe me.” Sure, I trust. Why not? I teach English composition at a private college. With a certain excitement and intensity, I read my students’ essays, hoping to find the person behind the pen. As each semester progresses, plagiarism(剽窃) appears. Not only is my intelligence insulted as one assumes I won’t detect a polished piece of prose from an otherwise-average writer, but I feel a sadness that a student has resorted to buying a paper from a peer. Writers have styles like fingerprints and after several assignments, I can match a student’s work with his or her name even if it’s missing from the upper left-hand corner.

Why is learning less important than a higher grade-point average (GPA)? When we’re threatened or sick, we make conditional promises. “If you let me pass math I will…” “Lord, if you get me over this before the big homecoming game I’ll…” Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises. Human nature? Perhaps, but we do use that cliché (陈词滥调) to get us out of uncomfortable bargains. Divine interference during distress is asked; gratitude is unpaid. After all, few fulfill the contract, so why should anyone be the

exception. Why not?

Six years ago, I took a student before the dean. He had turned in an essay with the vocabulary and sentence structure of PhD thesis. Up until that time, both his out-of-class and in-class work were borderline passing. I questioned the person regarding his essay and he swore it was his own work. I gave him the identical assignment and told him to write in class, and that I'd understand this copy would not have the time and attention an out-of-class paper is given, but he had already a finished piece so he understood what was asked. He sat one hour, then turned in part of a page of unskilled writing and faulty logic. I confronted him with both essays. "I promise… I'm not lying. I swear to you that I wrote the essay. I'm just nervous today."

The head of the English department agreed with my finding, and the meeting with the dean had the boy's parents present. After an hour of discussion, touching on eight of the boy's previous essays and his grade-point average, which indicated he was already on academic probation (留校察看), the dean agreed that the student had plagiarized. His parents protested, "He's only a child" and we instructors are wiser and should be compassionate. College people are not really children and most times would resent being labeled as such…except in this uncomfortable circumstance.

1. According to the author, students commit plagiarism mainly for _______.
   [A] money　　[B] degree　　[C] higher GPA　　[D] reputation

2. The sentence " Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises" implies that _______.
   [A] students usually keep their promises
   [B] some students tend to break their promises
   [C] the promises are always behind the situation
   [D] we can not judge the situation in advance, as we do to the promises

3. The phrase "borderline passing" (Lines 2—3, Para. 3) probably means _______.
   [A] fairly good　　[B] extremely poor　　[C] above average　　[D] below average

4. The boy's parents thought their son should be excused mainly because _______.
   [A] teachers should be compassionate　　[B] he was only a child
   [C] instructors were wiser　　[D] he was threatened

5. Which of the following might serve as the title of this passage?
   [A] Human Nature　　[B] Conditional Promises
   [C] How to Detect Cheating　　[D] The Sadness of Plagiarism

文章结构分析

本文围绕学生论文的抄袭问题展开分析论述。

第一段：以作弊学生的承诺为铺垫，引出全文主题——学生论文的剽窃行为，并表明作者对此现象的愤怒和痛心。

第二段：指出获得高分是学生论文抄袭的原因，并且指出作弊学生的承诺往往是虚假的。

第三、四段：客观叙述了一名学生在论文中存在抄袭行为，来证明前文所提及的"虚假承诺"，同时指出学生论文抄袭的另一原因，即家长纵容。

试题解析

1. 根据作者的观点，学生剽窃主要是为了_______。
   [A] 金钱　　[B] 学位　　[C] 高分　　[D] 名誉

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的信号词plagiarism定位到第一段后半部分。但是这一部分主要谈论了学生的剽窃现象以及作者的态度，并没有分析学生剽窃的原因。第二段第一句作者提出：为什么学习没有高分重要呢？由此可见，作者认为学生之所以剽窃，是因为想获得更高的分数，因此[C]项为正确答案。

[A]和[D]项违背常理，可以直接排除。[B]项文中未提及，属于无中生有。

2. “Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises”这句话暗示_______。

[A] 学生们通常会信守承诺

[B] 有些学生往往会违背承诺

[C] 这些诺言总是时过境迁

[D] 正如我们不能预知诺言，也不能提前判断形势

【答案】B，词汇题。Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises意思是“一旦时过境迁，承诺也就抛在脑后了”。这句话中为了避免重复，用so来代替behind us，表示重复前面的话。此外，根据few fulfill the contract也可以推断some students tend to break their promises，[B]项为正确答案。

3. “borderline passing”(第三段第二至三行)的意思可能是_______。

[A] 相当好　　[B] 极差　　[C] 高于平均水平　　[D] 低于平均水平

【答案】D，词汇题。根据题干信息定位到第三段第二至三行。此段客观叙述了一名学生在论文中存在抄袭行为，来证明前文所提及的“虚假承诺”。而borderline passing用来形容这名学生的作业成绩，从逻辑上推知该短语应该表贬义，与下文的unskilled，faulty相对应，所以排除[A]和[C]项。[B]项中的extremely过于绝对，且与passing相矛盾。borderline的意思是“边界线”，borderline passing的意思是“及格线边缘”，这个分数显然低于平均分，因此[D]项为正确答案。

4. 孩子的父母认为应该原谅他们的孩子，主要是因为_______。

[A] 老师应该富有同情心　　[B] 他只是个孩子

[C] 老师更加明智　　[D] 他受到了威胁

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的信号词boy’s parents定位到第四段。根据第四段第三句His parents protested, “He’s only a child”，可以确定[B]项为正确答案。题干中的The boy’s parents thought their son should be excused是对原文His parents protested的同义转述。

[A]和[C]项不是双引号中的内容，是作者的观点，不是孩子家长的理由，因此不能选。[D]项属于无中生有。

5. 下列哪个选项可以作为本文的标题？

[A] 人类的本性　　[B] 有条件的承诺　　[C] 如何发现作弊　　[D] 剽窃的悲哀

【答案】D，主旨题。本文主要围绕学生的论文剽窃问题展开讨论。plagiarism为全文的中心主旨词，应该在标题中有所体现，四个选项中只有[D]项有该词，因此为正确答案。

[A]项太宽泛，不能体现文章主旨。[B]和[C]项均是作者在分析论文抄袭行为时提及的具体细节，属于以偏概全。

词汇注释

swear [sweə] *v.* 诅咒，咒骂；宣誓，发誓

intensity [in'tensiti] *n.* 强烈，剧烈；强度

intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力，智慧；情报，消息

insult ['insʌlt] *vt.* 侮辱，辱骂；*n.* 侮辱，凌辱

assume [ə'sju:m] *vt.* 假定，假设；承担，担任

detect [di'tekt] *vt.* 察觉，发现；查明

resort [ri'zɔ:t] *vi.* (to)求助，凭借，诉诸；*n.* 求助，诉诸；常去之地，度假胜地

peer [piə] *n.* 同龄人，同等地位的人；*vi.* 凝视，盯着看

bargain ['bɑ:gin] *n.* 协议，交易；特价商品，便宜的东西；*vi.* 讨价还价

interfere [intə'fiə] *vi.* (with，in)干涉，介入；妨

碍，干扰

distress [dis'tres] *n.* 痛苦，悲伤，忧虑；贫困，困苦；危难，不幸

gratitude ['grætitju:d] *n.* 感激，感谢

fulfill [ful'fil] *vt.* 履行，实现；满足，使满意

exception [ik'sepʃən] *n.* 例外

turn in 交还，上交

regarding [ri'gɑ:diŋ] *prep.* 关于

identical [ɑi'dentikəl] *a.* (to，with)相同的，相等的；同一的

assign [ə'sɑin] *vt.* 指派，选派；指定(时间、地点等)；分配，布置(作业)

confront [kən'frʌnt] *vt.* 迎面遇到，遭遇；勇敢地面对，正视

protest ['prəutest] *n.* 抗议，反对；[prə'test] *v.* 抗议，反对

compassionate [kəm'pæʃənit] *a.* 有同情心的，怜悯的

resent [ri'zent] *vt.* 对……表示愤恨，怨恨

reputation [repju(:)'teiʃən] *n.* 名气，名声；名誉，声望

难句解析

1. Not only is my intelligence insulted as one assumes I won't detect a polished piece of prose from an otherwise-average writer, but I feel a sadness that a student has resorted to buying a paper from a peer.

【结构分析】本句的主干是一个not only…but (also)结构，not only放在句首时，句子需倒装。本句的主干为Not only is my intelligence insulted, but I feel a sadness。as one assumes I won't…writer为时间状语从句，that a student…a peer为sadness的同位语从句，对其内容进行解释。

2. I gave him the identical assignment and told him to write in class, and that I'd understand this copy would not have the time and attention an out-of-class paper is given, but he had already a finished piece so he understood what was asked.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由but连接的两个并列分句构成。第一个并列分句的主干为I gave him the identical assignment and told him…，told him后面跟了两个并列的成分to write in class和that I'd understand this copy would not have the time and attention，其中an out-of-class paper is given为定语从句，对time and attention进行修饰。but后为第二个并列分句。

3. After an hour of discussion, touching on eight of the boy's previous essays and his grade-point average, which indicated he was already on academic probation(留校察看), the dean agreed that the student had plagiarized.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the dean agreed that…，that后跟一个宾语从句。句首介词短语After an hour of discussion为时间状语，现在分词短语touching…average对discussion进行补充说明，which indicated…probation为非限制性定语从句，对the boy's previous essays and his grade-point average进行补充说明。

全文翻译

“我保证。”“我向您发誓下不为例。”“我向您承诺。”“真的，请相信我。”当然，我相信。为什么不呢？我在一所私立大学教英文写作，怀着某种兴奋与紧张阅读学生们的文章，希望通过文字来认识他们。随着每个学期的推移，渐渐出现了剽窃的现象。有人认为我发现不了其优美的散文是出自他人之笔，这是对我智慧的侮辱；不仅如此，我还感到十分痛心：有一个学生向其同学购买论文。作者的写作风格就如同其指纹一样独一无二。几次作业以后，即使他们没有在文章左上角署名，我也能将一个学生的文章跟他或她的名字对上号。

为什么学习没有高分重要呢？当我们受到威胁或感到不舒服时，就会做出有条件的承诺。“如果您让我通过数学考试，我就……”“老师，如果在大型同学会举办之前您让我通过，我就……”而一旦时过境迁，承诺也就抛在脑后了。这是人的本性吗？也许吧，但我们的确用那些陈词滥调来

摆脱困境。危难的时候求神拜佛，感激不需报酬。毕竟，几乎没人能够遵守承诺，所以为什么要求有人例外？何必呢？

6年前，我把一个学生带到系主任那里。他提交的文章中含有博士论文的词汇和句式结构。在那之前，他的课堂和课后作业成绩都处于及格边缘。我就他的文章提问，他发誓文章是他自己写的。我给他同一份作业，让他当堂重新完成上次的作业。并且还告诉他，我知道这份作业不能像课外论文那样投入更多的时间和精力；但他已经有了成文，所以应该明白我的要求。他坐了一个小时，然后交了半页毫无写作技巧且满是逻辑错误的文章。我让他看着这两篇文章，“我保证……我没撒谎。我向您发誓那篇文章是我写的，只是我今天有点儿紧张。”

英语系的领导认同我的观点，系主任请来了这个孩子的父母。经过一小时的讨论，根据该名学生以前的八篇论文和平均分数(其成绩表明他已该留校察看了)，系主任认同他确实剽窃了。他的父母抗议道，“他只是个孩子，作为老师应该更加明理而富有同情心。”大学生已经不再是孩子了，而且大多数情况下他们也不愿被当成孩子……除了在这种令人尴尬的情形下。

Text 17

Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water, which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

Arthur von Wiesenberger, who carries the title Water Master, is one of the few water critics in North America. As a boy, he spent time in the larger cities of Italy, France and Switzerland, where bottled water is consumed daily. Even then, he kept a water journal, noting the brands he liked best. “My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water, ” he says.

But is plain tap water all that bad? Not at all. In fact, New York’s municipal water for more than a century was called the champagne of tap water and until recently considered among the best in the world in terms of both taste and purity. Similarly, a magazine in England found that tap water from the Thames River tasted better than several leading brands of bottled water that were 400 times more expensive.

Nevertheless, soft-drink companies view bottled water as the next battle-ground for market share—this despite the fact that over 25 percent of bottled water comes from tap water: PepsiCo’s Aquafina and Coca-Cola’s Dasani are both purified tap water rather than spring water.

As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs salivate(垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant’s typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it’s often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren’t available in stores, most diners don’t notice or care.

As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water. According to an article in *The Wall Street Journal*, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the diners if they want it.

Regardless of how it’s sold, the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health, our wish to appear cultivated, and even a longing for lost purity.

1. What do we know about Iceberg Water from the passage?

[A] It is a kind of iced water. [B] It is just plain tap water.

[C] It is a kind of bottled water. [D] It is a kind of mineral water.

2. By saying "My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water" (Lines 3—4，Para. 2), Arthur von Wiesenberger wants to convey the message that ________.
   [A] plain tap water is certainly unfit for drinking
   [B] bottled water is clearly superior to tap water
   [C] bottled water often appeals more to dogs' taste
   [D] dogs can usually detect a fine difference in taste

3. The "fancier brands" (Line 3, Para. 5) refer to ________.
   [A] tap water from the Thames River
   [B] famous wines not sold in ordinary stores
   [C] PepsiCo's Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani
   [D] expensive bottled water with impressive names

4. Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?
   [A] Bottled water brings in huge profits.
   [B] Competition from the wine industry is intense.
   [C] Most diners find bottled water affordable.
   [D] Bottled water satisfied diners' desire to be fashionable.

5. According to passage, why is bottled water so popular?
   [A] It is much cheaper than wine.
   [B] It is considered healthier.
   [C] It appeals to more cultivated people.
   [D] It is more widely promoted in the market.

文章结构分析

本文主要分析了瓶装水在北美受欢迎的市场现状及其原因。
第一、二段：以Iceberg Water为例指出瓶装水在北美很受欢迎。
第三段：否认瓶装水在水质和味道上均优于自来水的论断。
第四至六段：分析商家青睐销售瓶装水的原因——利润高。
第七段：指出消费者欢迎瓶装水的原因，认为瓶装水更健康、更纯净、显得有修养。

试题解析

1. 从文中，关于Iceberg Water我们了解到了什么？
   [A] 它是一种冰镇的水。　　[B] 它只是普通的自来水。
   [C] 它是一种瓶装水。　　[D] 它是一种矿泉水。

【答案】C，细节题。文章首段提到，来自加拿大纽芬兰沿岸冰山的Iceberg Water现在风靡北美。第二段讲了Arthur von Wiesenberger对瓶装水的关注和喜好。由此可知，Iceberg Water是一种瓶装水的名称，故[C]项为正确答案，同时排除[B]项。[A]项中iced water意为“冰镇的水”，是根据iceberg所设的干扰项。[D]项文中未提及。

2. 通过说“My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water”(第二段，第三至四行)，Arthur von Wiesenberger 想要表达的意思是________。
   [A] 普通自来水必定不适合饮用　　[B] 瓶装水明显优于自来水
   [C] 瓶装水通常更吸引狗的口味　　[D] 狗通常能够察觉味道上的细微区别

【答案】B，词汇题。第二段前半部分提到，Arthur von Wiesenberger 从小就对瓶装水很有研究，并记录了那些他最喜欢喝的瓶装水品牌。由此可知，他认为瓶装水比自来水好。他说“就连我

的狗都能分辨出瓶装水和自来水的区别”，这是为了说明他的狗都能像其主人一样，知道瓶装水比自来水好，故[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项语气过于绝对，导致违背常理，可直接排除。[C]和[D]项都是根据原句的字面意思(dogs)所设的干扰项，可直接排除。

3. “fancier brands”(第五段，第三行)指的是 ________。

[A] 来自泰晤士河的自来水
[B] 不在普通商店销售的名牌葡萄酒
[C] 百事可乐的Aquafina和可口可乐的Dasani
[D] 拥有别致名字的昂贵的瓶装水

【答案】D，词汇题。第五段主要分析了瓶装水给商家带来高额利润的原因。该段末句中since引导的原因状语从句由两个并列的句子组成：water is much cheaper than wine和many of the fancier brands aren't available in stores。由此可以判断，the brands指的是瓶装水品牌。fancier是fancy的比较级，fancy意为“别致的，昂贵的，高档的”，相当于expensive/leading，故[D]项为正确答案，同时可排除[B]项。[A]和[C]项在第五段未提及，故可排除。

4. 为什么一些餐厅想方设法销售瓶装水？

[A] 瓶装水可带来巨额利润。
[B] 来自葡萄酒行业的竞争很激烈。
[C] 大多数就餐者认为瓶装水是负担得起的。
[D] 瓶装水满足了人们对时尚的渴望。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干信息先定位到第六段首句。由第六段开头的As a result可知，第五段的内容是引起题干所述现象的原因，而第五段主要讲的是“卖瓶装水能赚取巨额利润”，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]和[C]项文中未提及。[D]项中的diners' desire to be fashionable和最后一段中的our wish to appear cultivated意思相近，但不是餐厅想方设法销售瓶装水的原因。

5. 根据文章，为什么瓶装水如此受欢迎？

[A] 它比葡萄酒便宜得多。
[B] 人们认为它更健康。
[C] 它吸引了更有教养的人。
[D] 它在市场上得到了更广泛的促销。

【答案】B，细节题。文章最后一段提到the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health“瓶装水的流行顺应了我们对健康的渴望”，由此可知人们认为瓶装水更健康，故[B]项为正确答案。[A]和[D]项最后一段未提及。[C]项是利用文中cultivated所设的干扰项，文中cultivated是人们所希望的结果。

词汇注释

peak [piːk] *n.* 山峰，山顶；顶点
popularity [ˈpɔpjuˈlæriti] *n.* 普及，流行
critic [ˈkritik] *n.* 批评家，评论家
municipal [mjuːˈnisipəl] *a.* 市政的
champagne [ʃæmˈpein] *n.* 香槟酒
in terms of 按照，从……方面来说
thirst for 渴求
restaurateur [ˈrestərəˈtə(r)] *n.* 餐馆老板，饭店主人
mark-up [ˈmɑːkʌp] *n.* 加价，涨价
fancy [ˈfænsi] *a.* 别致的；昂贵的，高档的；*vt.* 想要；想象
tap [tæp] *n.* 塞子，龙头；*v.* 利用，开发
tactic [ˈtæktik] *n.* 策略
pour [pɔː] *v.* 灌，倒，倾泻
cultivated [ˈkʌltiveitid] *a.* 有教养的，优雅的
long for 渴望
detect [diˈtekt] *vt.* 察觉；查明
appeal to 吸引；上诉

难句解析

1. Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water, which is harvested from icebergs

off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

【结构分析】本句是一个表系主完全倒装的句型，其正装形式为：Iceberg Water is reaching new peaks (of popularity)，which引导的非限制性定语从句对Iceberg Water进行补充说明。

2. In fact, New York's municipal water for more than a century was called the champagne of tap water and until recently considered among the best in the world in terms of both taste and purity.

【结构分析】本句是一个简单句，主语是New York's municipal water，后面跟了两个并列的谓语结构was called the champagne of tap water 和 (was) considered among the best，for more than a century作时间状语修饰was called，until recently作时间状语修饰(was) considered，the best后面跟了两个介词短语作其后置定语in the world和in terms of both taste and purity。

3. Nevertheless, soft-drink companies view bottled water as the next battle-ground for market share—this despite the fact that over 25 percent of bottled water comes from tap water: PepsiCo's Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani are both purified tap water rather than spring water.

【结构分析】本句的主干是soft-drink companies view…as…，介词短语for market share作后置定语修饰battle-ground。破折号后面的成分是对前面主句的补充说明，其中fact后面跟了一个that引导的同位语从句(that…tap water)对其内容进行解释，冒号后面的成分是对前面同位语从句内容的补充说明。

4. Regardless of how it's sold, the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health, our wish to appear cultivated, and even a longing for lost purity.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the popularity (of bottled water) taps into our desire, our wish and a longing，介词短语for better health作后置定语修饰desire，不定式to appear cultivated作后置定语修饰wish，介词短语for lost purity作后置定语修饰longing，句首的短语Regardless…sold作让步状语。

全文翻译

Iceberg Water采集自加拿大纽芬兰沿岸的冰山，它在北美的受欢迎程度一再创出新高。

被誉为“水专家”的Arthur von Wiesenberger是北美少有的几位水评论家之一。他的孩提时代是在意大利、法国以及瑞士的一些较大城市度过的，这些城市每天都消费瓶装水。甚至从那时起，他就坚持记有关水的日志，记录那些他最喜欢的瓶装水品牌。他说：“连我的狗都能分辨出瓶装水和自来水的区别。”

但是，普通自来水就一定差吗？根本不是。事实上，纽约的城市用水在过去一个多世纪以来一直被称为自来水中的香槟，且直到最近还被认为是全世界最美味、最纯净的水之一。同样，英国的一本杂志认为，来自泰晤士河的自来水比其他好几种著名品牌的瓶装水都好喝，而这些瓶装水的价格却比自来水高出400倍。

然而，软饮公司却将瓶装水视为抢夺市场份额的新战场——尽管事实上超过25%的瓶装水来自自来水。百事可乐公司的Aquafina和可口可乐公司的Dasani都是经净化过的自来水而不是矿泉水。

用餐者追求的是名牌，而瓶装水公司和餐厅老板垂涎的却是利润。餐厅里的葡萄酒一般加价100%到150%，而瓶装水的加价却通常高达300%到500%。但是由于水比酒便宜得多，而且许多价格昂贵的名牌瓶装水不在商店里出售，所以大部分用餐者不会注意或关心这些瓶装水的价格。

因此，一些餐厅想方设法销售瓶装水。根据《华尔街日报》上的一篇文章，一些无耻的营销策略包括：将吸引眼球的瓶子放在餐桌上，通过视觉效应引起顾客的购买欲；将品牌列在菜单上却不注明价格；甚至不问用餐者是否想要就直接将瓶装水给顾客倒上。

不管其售卖手段如何，瓶装水的流行都顺应了我们对健康的渴望，对形象的注重，乃至对已逝纯真的希冀。

Text 18

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease—especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely "not ill" and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body's special needs. Both types have simply been called "well". In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms "well" and "wellness" only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise and they make a point of monitoring their body's condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap may be "well" in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. "Wellness" may perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

1. Today medical care is placing more stress on ________.
   [A] keeping people in a healthy physical condition
   [B] monitoring patients' body functions
   [C] removing people's bad living habits
   [D] ensuring people's psychological well-being

2. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that ________.
   [A] good health is more than not being ill
   [B] drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful
   [C] regular health checks are essential to keeping fit
   [D] prevention is more difficult than cure

3. Traditionally, a person is considered "well" if he ________.
   [A] does not have any unhealthy living habits
   [B] does not have any physical handicaps
   [C] is able to handle his daily routines
   [D] is free from any kind of disease

4. According to the author, the true meaning of "wellness" is for people ________.
   [A] to best satisfy their body's special needs
   [B] to strive to maintain the best possible health
   [C] to meet the strictest standards of bodily health
   [D] to keep a proper balance between work and leisure

5. According to what the author advocates, which of the following groups of people would be considered healthy?
   [A] People who have strong muscles as well as slim figures.
   [B] People who are not presently experiencing any symptoms of disease.
   [C] People who try to be as healthy as possible, regardless of their limitations.
   [D] People who can recover from illness even without seeking medical care.

文章结构分析

本文通过对传统医学和现代医疗保健作对比，指出了医疗保健关注重点的转变，并明确了新的衡量“健康”的标准。

第一段：指出医疗保健的关注重点已经由治愈疾病转变为预防疾病。

第二段：指出现代医疗保健的健康衡量标准，即是否努力保持并改善自身的健康状况。

试题解析

1. 现代医疗保健更加重视________。
   [A] 让人们保持健康的身体状况　　[B] 监控病人的身体机能
   [C] 改掉人们的不良生活习惯　　[D] 确保人们的心理健康

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信息定位于文章首句。文中的the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from…to和题干内容相对应，介词to后面的内容就是答案所在。[C]项中的removing与文中changing对应；bad living habits为文中poor eating habits, smoking, failure to exercise的归纳，故为正确答案。[A]项既包括curing disease，又包括preventing disease，过于宽泛。[B]项是根据第二段第四句中的monitoring their body’s condition所设的干扰项。[D]项文中未提及。

2. 第一段中提醒人们________。
   [A] 健康不仅仅是不生病
   [B] 即使不过量，饮酒也可能是有害的
   [C] 定期的健康检查对于保持健康是必不可少的
   [D] 预防疾病要比治愈疾病更加困难

【答案】A，细节题。首段末尾提到This person is not ill…But…could be a lot healthier(这个人没病……但完全可以更健康)，由此可知，该段中作者是想提醒人们健康不仅仅是不生病，故[A]项为正确答案。

首段第三句提到drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk，并未提到饮酒有害，故可排除[B]项。[C]项首段未提及。文章首句提到，现代医疗保健的关注重点由治愈疾病转向了预防疾病，但并未指出哪个实施起来更加困难，故可排除[D]项。

3. 传统上，如果一个人________，他就会被认为是“健康的”。
   [A] 没有任何不良生活习惯　　[B] 没有任何身体缺陷
   [C] 能够处理日常事务　　[D] 远离所有疾病

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干关键词Traditionally定位到第二段第一、二句。这两句指出，传统医学把merely not ill和in excellent health这两种状态都称为“well”。由此可知，如果一个人远离疾病，传统医学就认为是“well”，故[D]项为正确答案。

第二段只有第一、二句和传统医学有关，而[A]、[B]和[C]项均和这两句内容无关，故可直接排除。

4. 根据作者，“健康”的真正含义是人们________。
   [A] 最好地满足他们身体的特殊需求　　[B] 努力保持可能的最佳健康状态
   [C] 满足最严格的身体健康标准　　[D] 在工作和休闲之间保持适当的平衡

【答案】B，细节题。第二段倒数第三句“Wellness” may perhaps best be viewed not as…but as an ideal that people can strive for表明，应该把wellness视为一种人们为之努力(strive for)的理想。再结合前句的内容可知，这种理想的具体内容应该是指maintain the best possible health，故[B]项为正确答案。[A]项是根据第二段首句所设的干扰项。[C]和[D]项文中均未提及。

5. 根据作者的观点，下列哪一组人会被认为是健康的？
[A] 既拥有强健的肌肉又拥有苗条的身材的人。
[B] 目前没有任何生病症状的人。
[C] 尽管存在身体缺陷，但尽力保持尽可能健康的人。
[D] 不治疗就能从疾病中康复的人。

【答案】C，细节题。第二段倒数第四句指出，甚至有生理疾患或缺陷的人也可以说是“健康的”，只要他们竭尽全力维持最佳的健康状况。也就是说，就算存在身体缺陷，只要尽力保持最佳健康状态就可以认为是健康的。[C]项中的try to be as healthy as possible对应文中的make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can, 而regardless of their limitations对应文中的in the face of their physical limitations，故为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及。[B]项是传统医学所认为的健康。文章倒数第二句只提到“健康的人可以更好地抵抗疾病，生病时可以更好地与疾病作斗争”，但并未提到他们生病时不治疗就可以康复，故可排除[D]项。

词汇注释

shift [ʃift] *v.* 转移；更换；*n.* 转移；更换；轮班
in terms of 按照，从……方面来说
involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 包含，含有；使卷入，使参与
pursue [pə'sjuː] *vt.* 追求；追赶，追踪
outstanding [ɑut'stændiŋ] *a.* 突出的，杰出的
at risk for 有……的危险
distinguish [dis'tiŋgwiʃ] *vt.* 区分，辨别
apply…to… 把……应用于……
strive [straiv] *vi.* 努力，奋斗，力求
maintain [mein'tein] *vt.* 维持，保持；坚持；保养
be concerned with 与……有关；关心
make a point of 特别注意，重视
responsibility [rispɔnsə'biliti] *n.* 责任，责任心；职责，义务
ideal [ɑi'diəl] *a.* 理想的，完美的；想象的；*n.* 理想
impact ['impækt] *n./v.* 影响，作用；冲击
challenge ['tʃælindʒ] *vt./n.* 挑战，质疑
remove [ri'muːv] *v.* 移开；调动；除去
ensure [in'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证，确保
advocate ['ædvəkeit] *vt.* 拥护，提倡；*n.* 拥护者，提倡者
figure ['figjər] *n.* 数字；人物；轮廓

难句解析

1. The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely “not ill” and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The field has not distinguished between someone and someone，介词短语of medicine作后置定语修饰field，两个someone后面都跟着一个who引导的定语从句对它们进行修饰。

2. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap may be “well” in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，逗号前面是主句，逗号后面是if引导的条件状语从句。主句的主干是people may be “well”，people后面跟着一个who引导的定语从句who…handicap对其进行修饰。从句的主干是they make an effort to maintain the health，health后面跟一个定语从句they can

对其进行修饰，介词短语in…limitations作状语。

3. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the concept can have a beneficial impact on the ways，ways后面跟一个定语从句in which…life对其进行修饰，介词短语by…living作方式状语。

全文翻译

正如我们所见，当今社会医疗的关注重点正从治愈疾病转向预防疾病——尤其是在改变我们的许多不健康的行为方面，如不良饮食习惯、吸烟以及不运动等。我们还可以进一步探索一下这种转变背后的思路。设想这样一个人：体重适中，但吃的食物不是很有营养；自我感觉还行，但只是偶尔运动；每天上班，但工作并不出色；晚上在家常常喝上几杯啤酒，但从不酒后驾车；他从不胸痛，血球数量也正常，但却嗜睡并且经常感觉疲惫。这个人没病，甚至将来也不会得什么特殊的病。但是我们认为，这个人完全可以更加健康。

传统医学对仅仅是“没病”的人和身体很好且能注意到身体特殊需求的人并未加以区分，而是把以上两种情形都简单地称为“健康”。然而，近年来，一些健康专家开始将“well”和“wellness”这两个词只用在那些努力保持并且改善自身健康的人身上。健康的人关心营养和运动，并且他们重视关注自己的身体状况。最重要的也许是，健康的人对与自身健康有关的所有事情都积极关注。从这种新的意义上来说，如果在面对身体缺陷时能尽力保持最佳的健康状态，即使身体有疾患或缺陷的人也可以称为是“健康的”。也许，我们最好不要把“健康”看成是一种人们可以达到的状态，而应将其视为一种人们可以为之努力的理想。健康的人可能对疾病具有更强的抵抗力，生病时可以更好地与疾病作斗争。通过关注健康的生活方式，“健康”这一理念可以对人们应对日常生活中的挑战的方式产生有益的影响。

Text 19

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to haunt(困扰) you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 percent of emails, 21 percent of instant messages, 27 percent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 percent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment(非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practised at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are spontaneous responses to an unexpected demand, such as:“Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

1. Hancock’s study focuses on ________.
   [A] the consequences of lying in various communications media
   [B] the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
   [C] people’s references in selecting communications technologies
   [D] people’s honesty levels across a range of communications media

2. Hancock’s research finding surprised those who believed that ________.
   [A] people are less likely to lie in instant messages
   [B] people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
   [C] people are most likely to lie in email communication
   [D] people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations

3. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?
   [A] They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
   [B] They believe that honesty is the best policy.
   [C] They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
   [D] They are most practiced at those forms of communication.

4. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because ________.
   [A] salesmen can talk directly to their customers
   [B] salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
   [C] salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
   [D] salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively

5. It can be inferred from the passage that ________.
   [A] honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communication
   [B] more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees
   [C] suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
   [D] email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

文章结构分析

本文围绕一项关于人们通过各种媒介交流时说谎的概率的研究展开描述。

第一段：提出一项研究结论，在各种交流媒介中，人们在打电话时说谎的概率最高，发电子邮件时说谎的概率最低。

第二段：描述了这项研究的过程。

第三段：描述了他人与研究结果不同的观点。

第四、五段：描述了研究者对于研究结果的论证。

第六段：描述了研究结果可能的应用价值。

试题解析

1. Hancock的研究关注________。
   [A] 在各种交流媒介中说谎的后果　　[B] 通信技术在传递思想方面的成功
   [C] 在选择通信技术方面人们的参考　　[D] 在各种交流媒介中人们的诚实度

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信息定位到首段第二句。第二句中不定式短语to compare honesty…media作后置定语修饰study，表示这项研究的目的，也就是这项研究关注的重点。[D]项内容为honesty across a range of communications media的同义再现，故为正确答案。[A]项中的consequences文中未提及。[B]和[C]项文中均未提及。

2. Hancock的研究结果令那些认为________的人感到吃惊。
   [A] 人们在即时消息中说谎的概率较小
   [B] 面对面交流时人们不可能说谎
   [C] 通过电子邮件交流时人们说谎的概率较高
   [D] 人们在电话交流中说谎的概率翻倍

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词surprised定位到第三段。该段第一句指出Hancock的研究令一些心理学家非常吃惊，后面两句描述了这些心理学家的两种观点，其中一些心理学家认为，人们在使用电子邮件进行交流时最容易说谎(emailers to be the biggest liars)，[C]项与此同义，为正确答案。[A]项与第五段首句矛盾。[B]项与第三段末句矛盾。[D]项是Hancock的研究结论。

3. 根据文章，为什么人们使用某些交流媒介时说实话的可能性更高？
   [A] 他们害怕留下说谎的痕迹。
   [B] 他们认为诚实是最好的策略。
   [C] 使用这些媒介时他们往往会得到放松。
   [D] 他们最擅长用那些交流方式。

【答案】A，推理题。结合文中第四段前两句可知，如果一个人的交流内容被记录，并有被重读的可能，而且可以日后拿出来与他对证的话，他就比较倾向于说真话了。[A]项中的leaving behind traces of their lies对应文中的a conversation is being recorded and could be reread，故为正确答案。[B]和[C]项文中未提及。[D]项与第三段末句矛盾。

4. 根据Hancock, 电话是一种更适合促进销售的媒介，因为________。
   [A] 销售人员可以直接和顾客交谈
   [B] 销售人员有更多的空间来夸大事实
   [C] 销售人员可以给顾客留下值得信赖的印象
   [D] 销售人员可以有效地传递即时消息

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息定位到末段第二句。[B]项中的feel less restrained to exaggerate对应文中的are encouraged to stretch the truth，故为正确答案。[A]、[C]和[D]项文中均未提及。

5. 从文中可以推断出________。
   [A] 在人际交流中应该对诚实加以鼓励
   [B] 更多雇主将使用电子邮件来和雇员交流
   [C] 应选择适合的媒介来满足不同的交流目的
   [D] 如今在公司内部电子邮件是最主要的交流媒介

【答案】C，推理题。末段首句指出，Hancock的研究可以帮各家公司为其雇员设计出最好的交流方式。后面又举了两个例子说明交流目的不同，所适合的交流媒介不同，相应的选择也就不同。故[C]项为正确答案。[A]项文中未提及。[B]项是根据文章末句所设的干扰项。[D]项文中未提及。

词汇注释

when it comes to 当谈到……，当涉及……
convey [kən'vei] *vt.* 表达，传达；运送，输送
compare [kəm'peə] *v.* 比较，对照；把……比作
confess [kən'fes] *v.* 承认，坦白
work out 算出，得出
make up 组成，构成
psychologist [sai'kɔlədʒist] *n.* 心理学家
liar ['lɑiə] *n.* 说谎的人
crucial ['kru:ʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的，决定性的
in real time 即时地，实时地
hold sb. to account 让某人对证
response [ris'pɔns] *n.* 回答，答复；反应，响应
stretch [stretʃ] *v./n.* 伸展，延伸
assessment [ə'sesmənt] *n.* 评估
priority [prɑi'ɔriti] *n.* 优先(权)，重点；优先考虑的事
spontaneous [spɔn'teinjəs] *a.* 自发的，自然的
preferable ['prefərəbl] *a.* 更可取的，更好的
restrain [ris'trein] *vt.* 阻止，限制；抑制
exaggerate [ig'zædʒəreit] *v.* 夸大，夸张
dominant ['dɔminənt] *a.* 占优势的；统治的

难句解析

1. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The study has found that…，that引导一个宾语从句。不定式to compare…media 作后置定语修饰study，宾语从句的主干是people are twice as likely to tell…as…。

2. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment of emailing would make it easier to lie.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Some expected emailers(to be the biggest liars)，不定式to be the biggest liars为宾语补足语。现在分词短语reasoning…lie作伴随状语，reasoning后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句是一个主从复合句。

3. But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Hancock says…，says后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句中it为形式主语，真正的主语为两个whether引导的从句。

全文翻译

谈到信息传达的真实性方面，各种通信技术间差别很大。第一项比较与通信媒介相关的诚实度的研究表明，人们在电话中说谎的概率可能是在电子邮件中的两倍。电子邮件可以自动记录并且日后可以拿出来困扰你这个事实似乎是这项研究结果的关键所在。

纽约州伊萨卡康奈尔大学的Jeff Hancock教授让30名学生用日记记录自己一周内与人交流的情况。在日记中，他们记录了持续10分钟以上的对话或邮件交流的次数，并且坦白自己在此期间说了多少谎言。然后，Hancock统计出每种媒介每次交流中谎言的数量。他发现，电子邮件中谎言的比例占14%，即时消息中占21%，面对面交谈中占27%，而电话交谈中竟高达37%。

他的研究结果将在4月奥地利维也纳举行的人机互动大会上展示，但是这些结果已经令心理学家们感到吃惊。一些心理学家以为，在电子邮件中人们说谎话的概率会最大，并给出理由说欺骗会使人不安，因此以非直接接触的方式发邮件使人说起谎来更容易一些。另一些心理学家则以为，人们在进行面对面的交流时说的谎话会多一些，因为我们最擅长用那种方式交流。

但是，Hancock说，问题的关键还在于交流的内容有没有被记录，有没有可能被重读，以及谈话是否具有即时性。他说：“当人们知道交流内容日后可能被拿来与他们对证时，似乎就不太敢说谎了。”这正是电子邮件中的谎言要比电话中少的原因。

Hancock指出，与有时间考虑如何答复的情况不同，人们在即时交流时——比如在发送即时消息或是打电话时——更容易说谎。他发现，很多谎话实际上都是对出其不意的要求所做的不假思索的回答，比如对“你喜欢我的衣服吗”的回应。

Hancock希望他的研究能帮助公司为雇员设计出最理想的交流方式。比如，电话可以作为销售的最好媒介，因为在电话里雇员可以更随意地夸大事实。但是，考虑到雇员所给的结果，在进行需要重点关注诚实度的业绩评价时最好使用电子邮件。

Text 20

I don’t ever want to talk about being a woman scientist again. There was a time in my life when people asked constantly for stories about what it’s like to work in a field dominated by men. I was never very good at telling those stories because truthfully I never found them interesting. What I do find interesting is the origin of the universe, the shape of space-time and the nature of black holes.

At 19, when I began studying astrophysics, it did not bother me in the least to be the only woman in the classroom. But while earning my Ph.D. at MIT and then as a post-doctor doing space research, the issue started to bother me. My every achievement—jobs, research papers, awards—was viewed through the lens of gender politics. So were my failures. Sometimes, when I was pushed into an argument on left brain versus right brain, or nature versus nurture, I would instantly fight fiercely on my behalf and all womankind.

Then one day a few years ago, out of my mouth came a sentence that would eventually become my reply to any and all provocations: I don’t talk about that anymore. It took me 10 years to get back the confidence I had at 19 and to realize that I didn’t want to deal with gender issues. Why should curing sexism be yet another terrible burden on every female scientist? After all, I don’t study sociology or political theory.

Today I research and teach at Barnard, a women’s college in New York City. Recently, someone asked me how many of the 45 students in my class were women. You cannot imagine my satisfaction at being able to answer, 45. I know some of my students worry how they will manage their scientific research and a desire for children. And I don’t dismiss those concerns. Still, I don’t tell them “war” stories. Instead, I have given them this: the visual of their physics professor heavily pregnant doing physics experiments. And in turn they have given me the image of 45 women driven by a love of science. And that’s a sight worth talking about.

1. Why doesn’t the author want to talk about being a woman scientist again?
   [A] She feels unhappy working in male-dominated fields.
   [B] She is fed up with the issue of gender discrimination.
   [C] She is not good at telling stories of the kind.
   [D] She finds space research more important.

2. From Paragraph 2, we can infer that people would attribute the author’s failures to ________.
   [A] the very fact that she is a woman
   [B] her involvement in gender politics
   [C] her over-confidence as a female astrophysicist
   [D] the burden she bears in a male-dominated society

3. What did the author constantly fight against while doing her Ph.D. and post-doctoral research?
   [A] Lack of confidence in succeeding in space science.

[B] Unfair accusations from both inside and outside her circle.
[C] People’s stereotyped attitude toward female scientists.
[D] Widespread misconceptions about nature and nurture.

4. Why does the author feel great satisfaction when talking about her class?
[A] Female students no longer have to bother about gender issues.
[B] Her students’ performance has brought back her confidence.
[C] Her female students can do just as well as male students.
[D] More female students are pursuing science than before.

5. What does the image the author presents to her students suggest?
[A] Women students needn’t have the concerns of her generation.
[B] Women have more barriers on their way to academic success.
[C] Women can balance a career in science and having a family.
[D] Women now have fewer problems pursuing a science career.

文章结构分析

本文是一篇与性别歧视有关的文章，讲的是女性应该如何面对性别歧视的问题。作者以第一人称的形式，以亲身的经历来说明女性在面对性别歧视时应该采取置之不理的态度。

第一段：开篇指出不想再讨论作为女科学家的问题了，并且分析了原因。

第二段：描述了作者从最初对性别问题的超然态度转变为积极捍卫女性利益态度的过程。

第三段：描述了作者重新悟出应回归超然态度的心理经历。

第四段：描述了作者重归超然态度后如何教导学生正确地面对性别问题。

试题解析

1. 为什么作者不想再谈论作为一个女科学家的问题了？
[A] 在男性主导的领域里工作她感到不开心。
[B] 她对性别歧视问题感到厌烦。
[C] 她不擅长讲此类故事。
[D] 她觉得空间研究更重要。

【答案】B，细节题。文章开头就指出作者永远不想再讨论作为一个女科学家的话题了。随后解释原因：There was a time in my life when people asked constantly…by men，可知作者曾经经常被问及这个问题，结合第三段第一句…a sentence that would eventually…reply to any and all provocations: I don’t talk about that anymore，可知作者已经受够了这类问题的困扰，决定不再谈论。故[B]项为正确答案。

由第一段可知作者对自己的工作领域很感兴趣，[A]项和文意不符。[C]项是根据首段第三句设的干扰项，不是作者不想谈论这个问题的真正原因。[D]项是强干扰项，是对第一段最后两句的误解，文中讲的是作者对空间研究非常感兴趣而对性别歧视问题的讨论不感兴趣，没有对两者的重要性进行对比。

2. 从第二段我们可以推断出，人们会将作者的失败归咎于________。
[A] 她是一个女人的事实　　[B] 她参与了性别政治
[C] 她作为女性天体物理学家的过度自信　　[D] 在男性主导的社会中她身负的重担

【答案】A，推理题。根据题干关键词failures先定位到第二段倒数第二句：So were my failures。该句是一个So引导的倒装句型，表示重复前一句的内容。第二段倒数第三句指出，作者的每项成就都要经过性别歧视的有色眼镜的审视，So were my failures意为“我的失败也同样如此”。由此可推

断，人们会将作者的失败归咎于她是女性这个事实，故[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项是根据第二段末句所设的干扰项，原文意在举例说明性别歧视，不是失败的原因。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是根据第三段倒数第二句所设的干扰项，和本题无关。

3. 在做博士和博士后研究期间作者在不断地和什么进行斗争？

[A] 缺少在太空科学领域成功的信心。 [B] 来自她圈内圈外的不公平指责。

[C] 人们对女性科学家的固有态度。 [D] 对天生和后天培养的广泛误解。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词Ph.D. and post-doctoral定位到第二段第二句。该段从第二句开始讲述了作者受世人成见的困扰，以及如何挺身而出、为女性仗义执言。故[C]项为正确答案。

[A]和[B]项文中未提及。第二段最后一句提到argument on nature versus nurture，但没有提到widespread misconceptions，故可排除[D]项。

4. 作者谈到她的班级时为何感到非常满意？

[A] 女生不必再为性别问题而烦恼。 [B] 她的学生的表现使她重拾信心。

[C] 她的女学生能和男学生做得一样好。 [D] 追求科学研究的女生比以前多了。

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信息定位到末段第二、三句。由这两句可知，作者对于班里45个人全部都是女生感到满意。相对于作者上大学时是班上唯一的一个女生而言，现在有更多的女生在追求科研，所以她感到很满意。故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]和[C]项文中未提及。文中未提及作者的信心是学生带给她的，故可排除[B]。

5. 作者呈现给学生们的景象说明了什么？

[A] 女生们无须再有作者那代人的担忧。

[B] 女性在通往学术成功的道路上会遇到更多的障碍。

[C] 女性可以在科研和拥有家庭之间很好地取得平衡。

[D] 现在的女性在追求科研生涯时遇到的问题较以前少。

【答案】C，推理题。根据题干关键词the image the author presents to her student定位到最后一段倒数第二句。作者呈现的景象(their physics professor heavily pregnant doing physics experiments)是对最后一段第四句中…some of my students worry how they will manage their scientific research and a desire for children的回复。可知作者是用怀孕时做实验的实际行动告诉她的学生，女性可以做到两者兼顾，达到平衡，以此消除学生们的顾虑。[C]项正是此意，故为正确答案。

[A]和[D]项文中未提及。[B]项是对how they will manage their scientific research and a desire for children的错误理解。

词汇注释

dominate ['dɔmineit] *v.* 支配，统治；拥有优势
astrophysics [æstrəu'fiziks] *n.* 天体物理学
bother ['bɔðə] *v.* 打扰，麻烦；(使)不安，(使)紧张
not in the least 丝毫不，一点也不
award [ə'wɔ:d] *n.* 奖，奖品，奖金
argument ['ɑ:gjumənt] *n.* 理由，论据；争论
eventually [i'ventjuəli] *ad.* 最后，终于
provocation [prɔvə'keiʃən] *n.* 激怒，挑衅
confidence ['kɔnfidəns] *n.* 信任；信心，自信
sexism ['seksizm] *n.* 男性至上主义，性别歧视
sociology [ˌsəusi'ɔlədʒi] *n.* 社会学
dismiss [dis'mis] *vt.* 不再考虑，不接受；免……职，解雇，开除；解散，遣散
pregnant ['pregnənt] *a.* 怀孕的；充满……的
in turn 依次地，轮流地；转而，反过来
be fed up with 对……厌倦，对……厌烦
discrimination [disˌkrimi'neiʃən] *n.* 辨别，区别；歧视
accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* 指控，指责
attribute [ə'tribju:t] *vt.* 把……归因于；['ætribju:t] *n.* 属性，特性
dominate ['dɔmineit] *v.* 支配，统治
involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 使卷入，牵涉；包含

难句解析

1. There was a time in my life when people asked constantly for stories about what it's like to work in a field dominated by men.

【结构分析】本句的主干是There was a time in my life，when引导的定语从句对time进行修饰。该定语从句的主干是when people asked for stories，介词短语about what…field作后置定语修饰stories，field后面跟一个过去分词短语作其后置定语。

2. Then one day a few years ago, out of my mouth came a sentence that would eventually become my reply to any and all provocations: I don't talk about that anymore.

【结构分析】本句的主干是out of my mouth came a sentence，这是一个全部倒装句型，主语为a sentence，sentence后面跟一个that引导的定语从句(that…provocations)对其进行修饰，冒号后面是对sentence内容的解释。

3. It took me 10 years to get back the confidence I had at 19 and to realize that I didn't want to deal with gender issues.

【结构分析】本句是一个It takes…to do句型，主干是It took me 10 years to get back the confidence and to realize…，confidence后面跟一个定语从句(I had at 19)对其进行修饰，realize后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句。

全文翻译

我不想再讨论作为一个女科学家的话题了。在我的生活中，有段时间人们经常问在男性主导的领域里工作是什么样子。我从来不擅长讲述这类故事，因为事实上我从来也没觉得它们有趣。我真正感兴趣的是宇宙的起源、时空的形状和黑洞的本质。

19岁的时候，我开始学习天体物理学，作为班上唯一的女生，我没有丝毫的烦心。但是，当我在麻省理工学院攻读博士学位和之后作为博士后进行太空研究时，这个问题开始困扰我。我的每项成就——工作、研究论文、奖项——都要通过性别偏见的有色眼镜来审视。我的失败也是如此。有时候，当我卷入左脑和右脑，或是天赋和后天培养的争论时，我会立刻为我自己和所有的女性进行激烈的抗辩。

后来在几年前的一天，我说了一句话并最终成为我对所有挑衅的回答：我不会再讨论这个问题了。我花了十年的时间才找回19岁时的自信，让自己认识到我不想再处理性别问题了。为何性别歧视会成为每位女科学家的另一个可怕的负担？毕竟，我不是社会学或政治理论的研究者。

现在，我在纽约市的一所女子学院巴纳德做研究和教学。最近，有人问我班上的45个学生中有多少是女生。45个，你无法想象我对这个答案有多么地满意。我知道有些学生会担心如何处理科学研究和生儿育女之间的矛盾，我不会不理会这些担心。但是，我也不会告诉她们“战斗”的故事。相反，我会告诉她们：她们的物理教授身怀六甲仍然坚持做物理实验的景象。作为回报，她们给我展现了45个热爱科学的女性的形象。这才是值得谈论的景象。

Text 21

Working at non-standard times—evenings, nights, or weekends—is taking its toll on American families. One-fifth of all employed Americans work variable or rotating shifts, and one-third work weekends, according to Harriet B. Presser, sociology professor at the University of Maryland. The result is stress on familial relationships, which is likely to continue in coming decades.

The consequences of working irregular hours vary according to gender, economic level, and whether or not children are involved. Single mothers are more likely to work nights and weekends than married mothers. Women in clerical, sales, or other low-paying jobs participate disproportionately in working late and graveyard shifts.

Married-couple households with children are increasingly becoming dual-earner households, generating more split-shift couples. School-aged children, however, may benefit from parents' non-standard work schedules because of the greater likelihood that a parent will be home before or after school. On the other hand, a correlation exists between non-standard work schedules and both marital instability and a decline in the quality of marriages.

Non-standard working hours mean families spend less time together for diner but more time together for breakfast. One-on-one interaction between parents and children varies, however, based on parent, shift, and age of children. There is also a greater reliance on child care by relatives and by professional providers.

Working non-standard hours is less a choice of employees and more a mandate of employers. Presser believes that the need for swing shifts and weekend work will continue to rise in the coming decades. She reports that in some European countries there are substantial salary premiums for employees working irregular hours—sometimes as much as 50% higher. The convenience of having services available 24 hours a day continues to drive this trend.

Unfortunately, says Presser, the issue is virtually absent from public discourse. She emphasizes the need for focused studies on costs and benefits of working odd hours, the physical and emotional health of people working nights and weekends, and the reasons behind the necessity for working these hours. "Non-standard work schedules not only are highly prevalent among American families but also generate a level of complexity in family functioning that needs greater attention，" she says.

1． Which of the following demonstrates that working at non-standard times is taking its toll on American families?

[A] Stress on familial relationships.　　[B] Rotating shifts.

[C] Evenings, nights, or weekends.　　[D] Its consequences.

2．Which of the following is affected most by working irregular hours?

[A] Children.　　[B] Marriage.　　[C] Single mothers.　　[D] Working women.

3． Who would be in favor of the practice of working non-standard hours?

[A] Children.　　[B] Parents

[C] Employees.　　[D] Professional child providers.

4． It is implied that the consequences of non-standard work schedules are ________.

[A] emphasized　　[B] absent　　[C] neglected　　[D] prevalent

5． What is the author's attitude towards working irregular hours?

[A] Positive.　　[B] Negative.　　[C] Indifferent.　　[D] Objective.

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕在非常规时间工作这一现象及其对美国家庭的影响展开论述。

第一段：开门见山地指出在非常规时间工作给美国家庭造成了负面影响。

第二段：指出在非常规时间工作所产生的后果根据性别、经济水平、有无子女等情况而有所不同。

第三、四段：具体论述了在非常规时间工作给家庭关系带来的影响。

第五段：分析了推动在非常规时间工作的两个因素——雇主的要求以及24小时提供服务的便利。

第六段：引用普雷斯尔的观点呼吁人们关注在非常规时间工作的现象。

试题解析

1. 下面哪一项表明了在非常规时间工作正给美国的家庭带来负面影响？

[A] 给家庭关系造成的压力。 [B] 轮班。

[C] 晚班、夜班或者周末上班。 [D] 它的后果。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干关键词taking its toll on American families定位到首段。该段首句是主旨句，第二、三句分别对首句中的Working at non-standard times和taking its toll展开论述。[A]项是第三句内容的复现，表明了在非常规时间工作对美国家庭带来的负面影响，故为正确答案。

[B]和[C]项都是对working at non-standard times的解释，不属于其影响，[D]项过于宽泛，toll指的是其中具体的负面影响。

2. 下面哪一项受非常规时间工作的影响最大？

[A] 孩子。 [B] 婚姻。 [C] 单亲妈妈。 [D] 职业女性。

【答案】B，细节题。根据顺序出题原则以及题干关键词affected most定位到文章第二、三段。第二段作者从整体上指出，在非常规时间工作所产生的后果根据性别、经济水平、有无子女等情况而有所不同(The consequences of working irregular hours vary…involved)，而在第三段末则明确提到非常规工作安排与婚姻的不稳定和质量下降有关(a correlation exists between…marriages)，correlation与affected对应，[B]项对应文中的marital和marriages，故为正确答案。

[A]、[C]和[D]项虽然在这两段都有所提及，但都是代表不同群体的具体例子，作者并未明确说明在非常规时间工作对这三者的影响程度。

3. 谁将会支持在非常规时间工作这一做法？

[A] 孩子。 [B] 父母。

[C] 雇员。 [D] 专业儿童看护者。

【答案】D，推理题。根据顺序出题原则以及题干关键词in favor of定位到文章第四段。作者在第四段分析了在非常规时间工作给家庭关系造成的另一影响：人们越来越依靠亲戚和专职看护人员照顾孩子(a greater reliance on child care by relatives and by professional providers)，由此可推断出专业儿童看护者能够从中获得更多的利益，所以[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项是对原文school-aged children的概念扩大。[B]项和第三段末句中的marital instability and a decline in the quality of marriages相矛盾。[C]项和第五段首句中的less a choice of employees相矛盾。

4. 文中暗示，非常规时间工作安排的后果是________。

[A] 得到重视的 [B] 缺席的 [C] 被忽视的 [D] 是普遍的

【答案】C，推理题。根据顺序出题原则定位到文章最后一段。该段首句引用普雷斯尔的观点指出，在非常规时间工作这一现象并未得到人们应有的重视，进而呼吁人们关注该现象及其带来的新影响。题干中的consequences of non-standard work schedules对应文中的the issue，[C]项是对文中absent from public discourse的同义改写，故为正确答案。

[A]项和原文意思相反。[B]项是对absent from public discourse基于字面意思的断章取义。[D]项属于偷换概念，在非常规时间工作这一现象是普遍的，而不是它的consequences是普遍的。

5. 作者对于在非常规时间工作的态度是什么？

[A] 肯定的。 [B] 否定的。 [C] 漠不关心的。 [D] 客观的。

【答案】B，态度题。作者在首段开门见山地指出在非常规时间工作正给美国的家庭带来负面影响(taking its toll)，并主要论述了此现象所产生的负面影响，包括stress, marital instability, a decline in the quality of marriages以及a level of complexity in family functioning等。由此可知，作者的态度应该是否定的，故[B]项为正确答案。[C]项属于经典干扰项，可直接排除。

词汇注释

toll [təul] *n.* 通行费；损失
variable ['veəriəbl] *a.* 多变的；可变的；*n.* 变量
rotate [rəu'teit] *v.* (使)旋转，(使)转动；(使)轮流
shift [ʃift] *v.* 转移；更换；*n.* 转移；更换；轮班
involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 使卷入，牵涉；包含
disproportionately [ˌdisprə'pɔːʃənətli] *ad.* 不成比例地；不相称地
graveyard shift 夜班
generate ['dʒenəreit] *vt.* 产生；引起，导致
split [split] *v.* 劈开；撕裂，裂开；*n.* 裂口；分裂
correlate ['kɔrəleit] *v.* (使)相互关联
schedule ['ʃedjuːl] *n.* 时刻表，日程安排表；*vt.* 安排，排定
marital ['mæritl] *a.* 婚姻的
reliance [ri'lαiəns] *n.* 依靠，依赖
relative ['relətiv] *n.* 亲属，亲戚；*a.* 相对的；有关的
mandate ['mændeit] *n.* 命令，授权；*vt.* 授权，批准
available [ə'veiləbl] *a.* 可利用的，可得到的
substantial [səb'stænʃəl] *a.* 牢固的；可观的，大量的
premium ['prəːmiəm] *n.* 额外补贴，津贴
discourse ['diskɔːs] *n.* 谈话；论文；演讲；*v.* 讲述，论述
emphasize ['emfəsαiz] *vt.* 强调，着重
odd [ɔd] *a.* 奇特的；临时的；奇数的
prevalent ['prevələnt] *a.* 普遍的，流行的
complex ['kɔmpleks] *a.* 复杂的；复合的
virtually ['vəːtjuəli] *ad.* 实质上，事实上；几乎
demonstrate ['demənstreit] *vt.* 论证，说明

难句解析

1. School-aged children, however, may benefit from parents' non-standard work schedules because of the greater likelihood that a parent will be home before or after school.

【结构分析】本句的主干是School-aged children may benefit from parents' non-standard work schedules，介词短语because of the greater likelihood作原因状语，likelihood后面跟that引导的同位语从句对其内容进行补充说明。

2. She reports that in some European countries there are substantial salary premiums for employees working irregular hours—sometimes as much as 50% higher.

【结构分析】本句的主干是She reports that…，that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是there are substantial salary premiums，介词短语for employees working irregular hours作后置定语修饰premiums，破折号后面的内容对premiums进行补充说明。

3. She emphasizes the need for focused studies on costs and benefits of working odd hours, the physical and emotional health of people working nights and weekends, and the reasons behind the necessity for working these hours.

【结构分析】本句的主干是She emphasizes the need，介词短语for focused studies作后置定语修饰need。on引导的介词短语作后置定语修饰studies，on后面跟三个并列的名词短语作其宾语：costs and benefits (of…hours)，the physical and emotional health (of…weekends)以及the reasons (behind…hours)。

全文翻译

在晚上、夜间或者周末等非常规时间工作正给美国的家庭带来负面影响。根据马里兰大学社会学教授哈里特·B. 普雷斯尔的观点，全美有1/5的雇员工作时间多样化或轮班，1/3的雇员周末也在工作。由此带来的结果就是给家庭关系造成压力，这种情况在未来几十年内可能会持续。

在非常规时间工作所产生的后果根据性别、经济水平、有无子女等情况而有所不同。单亲妈妈比已婚妈妈更有可能在夜间以及周末工作。从事文职、销售或者其他低薪工作的女性工作到很晚以

及上凌晨班的概率更高。

拥有孩子的双亲家庭正日益成为双收入家庭，这就产生了更多交替轮班的夫妇。然而，学龄儿童则可能从父母非常规的工作时间安排中获益，因为孩子上学前或放学后父母其中一方在家照顾的概率会更高。另一方面，非常规工作时间安排与婚姻的不稳定以及婚姻质量的下滑之间存在相关性。

非常规工作时间意味着家庭成员共进晚餐的时间会变少，而一起吃早餐的时间会增多。然而，父母和孩子间的一对一的交流互动会根据父母、轮班工作时间以及孩子的年龄而有所不同。依靠亲戚和专职看护人员照看孩子的可能性也会增加。

在非常规时间工作与其说是雇员自己的选择，不如说是雇主的要求。普雷斯尔认为，在未来的几十年中对中班和周末上班的需求将会继续增长。她称，在一些欧洲国家，在非常规时间工作的员工会得到可观的工资津贴，有时高达工资的50%。一天24小时享受服务的便利将继续推动这一趋势。

普雷斯尔称，不幸的是这个问题实际上并未得到公众舆论的关注。她强调了针对在非常规时间工作的利弊、夜间和周末工作的人的身心健康以及必须在非常规时间工作的原因等方面开展重点研究的必要性。她说："非常规工作时间安排不仅在美国家庭中非常普遍，而且引起了家庭功能的一定程度的复杂性，这需要人们更多的关注。"

Text 22

Most human beings actual1y decide before they think. When any human being—executive, specialized expert, or person in the street—encounters a complex issue and forms an opinion, often within a matter of seconds, how thoroughly has he or she explored the implications of the various courses of action? Answer: not very thoroughly. Very few people, no matter how intelligent or experienced, can take inventory of the many branching possibilities, possible outcomes, side effects, and undesired consequences of a policy or a course of action in a matter of seconds. Yet, those who pride themselves on being decisive often try to do just that. And once their brains lock onto an opinion, most of their thinking thereafter consists of finding support for it.

A very serious side effect of argumentative decision making can be a lack of support for the chosen course of action on the part of the "losing" faction. When one faction wins the meeting and the others see themselves as losing, the battle often doesn't end when the meeting ends. Anger, resentment, and jealousy may lead them to sabotage the decision later, or to reopen the debate at later meetings.

There is a better way. As philosopher Aldous Huxley said, "It isn't who is right, but what is right, that counts."

The structured-inquiry method offers a better alternative to argumentative decision making by debate. With the help of the Internet and wireless computer technology the gap between experts and executives is now being dramatically closed. By actually putting the brakes on the thinking process, slowing it down, and organizing the flow of logic, it's possible to create a level of clarity that sheer argumentation can never match.

The structured-inquiry process introduces a level of conceptual clarity by organizing the contributions of the experts, then brings the experts and the decision makers closer together. Although it isn't possible or necessary for a president or prime minister to listen in on every intelligence analysis meeting, it's possible to organize the experts' information to give the decision maker much greater insight as to its meaning. This process may somewhat resemble a marketing focus group; it's a simple, remarkably clever way to bring decision makers closer to the source of the expert information and opinions on which they must base their

decisions.

1. From the first paragraph we can learn that _______.
   [A] executives, specialized experts, are no more clever than persons in the street
   [B] very few people decide before they think
   [C] those who pride themselves on being decisive often fail to do so
   [D] people tend to consider carefully before making decisions

2. Judging from the context, what does the word “them” (Line 4, Para. 2) refer to?
   [A] Decision makers.
   [B] The “losing” faction.
   [C] Anger, resentment, and jealousy.
   [D] Other people.

3. Aldous Huxley’s remark (Para.3) implies that_______.
   [A] there is a subtle difference between right and wrong
   [B] we cannot tell who is right and who is wrong
   [C] what is right is more important than who is right
   [D] what is right accounts for the question who is right

4. According to the author, the function of the structured-inquiry method is _______.
   [A] to make decision by debate
   [B] to apply the Internet and wireless computer technology
   [C] to brake on the thinking process, slowing it down
   [D] to create a level of conceptual clarity

5. The structured-inquiry process can be useful for________.
   [A] decision makers
   [B] intelligence analysis meetings
   [C] the experts’ information
   [D] marketing focus groups

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕如何使决策者做出更加明智合理的决定展开分析和论述。

第一段：客观描述了个体在遇到复杂情况时没有能力在短时间内进行周全的考虑，进而做出明智决断的事实，为下文对科学决策模式的探寻进行铺垫。

第二段：具体分析了辩论式决策模式的一大缺点，即辩论中失败的一方对决议的敌对情绪。

第三段：过渡段。作者引用哲学家Aldous Huxley的名言既否定了上文的辩论式决策，又引出了下文更好的决策模式。

第四、五段：介绍结构化调查方法的应用原理、作用和优势。

试题解析

1. 我们可以从第一段了解到_______。
   [A] 主管、专家和街上的行人一样不聪明
   [B] 几乎没有人在思考以前就做出决定
   [C] 那些自诩有决断能力的人通常做不到这一点
   [D] 人们往往会在做出决定前仔细考虑

【答案】C，细节题。第一段前四句主要阐述了个体在遇到复杂情况时没有能力在短时间内进行周全的考虑进而做出明智决断的事实。接着转折指出那些自诩有决断能力的人经常试图这样做。最后一句指出，一旦他们的大脑锁住一个观点，其随后的大部分思维活动就是找到理由来支持这个观点。最后两句列举those who pride themselves on being decisive的例子就是为了反向说明一个人很

难在短时间内做出明智决断的事实，故[C]项为正确答案。

文中并未对主管、专家和街上行人的聪明程度进行对比，故可排除[A]项。[B]和[D]项为同义选项，两者均与文章首句意思相矛盾。

2. 根据上下文判断，“them”(第二段，第四行) 指的是什么？

[A] 决策制定者。 [B] 失败的一方。

[C] 气愤、怨恨和嫉妒。 [D] 其他人。

【答案】B，词汇题。them出现在第二段第三句中，它指的是上一句中提到的一组人。第二段中提到了两组人：赢得会议的一方和认为自己失败的一方。根据第三句中的Anger, resentment, and jealousy以及to reopen the debate可判断，them指的是失败的一方，故[B]项为正确答案。[D]项过于宽泛。

3. Aldous Huxley的话(第三段)暗示_______。

[A] 对错之间差异很小

[B] 我们难以分辨谁对谁错

[C] “什么是正确的”要比“谁是正确的”更重要

[D] “什么是正确的”可以解释“谁是正确的”这一问题

【答案】C，词汇题。It isn’t who is right, but what is right, that counts是一个it is…that…强调句，强调主语not who is right but what is right。该主语是一个not…but引导的比较结构，强调but后面的内容，对应[C]项中的比较结构。counts在句中表示“重要”的意思，对应[C]项中的is important，故[C]项为正确答案。

4. 根据作者的观点，结构化调查方法的作用是_______。

[A] 通过争辩来做出决定 [B] 应用互联网和无线计算机技术

[C] 阻碍思考过程，使其变缓 [D] 创造一种概念上的清晰程度

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干关键词structured-inquiry method定位到文章第四、五段。第四段末句和第五段首句指出了结构化调查方法的作用：it’s possible to create a level of clarity和introduces a level of conceptual clarity，故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项指的是辩论式决策模式，与结构化调查方法无关。[B]和[C]项分别对应的是第四段中的With the help of…和By actually putting the brakes…，但前者是手段，后者是原理，都不是作用。

5. 结构化调查过程对_______有用。

[A] 决策制定者 [B] 情报分析会议

[C] 专家的信息 [D] 营销聚焦组

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干关键词structured-inquiry process定位到文章五段首末句。第五段末句指出，结构化调查过程可以让决策制定者更接近专家的信息和观点来源，而专家的信息和观点是决策制定者决策的基础。也就是说，结构化调查过程有助于决策制定者做出决策，故[A]项正确。

[B]和[C]项均为作者举例分析中的信息，属于结构化调查方法的信息、观点来源。[D]项是结构化调查过程resemble的对象，与be useful for无关。

词汇注释

specialize/specialise ['speʃəlaiz] *vi.* 专门研究，专攻

encounter [in'kauntə] *vt./n.* 遇到，遭遇

complex ['kɔmpleks] *a.* 复杂的；复合的

thorough ['θʌrə] *a.* 彻底的，完全的，十足的

explore [iks'plɔ:] *v.* 勘探，探测；探索

implication [impli'keiʃən] *n.* 含义，暗示

intelligent [in'telidʒənt] *a.* 聪明的，有智慧的

branch [bræntʃ，brɑ:ntʃ] *n.* 树枝；分支，分部

outcome ['autkəm] *n.* 结果

inventory ['invəntri] *n.* 详细目录，存货清单

consist of 由……组成

argument ['ɑ:gju:mənt] *n.* 争论，争吵；理由

faction ['fækʃn] *n.* 派系

resent [ri'zent] *vt.* 对……表示愤恨，怨恨
jealousy ['dʒeləsi] *n.* 忌妒
alternative [ɔːl'təːnətiv] *a.* 二中择一的，供选择的；*n.* 二中择一，抉择
dramatic [drə'mætik] *a.* 戏剧的；引人注目的
clarity ['klæriti] *n.* 清楚，明晰
sheer [ʃiə] *a.* 完全的，纯粹的；陡峭的
match [mætʃ] *n.* 比赛；对手；*v.* (和……)相配；比得上
intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力，智慧；情报
insight ['insait] *n.* 洞察力；洞悉
as to 至于，关于
resemble [ri'zembl] *vt.* 像，类似于
account for 解释，说明；占

难句解析

1. Very few people, no matter how intelligent or experienced, can take inventory of the many branching possibilities, possible outcomes, side effects, and undesired consequences of a policy or a course of action in a matter of seconds.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Very few people can take inventory，双逗号之间是no matter how引导的让步状语，介词短语of the many…consequences作后置定语修饰inventory，介词短语of a policy or a course of action作后置定语修饰四个并列的名词短语many branching possibilities，possible outcomes，side effects和undesired consequences，介词短语in a matter of seconds作时间状语修饰can take。

2. Although it isn't possible or necessary for a president or prime minister to listen in on every intelligence analysis meeting, it's possible to organize the experts' information to give the decision maker much greater insight as to its meaning.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，前面是Although引导的让步状语从句(it be *adj.* for sb. to do sth.句型)，逗号后面是主句。主句中it是形式主语，不定式to organize the experts' information为真正的主语，不定式to give the decision maker much greater insight作organize的目的状语，介词短语as to its meaning作insight的后置定语。

3. This process may somewhat resemble a marketing focus group; it's a simple, remarkably clever way to bring decision makers closer to the source of the expert information and opinions on which they must base their decisions.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由分号连接的两个并列分句组成。第二个并列分句的主干是it's a way，it指代This process，不定式短语to bring…source作后置定语修饰way。介词短语of the expert information and opinions作后置定语修饰source，information and opinions后面跟一个定语从句on which…decisions对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

事实上，大部分人在思考前就已经做出了决定。当任何人(无论是主管、专家或是街上的行人)遇到一个复杂的问题并且形成一种观点时(通常是在几秒钟的时间内)，他或她对各种行为方式可能产生的影响的思考有多详尽呢？答案是：不会很详尽。<u>无论一个人多么聪明或富有经验，极少有人能够在几秒钟内理清一项政策或一种行动方式的众多细枝末节、可能的结果、副作用以及不理想的后果。</u>但是，那些自诩有决断能力的人经常试图这样做。而一旦他们的大脑锁住一个观点，其随后的大部分思维活动就是找到理由来支持这个观点。

争论式决策一个非常严重的副作用就是失败一方不会去支持会议上选中的行动方式。当一方在会议中获胜，另一方认为自己输了时，这场争论通常在会议结束时还未能结束。气愤、怨恨以及忌妒会使得失败的一方去蓄意破坏决议，或者在以后的会议中重新发起争辩。

有一种更好的方式。正如哲学家Aldous Huxley所言："重要的不是谁正确，而是什么正确。"

结构化调查方式提供了一种相对于通过辩论作出的争论式决策的更好选择。借助互联网和无线

计算机技术，现在专家和主管之间的分歧正在显著缩小。事实上，通过对思考过程施加阻力，使其慢下来，并且组织逻辑顺序，就可能会创造出一种纯粹的争论永远无法达到的清晰程度。

通过整理专家们的成果，结构化调查过程创造了一种概念上的清晰程度，进而使专家和决策者结合得更加紧密。虽然对于一个总统或者总理来说不可能也没必要去听取每一场情报分析会议，但是可以整理专家的信息以便决策制定者更深刻地理解这些信息的含义。这个过程也许有点类似于一个营销聚焦组；它是让决策制定者更接近专家们的信息和观点来源的一种简单且非常明智的方法，而专家们的信息和观点是决策制定者决策的基础。

Text 23

Last weekend Kyle MacDonald in Montreal threw a party to celebrate the fact that he got his new home in exchange for a red paper clip. Starting a year ago, MacDonald bartered the clip for increasingly valuable stuff, including a camp stove and free rent in a Phoenix flat. Having announced his aim (the house) in advance, MacDonald likely got a boost from techies eager to see the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power. "My whole motto(座右铭) was 'Start small, think big, and have fun'," says MacDonald, 26, "I really kept my effort on the creative side rather than the business side."

Yet as odd as the MacDonald exchange was, barter is now big business on the Net. This year more than 400,000 companies worldwide will exchange some $10 billion worth of goods and services on a growing number of barter sites. These Web sites allow companies to trade products for a virtual currency, which they can use to buy goods from other members. In Iceland, garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange, earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries. The Troc-services exchange in France offers more than 4,600 services, from math lessons to ironing.

This is not a primitive barter system. By creating currencies, the Internet removes a major barrier—what Bob Meyer, publisher of BarterNews, calls "the double coincidence of wants". That is, two parties once not only had to find each other, but also an exchange of goods that both desired. Now, they can price the deal in virtual currency.

Barter also helps firms make use of idle capacity. For example, advertising is "hugely bartered" because many media, particularly on the Web can supply new ad space at little cost. Moreover, Internet ads don't register in industry-growth statistics, because many exchanges are arranged outside the formal exchanges.

Like eBay, most barter sites allow members to "grade" trading partners for honesty, quality and so on. Barter exchanges can allow firms in countries with hyperinflation or nontradable currencies to enter global trades. Next year, a nonprofit exchange called Quick Lift Two (QL2) plans to open in Nairobi, offering barter deals to 38,000 Kenyan farmers in remote areas. Two small planes will deliver the goods. QL2 director Gacii Waciuma says the farmers are excited to be "liberated from corrupt middlemen". For them, barter evokes a bright future, not a precapitalist past.

1. The word "techies" (Line 4, Para. 1) probably refers to those who are _______.
   [A] afraid of technology
   [B] skilled in technology
   [C] ignorant of technology
   [D] incompetent in technology
2. Many people may have deliberately helped Kyle because they _______.

[A] were impressed by his creativity
[B] were eager to identify with his motto
[C] liked his goal announced in advance
[D] hoped to prove the power of the Internet

3. The Internet barter system relies heavily on ________.
[A] the size of barter sites
[B] the use of virtual currency
[C] the quality of goods or services
[D] the location of trading companies

4. It is implied that Internet advertisements can help ________.
[A] companies make more profit
[B] companies do formal exchanges
[C] media register in statistics
[D] media grade barter sites

5. Which of the following is true of QL2 according to the author?
[A] It is criticized for doing business in a primitive way.
[B] It aims to deal with hyperinflation in some countries.
[C] It helps get rid of middlemen in trade and exchange.
[D] It is intended to evaluate the performance of trading partners.

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于网络易货交易的文章。

第一、二段：以MacDonald为例，引出文章的主题——网络易货交易的盛行。

第三段：论述了网络易货的第一个优势——通过虚拟货币的使用消除了原始易货中存在的“需求双重巧合”的限制。

第四段：分析了网络易货的另一个优势——利用闲散能力，并通过网络广告的例子加以说明。

第五段：分析了网络易货的第三个优势——更多企业可以参与全球贸易。

试题解析

1. “techies”一词(第一段第四行)可能是指那些________人。
[A] 害怕技术的
[B] 精通技术的
[C] 对技术无知的
[D] 在技术方面没有竞争力的

【答案】B，词汇题。tech意为“技术的”，因此可以推断，techies是指与技术有关的人。此外，从MacDonald likely got a boost from techies(MacDonald很可能得到了techies的推动)以及eager to see the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power(渴望在互联网上看到这一大胆的尝试，以验证网络的力量)可以推断，techies是一些擅长或爱好技术的人。4个选项中只有[B]项为褒义，故为正确答案。

2. 很多人或许曾有意帮了Kyle一把，因为他们________。
[A] 对他的创造力印象深刻
[B] 热切认同他的座右铭
[C] 喜欢他事前宣称的目标
[D] 希望证明互联网的力量

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的have deliberately helped Kyle定位到第一段第三句MacDonald…its networking power，这句话的意思是“MacDonald很可能得到了技术高手们的支持与帮助，这些人渴望在互联网上看到这一大胆的尝试，以验证网络的力量”，因此[D]项为正确答案。[D]项中的hoped to prove对应文中的eager to see，power of the Internet对应文中的networking power。[A]项中的impressed，[B]项中的eager to identify with和[C]项中的liked原文未提及，均属于无中生有。

3. 互联网易货系统在很大程度上依赖于________。
[A] 易货网站的规模
[B] 虚拟货币的使用

[C] 商品或服务的质量　　　　　　[D] 交易公司的位置

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的信号词barter system定位到第二段。第二段前两句说明了以物易物交易的规模宏大。紧接着第三句指出，以物易物网站允许公司交易产品来换取虚拟货币，从而用这些虚拟货币来购买其他会员的商品。由此可知，虚拟货币的使用是互联网以物易物交易的重要依赖，[B]项为正确答案。[A]项中size和[D]项中的location文中未提及，属于无中生有。[D]项中的quality出现在最后一段，和本题无关。

4. 文中暗示，网络广告有助于_______。

[A] 公司获得更多利润　　　　　　[B] 公司进行正规交易

[C] 媒体登记统计数据　　　　　　[D] 媒体对易货网站进行评级

【答案】A，推理题。根据题干中的信号词Internet advertisements定位到第四段第二句many media, particularly on the Web can supply new ad space at little cost，这句话的意思是"许多媒体，尤其是网络媒体可以用很低的成本提供新的广告空间"。可知，网络广告比较便宜，可以节省成本。成本下降，公司的利润就可以提高，因此[A]项为正确答案。[B]、[C]项和原文意思相矛盾。[D]项属于无中生有。

5. 根据作者的观点，下列关于QL2的说法哪一项是正确的？

[A] 因采用原始方式经商而受到批评。

[B] 其旨在应对一些国家的恶性通货膨胀。

[C] 它有助于摆脱买卖交易过程中的中间商。

[D] 其目的在于评估贸易伙伴的表现。

【答案】C，判断题。根据题干中的信号词QL2定位到最后一段。该段倒数第二句引用QL2负责人的话指出，QL2 可以让农民摆脱腐败的中间商。[C]项中的get rid of对应文中的be liberated from，因此[C]项为正确答案。[A]项文中未提及，属于无中生有。[B]项中的hyperinflation出现在最后一段第二句，原文的意思是"以物易物可以让处于恶性通货膨胀国家的公司进行国际贸易"，而不是应付恶性通货膨胀，所以[B]项可以排除。[D]项中的evaluate the performance of trading partners对应最后一段第一句中的"grade" trading partners for honesty, quality and so on，但是这是许多易货网站的功能，而不是QL2的目的，所以[D]项可以排除。

词汇注释

exchange [iks'tʃeindʒ] *vt./n.* 交换，互换；兑换

announce [ə'nauns] *vt.* 宣布，宣告；预告，预示

stuff [stʌf] *n.* 材料，原料，东西；*v.* 填进(或满)，塞进(或满)

boost [buːst] *vt.* 提高，使增长；推动，激励；*n.* 提高，增长；推动，激励

eager ['iːgə] *a.* 热切的，渴望的

virtual ['vəːtjuəl] *a.* 实质上的，事实上的，实际上的

boom [buːm] *vi./n.* 激增，繁荣，迅速发展

offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)；*n.* 提供(物)，提议；报价，开价

primitive ['primitiv] *a.* 原始的，早期的；简单的，粗糙的；质朴的；*n.* 原始人，原始事物

barrier ['bæriə] *n.* 障碍物，栅栏，关卡；障碍，隔阂

coincide [ˌkəuin'said] *vi.* 同时发生；相符，相一致

idle ['aidl] *a.* 懒散的，无所事事的，空闲的；*v.* 闲逛，无所事事，虚度(光阴)

statistics [stə'tistiks] *n.* 统计，统计资料；统计学

deliver [di'livə] *vt.* 投递，传送；发表，宣布，讲；给(产妇)接生

liberate ['libəreit] *vt.* 解放；释放

corrupt [kə'rʌpt] *a.* 堕落的；腐败的，贪赃舞弊的；*vt.* 腐蚀，使堕落

evoke [i'vəuk] *vt.* 唤起，引起，使人想起

ignorant ['ignərənt] *a.* 无知的，愚昧的；(of)不知道的

competent ['kɔmpitənt] *a.* 有能力的，能胜任的
deliberately [di'libəritli] *adv.* 深思熟虑地，从容不迫地；故意地
identify [ai'dentifai] *v.* 确认，认出，鉴定；(with)把……等同于
rely on 依靠，依赖

难句解析

1. Having announced his (the house) aim in advance, MacDonald likely got a boost from techies eager to see the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power.

【结构分析】本句的主干是MacDonald likely got a boost from techies，句首的现在分词短语Having announced his aim(the house) in advance作原因状语，形容词短语eager to see…pass … test作后置定语修饰techies，介词短语of its networking power作后置定语修饰test。

2. In Iceland, garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange, earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries.

【结构分析】本句的主干是garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output，介词短语on the…exchange作地点状语。现在分词短语earning virtual money作伴随状语，money后面跟一个that引导的定语从句that it uses to buy machinery and pay… salaries作后置定语对其进行修饰。

3. Next year, a nonprofit exchange called Quick Lift Two (QL2) plans to open in Nairobi, offering barter deals to 38,000 Kenyan farmers in remote areas.

【结构分析】本句的主干是a nonprofit exchange plans to open，Next year作时间状语，介词短语in Nairobi作地点状语，现在分词短语offering…to…farmers作伴随状语，介词短语in remote areas作后置定语修饰farmers。

全文翻译

上周末，蒙特利尔市的Kyle MacDonald举办了一场聚会来庆祝他用一枚红色曲别针换到了他的新房子。从一年前开始，MacDonald用这枚曲别针换来了越来越值钱的物品，包括野营烤炉和凤凰城公寓的免租金居住权。<u>由于事先宣称过自己的目标是一套房子，MacDonald很可能得到了技术高手们的支持与帮助，这些人渴望在互联网上看到这一大胆的尝试，以验证网络的力量。</u>“我的座右铭就是：‘小事做起，想法大胆，以及享受过程’，”26岁的MacDonald说道，“我在尝试中更多地侧重于创新的一面而不是商业的一面。”

尽管MacDonald进行的这种交换有些古怪，然而，以物易物现已成为网上的一个热门生意。今年，全球有超过40万家公司将在越来越多的易货网站上交易价值大约100亿美元的商品和服务。这些虚拟网站允许公司交易产品来换取虚拟货币，从而用这些虚拟货币来购买其他会员的商品。<u>在冰岛，服装制造商Kapusalan把其1/3的产品在日益兴旺的Vidskiptanetid交易网站上出售，赚取虚拟货币用于购买机器和支付部分员工的工资。</u>而法国的Troc-services网站提供包括数学课和熨烫衣物在内的超过4600项服务。

这并非是一个原始的易货系统。互联网通过创立虚拟货币清除了一个主要障碍，《易物新闻》的发行人Bob Meyer将这一障碍称为“需求的双重巧合”。也就是说，双方不仅要寻找到彼此，还要交换能同时满足两人需求的物品。现在，他们可以用虚拟货币为交易定价。

易货贸易还可以帮助公司利用其闲散的生产能力。比如，广告可用来进行“大量交易”。因为许多媒体，尤其是网络媒体可以用很低的成本提供新的广告空间。并且，由于很多交易是在正式的交易平台之外进行的，网络广告并不登记在工业发展的统计数据中。

和易趣网一样，多数易货网站允许会员对交易伙伴的诚信度、商品质量等进行评级。以物易物可以让处于恶性通货膨胀或非流通货币国家的公司进行国际贸易。<u>明年，一个名为QL2的非营利交</u>

易网站计划在内罗毕开业，为肯尼亚偏远地区的38 000位农民提供实物交易。两架小型飞机将负责运输货物。QL2负责人Gacii Waciuma称，农民对于能够“摆脱腐败的中间商”感到十分兴奋。对他们而言，易货唤起的是一个光明的未来，而不是前资本主义时期的过去。

Text 24

The lives of very few Newark residents are untouched by violence: New Jersey's biggest city has seen it all. Yet the murder of three young people, who were forced to kneel before being shot in the back of the head in a school playground on August 4th, has shaken the city. A fourth, who survived, was stabbed and shot in the face. The four victims were by all accounts good kids, all enrolled in college, all with a future. But the cruel murder, it seems, has at last forced Newarkers to say they have had enough.

Grassroots organizations, like Stop Shootin', have been flooded with offers of help and support since the killings. Yusef Ismail, its co-founder, says the group has been going door-to-door asking people to sign a pledge of non-violence. They hope to get 50,000 to promise to "stop shootin', start thinkin', and keep livin'". The Newark Community Foundation, which was launched last month, announced on August 14th that it will help pay for Community Eye, a surveillance(监视) system tailored towards gun crime.

Cory Booker, who became mayor 13 months ago with a mission to revitalize the city, believes the surveillance program will be the largest camera and audio network in any American city. More than 30 cameras were installed earlier this summer and a further 50 will be installed soon in a seven-square-mile area where 80% of the city's recent shootings have occurred. And more cameras are planned.

When a gunshot is detected, the surveillance camera zooms in on that spot. Similar technology in Chicago has increased arrests and decreased shootings. Mr. Booker plans to announce a comprehensive gun strategy later this week.

Mr. Booker, as well as church leaders and others, believes (or hopes) that after the murder the city will no longer stand by in coldness. For generations, Newark has been paralyzed by poverty—almost one in three people lives below the poverty line—and growing indifference to crime.

Some are skeptical. Steve Malanga of the conservative Manhattan Institute notes that Newark has deep social problems: over 60% of children are in homes without fathers. The school system, taken over by the state in 1995, is a mess. But there is also some cause for hope. Since Mr. Booker was elected, there has been a rise in investment and re-zoning for development. Only around 7% of nearby Newark airport workers used to come from Newark; now, a year later, the figure is 30%. Mr. Booker has launched a New York-style war on crime. So far this year, crime has fallen 11% and shootings are down 30% (though the murder rate looks likely to match last year's high).

1. What happened in Newark, New Jersey on August 4th?
   [A] The Newark residents witnessed a murder.
   [B] Four young people were killed in a school playground.
   [C] The new mayor of Newark took office.
   [D] Four college students fell victim to violence.

2. Judging from the context, the "Community Eye" (Line 5, Para. 2) is ________.
   [A] a watching system for gun crime　　[B] a neighborhood protection organization
   [C] an unprofitable community business　　[D] a grassroots organization

3. We learn from the passage that Newark has all the following problems EXCEPT _______.
   [A] violence　　[B] flood　　[C] poverty　　[D] indifference
4. Mayor Booker's effort against crime seem to be _______.
   [A] idealistic　　[B] impractical　　[C] effective　　[D] fruitless
5. The best title for the passage may be _______.
   [A] Stop Shootin', Start Thinkin', and Keep Livin'
   [B] Efforts to Fight against Gun Crime
   [C] A Mission to Revitalize the City
   [D] Violent Murders in Newark

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕一起美国新泽西州纽瓦克市的暴力枪击案展开报道，并介绍了官方和市民应对枪击犯罪所做的种种努力。

第一段：以纽瓦克市的暴力背景作铺垫，引出8月4日震撼全城的枪击案，以凸显此次事件的严重性。

第二至四段：客观描述了民间组织和官方为应对枪击犯罪所做的种种努力。

第五段：提出了与纽瓦克市暴力问题相关的其他两大社会问题——贫困和冷漠。

第六段：通过引用研究者Steve Malanga的观点和Booker市长在各方面取得的成果，对纽瓦克市的前景做出小结，即问题与希望并存。

试题解析

1. 8月4日新泽西州的纽瓦克市发生了什么？
   [A] 纽瓦克市民目击了一桩谋杀案。
   [B] 四名年轻人在学校操场上惨遭杀害。
   [C] 纽瓦克的新市长就职。
   [D] 四名大学生沦为暴力的受害者。

   【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的信号词August 4th 定位到第一段，该段第二句提到“三个年轻人被谋杀震惊了整座城市”，第三句提到“还有一个年轻人受到刺伤，脸部中弹，但幸存了下来”。因此[D]项为正确答案，同时排除[B]项。[A]项中的witnessed属于无中生有。[C]项与文中的who became mayor 13 months ago相矛盾。

2. 根据上下文判断，“Community Eye”(第二段第五行)指的是_______。
   [A] 一种针对枪击犯罪的监视系统　　[B] 一个街道保卫组织
   [C] 一个非营利性社区机构　　[D] 一个民间组织

   【答案】A，推理题。根据题干中的信号词Community Eye定位到第二段最后一句。在这句话中，a surveillance system tailored towards gun crime(一种专门针对枪击犯罪的监视系统)是Community Eye的同位语，对其进行解释说明。因此，[A]项为正确答案。watching对应surveillance，tailored towards对应for。

3. 通过文章我们可以知道，下列这些问题除了_______外都存在于纽瓦克市。
   [A] 暴力　　[B] 洪水　　[C] 贫困　　[D] 冷漠

   【答案】B，判断题。文章第一段谈到了纽瓦克的暴力问题，第五段谈到了纽瓦克的冷漠和贫穷问题(For generations…to crime)。可见，[A]、[C]和[D]项这三个问题文章都谈到了，没有涉及的只剩下[B]项。[B]项是对第二段首句中have been flooded with(涌入)的错误理解。

4. Booker市长对防止犯罪所做的努力似乎是_______。

[A] 理想主义的 [B] 不切实际的 [C] 有效的 [D] 徒劳的

【答案】C，推理题。根据题干中的信号词Mayor Booker's effort定位到最后一段最后两句。这两句话的意思是"Booker先生发起了一场纽约式的抵制犯罪运动。截至今年，犯罪率已下降了11%，枪击案也下降了30%"。由此可以推断，Booker的努力是有效果的，[C]项为正确答案。[A]和[B]项意思相同，可以同时排除。[D]项和原文意思相反。

5. 本文的最佳标题是_______。

[A] 停止枪击，开始反思，珍爱生命 [B] 防止枪击犯罪的种种努力

[C] 复兴城市的任务 [D] 纽瓦克市的暴力谋杀

【答案】B，主旨题。文章第一段谈到四个大学生成了暴力枪击犯罪的牺牲品，第二至四段提到民间机构组织和官方为对付枪击犯罪所做的种种努力，所以gun crime为全文的中心主旨词，[B]项为最合适的标题。

[A]和[C]项分别是第二段和第三段提到的细节，不能反映文章主旨。[D]项中的Violent Murders对应第一段提到的枪击案，而该事件只是引子，文中的侧重点在于如何对抗此类事件，而非讲述该枪杀案的具体经过。

词汇注释

violence ['vaiələns] *n.* 暴力，强暴(行为)；猛烈，剧烈，强烈

murder ['mə:də] *n./vt.* 谋杀，凶杀

survive [sə'vaiv] *v.* 活下来，幸存；幸免于，从(困境等)中挺过来；比……活得长

stab [stæb] *v./n.* 刺，戳

account [ə'kaunt] *n.* 记述，描述；账户；解释，说明；*vi.*(for) 说明……的原因；(在数量、比例方面)占

enroll [in'rəul] *v.* 招收，(使)入伍(入学、入会等)；登记，注册

launch [lɔ:ntʃ, la:ntʃ] *v.* 使(船)下水，发射；开办，创办；发起；*n.* 发射，(船)下水；投放市场

mission ['miʃən] *n.* 使命，任务；代表团，使团

revitalize [ri'vaitəlaiz] *vt.* 使恢复生气；使复兴

detect [di'tekt] *vt.* 察觉，发现；查明，侦查出

arrest [ə'rest] *vt./n.* 逮捕，拘留

comprehensive ['kɔmpri'hensiv] *a.* 广泛的，全面的，综合的

paralyze/paralyse ['pærəlaiz] *vt.* 使瘫痪，使麻痹；使丧失作用

indifference [in'difrəns] *n.* 冷漠，不关心

take over 接收，接管；采用，承袭

mess [mes] *n.* 凌乱，脏乱；混乱局面，困境；*vt.* 弄糟，弄脏，搞乱

skeptical ['skeptikəl] *a.* 不相信的，持怀疑态度的

conservative [kən'sə:vətiv] *a.* 保守的，守旧的；*n.* 保守的人

witness ['witnis] *vt.* 目击，注意到；为……作证，证明；*n.* 目击者；证据

难句解析

1. Yet the murder of three young people, who were forced to kneel before being shot in the back of the head in a school playground on August 4th, has shaken the city.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the murder (of three young people) has shaken the city，双逗号之间是who引导的非限制性定语从句，对three young people进行补充说明。

2. The Newark Community Foundation, which was launched last month, announced on August 14th that it will help pay for Community Eye, a surveillance(监视) system tailored towards gun crime.

【结构分析】本句的主干为The Newark Community Foundation announced that…，that引导的从句that it will help pay for Community Eye作announced的宾语。双逗号之间是which引导的非限制性定

语从句which was launched last month对The Newark Community Foundation进行补充说明，名词短语a surveillance system作Community Eye的同位语对其进行补充说明，system后面跟过去分词短语tailored towards gun crime对其进行修饰。

3．Cory Booker, who became mayor 13 months ago with a mission to revitalize the city, believes the surveillance program will be the largest camera and audio network in any American city.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Cory Booker believes…，believes后面跟一个宾语从句the surveillance program will be…city。双逗号之间是who引导的非限制性定语从句，对Cory Booker进行补充说明，该定语从句的主干是who became mayor，13 months ago在从句中作时间状语，介词短语with a mission to revitalize the city在从句中作伴随状语。

全文翻译

几乎所有纽瓦克市民都会受到暴力的威胁。这座新泽西最大的城市见证过一切。然而，8月4日的谋杀案还是震惊了整座城市——三个年轻人被迫跪在学校的操场上，随即后脑中弹身亡。还有一个年轻人受到刺伤，脸部中弹，但幸存了下来。似乎四名受害人无论从哪个方面来说都是好孩子，全部考入了大学，有着美好的前程。但这样残忍的谋杀终于让纽瓦克市民忍无可忍了。

枪击事件后，人们涌入像“停止枪击”这样的民间组织提供帮助和支持。该协会的联合创始人之一Yusef Ismail称，他们正在挨家挨户地说服居民签署反暴力承诺书，希望有5万人承诺“停止枪击，开始反思，珍爱生命”。发起于上月的纽瓦克社区基金会于8月14日宣布，它将帮助支付“社区电子眼”的相关费用，“社区电子眼”是一种专门针对枪击犯罪的监视系统。

13个月前就职的市长Cory Booker肩负着复兴纽瓦克市的重任。他相信，这套监视系统将成为美国最大的摄影机和音频网络。30多只摄像头已于今年夏初安装完毕，很快又会有50只摄像头安装在7平方英里的区域内，该市近期80%的枪击事件都发生在这一区域。更多的摄像头已在安装计划中。

一旦检测到有枪击发生，监视系统的摄像头就会放大现场画面。在芝加哥，类似的技术有效地增加了破案率，减少了枪击事件。Booker市长计划于本周晚些时候宣布一个综合的枪支管理方案。

与教会负责人和其他人员一样，Booker市长相信(或是希望)在此次枪击事件后，纽瓦克市民不会再冷眼旁观。由于祖祖辈辈处于贫困之中(几乎1/3的人生活在贫困线以下)，纽瓦克人已经麻木了，对犯罪越来越无动于衷。

有些人对此表示怀疑。来自保守的曼哈顿研究所的Steve Malanga认为，纽瓦克市存在严重的社会问题：超过60%的孩子生活在没有父亲的单亲家庭。1995年由州政府接管的教育系统一片混乱。然而，希望还是存在的。自从Booker先生当选市长以来，投资有所增长，新建的发展规划区也有所增加。一年前，纽瓦克附近的机场工人中只有7%左右是本地人；现在，这一比例已经达到30%。Booker先生发起了一场纽约式的抵制犯罪运动。截至今年，犯罪率已下降11%，枪击案也下降了30%(尽管谋杀犯罪率似乎与去年持平)。

Text 25

According to a recent survey on money and relationships, 36 percent of people are keeping a bank account from their partner. While this financial unfaithfulness may appear as distrust in a relationship, in truth it may just be a form of financial protection.

With almost half of all marriages ending in divorce, men and women are realizing they need to be financially savvy, regardless of whether they are in a relationship.

The financial hardship on individuals after a divorce can be extremely difficult, even more so when

children are involved. The lack of permanency in relationships, jobs and family life may be the cause of a growing trend to keep a secret bank account hidden from a partner; in other words, an "escape fund".

Margaret's story is far from unique. She is a representative of a growing number of women in long-term relationships who are becoming protective of their own earnings.

Every month on pay day, she banks hundreds of dollars into a savings account she keeps from her husband. She has been doing this throughout their six-year marriage and has built a nest egg worth an incredible $100,000 on top of her pension.

Margaret says if her husband found out about her secret savings he'd hurt and would interpret this as a sign she wasn't sure of the marriage. "He'd think it was my escape fund so that financially I could afford to get out of the relationship if it went wrong. I know you should approach marriage as being forever and I hope ours is, but you can never be sure."

Like many of her fellow secret savers, Margaret was stung in a former relationship and has since been very guarded about her own money.

Coming clean to your partner about being a secret saver may not be all that bad. Take Colleen for example, who had been saving secretly for a few years before she confessed to her partner. "I decided to open a savings account and start building a nest egg of my own. I wanted to prove to myself that I could put money in the bank and leave it there for a rainy day."

"When John found out about my secret savings, he was a little suspicious of my motives. I reassured him that this was certainly not an escape fund and that I feel very secure in our relationship. I have to admit that it does feel good to have my own money on reserve if ever there are rainy days in the future. It's sensible to build and protect your personal financial security."

1. The trend to keep a secret bank account is growing because ______.

   [A] "escape fund" helps one through rainy days
   [B] days are getting harder and harder
   [C] women are money sensitive
   [D] financial conflicts often occur

2. The word "savvy"(Line2, Para. 2) probably means _______.

   [A] suspicious　[B] secure　[C] shrewd　[D] simple

3. Which inference can we make about Margaret?

   [A] She is a unique woman.　[B] She was once divorced.
   [C] She is going to retire.　[D] She has many children.

4. The author mentions Colleen's example to show _______.

   [A] any couple can avoid marriage conflicts
   [B] privacy within marriage should be respected
   [C] everyone can save a fortune with a happy marriage
   [D] financial disclosure is not necessarily bad

5. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

   [A] Secret Savers　[B] Love Is What It's Worth
   [C] Banking Honesty　[D] Once Bitten, Twice Shy

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕婚后存私房钱问题展开论述。

第一段：通过引用调查结果，引出普遍存在的婚后存私房钱现象。

第二、三段：指出婚姻关系、工作和家庭生活的不稳定可能是导致婚后存私房钱的主要原因。

第四至七段：列举Margaret的例子来证明上文提出的观点，即出于对婚姻关系感到不稳定而存私房钱。

第八、九段：以Colleen为例，指出向配偶坦白拥有私房钱并不那么糟糕。

试题解析

1. 持有私密银行账户的趋势在增加，这是因为_______。

[A]“私房钱”有助于应急　　[B] 日子变得越来越艰难

[C] 女性对金钱敏感　　[D] 经济冲突经常发生

【答案】A，细节题。本题答案定位到第三段第二句The lack of permanency… an “escape fund”，这句话的意思是“婚姻关系、工作和家庭生活的不稳定可能是导致越来越多的已婚者对自己的配偶隐瞒银行账户的原因”。也就是说，秘密银行账户增加的原因是因为它们可以帮助他们渡过难关。因此，[A]项为正确答案，其他选项均属于无中生有。

2. “savvy”一词(第二段第二行)的含义可能是_______。

[A] 怀疑的　　[B] 可靠的　　[C] 精明的　　[D] 简单的

【答案】C，词汇题。第二段的意思是“由于几乎一半的婚姻都以失败告终，男人和女人们开始意识到，不论他们是否存在婚姻关系，都需要在经济上变得明智”。根据上下文，[A]和[D]项可以直接排除，[B]项逻辑主语通常只能是物，所以也可以排除。[C]项符合上下文语境，为正确答案。

3. 关于Margaret，我们可以做出以下哪项推断？

[A] 她是一个与众不同的女人。　　[B] 她曾经离过婚。

[C] 她准备退休了。　　[D] 她有许多孩子。

【答案】B，推理题。文章第四至七段通过举Margaret的例子来证明上文提出的观点：出于对婚姻关系感到不稳定而设立私房钱账户。第七段指出，Margaret在以前的婚姻关系中受过伤害(Margaret was stung in a former relationship)。由此可以推断，Margaret曾经离过婚，因此[B]项为正确答案。[A]项中的unique和文中的far from unique相矛盾。[C]项是对on top of her pension的错误推理。[D]项属于无中生有。

4. 作者提到Colleen的例子是为了说明_______。

[A] 任何夫妻都能够避免婚姻的冲突

[B] 婚姻关系中的隐私权应该得到尊重

[C] 每个人能储备一笔巨款，同时还拥有美满的婚姻

[D] 经济方面的坦白未必是坏事

【答案】D，例证题。举例通常是为了说明一个观点。第八、九段举Colleen的例子用于说明之前的观点(第八段第一句)，即：向自己的配偶坦白拥有私房钱并不都是那么糟糕。因此[D]项为正确答案。[D]项中的financial disclosure对应文中的Coming clean to your partner about being a secret saver，not necessarily bad对应文中的not all that bad。[A]和[C]项违背常理，可以直接排除。[B]项属于无中生有。

5. 下列哪个选项能够最好地概括本篇文章？

[A] 私密存款者　　[B] 爱有所值

[C] 存款的诚实　　[D] 一朝被蛇咬，十年怕井绳

【答案】A，主旨题。从文章结构来看，本文主要围绕美国夫妻之间的财产保密问题展开分析论述，所以secret saving或secret savers是全文的中心主旨词。因此，[A]项为最合适的标题。[B]和[D]项和文章主题无关。[C]项过于宽泛。

词汇注释

survey [sə:'vei] *vt.* 调查，勘测；测量；[sə:'vei] *n.* 调查；勘测；测量。
regardless of 不顾，不管，不论
involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 使卷入，牵涉；包含，含有
permanency ['pə:mənənsi] *n.* 永久(性)
trend [trend] *n.* 趋向，趋势；时新款式，时尚
represent [ˌrepri'zent] *vt.* 代表，表示，象征；描绘，表现
incredible [in'kredəbl] *a.* 不可相信的，难以置信的
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 买得起，担负得起；提供，给予
approach [ə'prəutʃ] *v.* 靠近，接近；*n.* 靠近，接近；方法，途径
confess [kən'fes] *v.* 承认，供认，坦白
sting [stiŋ] *v.* 刺，蜇，叮；刺激，激励；*n.* 螫刺，刺毛；刺痛
guard [gɑ:d] *n.* 警戒，警备；警卫员，卫兵；*v.* 保卫，守卫；(against) 防止，防范
suspicious [sə'spiʃəs] *a.* 猜疑的，怀疑的；可疑的，令人怀疑的
motive ['məutiv] *n.* 动机，目的
motivate ['məutiveit] *vt.* 作为……的动机；激励，激发
reserve [ri'zə:v] *vt.* 保留，留存，储备；预订；*n.* 储备(物)，储备量；自然保护区
sensible ['sensəbl] *a.* 明智的；合理的
conflict ['kɔnflikt] *n.* 冲突，抵触；战斗
shrewd [ʃru:d] *a.* 机灵的，敏锐的，精明的

难句解析

1. The lack of permanency in relationships, jobs and family life may be the cause of a growing trend to keep a secret bank account hidden from a partner; in other words, an "escape fund".

【结构分析】本句的主干为The lack (of permanency) may be the cause (of a growing trend)，介词短语in relationships, jobs and family life作后置定语修饰permanency，不定式短语to keep a … partner作后置定语修饰trend，分号后面的内容是对上文a secret bank account的补充说明。

2. Margaret says if her husband found out about her secret savings he'd hurt and would interpret this as a sign she wasn't sure of the marriage.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Margaret says…，says后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个主从复合句，其中if her husband…secret savings为条件状语从句，he'd hurt and would interpret this as a sign为主句，she wasn't sure of the marriage为sign的同位语从句对其内容进行解释。

3. I reassured him that this was certainly not an escape fund and that I feel very secure in our relationship.

【结构分析】本句的主干为I reassured him that…and that…，reassured后面跟了两个that引导的宾语从句：that this was certainly not an escape fund和that I feel very secure in our relationship。

全文翻译

最近一项关于金钱和婚姻关系的调查表明，有36%的已婚者瞒着自己的配偶另有银行账户。尽管这种经济上的不信任看起来像是对婚姻关系的怀疑，事实上，这也许只是一种经济上寻求保护的形式。

由于几乎一半的婚姻都以失败告终，男人和女人们开始意识到，不论他们是否存在婚姻关系，都需要在经济上变得明智。

离婚后，个人经济可能会陷入严重困境，如果有孩子，情况更是如此。婚姻关系、工作和家庭生活的不稳定可能是导致越来越多的已婚者对自己的配偶隐瞒银行账户(换句话说，就是"逃离资金")的原因。

Margaret的故事也不例外。越来越多处于长期婚姻关系中的女性开始保护自己的个人收入，她就是这类群体中的一个代表。

每月发工资的那天，她都瞒着丈夫把几百美元存入一个储蓄账户中。在他们六年的婚姻中，她一直这么做。现在，除了自己的养老金，她已经积蓄了高达10万美元的储备金。

Margaret说，如果丈夫发现她的私房钱，他会受到伤害，并且会认为这是她对婚姻没有信心的表现。“他会认为这是我的‘逃离资金’，因此一旦婚姻出现问题，要结束婚姻关系时，我就能在经济上负担得起。我知道你会把婚姻当作天长地久的事。我希望我们的婚姻能够如此，但是未来谁都说不准。”

和许多其他储备私房钱的人一样，Margaret在以前的婚姻关系中受过伤害。从那以后，她就对自己的钱财严加看管。

向自己的配偶坦白拥有私房钱并不都是那么糟糕。以Colleen为例，她私下储蓄几年之后才向其配偶坦白。“我决定开设一个储蓄账户为自己积累储备金。我想向自己证明，我能把钱存入银行以备不时之需。”

“当约翰发现我存有私房钱时有些怀疑我的动机。我一再向他保证，这绝对不是‘逃离资金’，我对我们的婚姻关系很有信心。但是不得不承认，拥有自己的储备金以备未来不时之需确实让人感到安心。设立并保护个人的经济安全是明智之举。”

Text 26

“The word ‘protection’ is no longer taboo(禁忌语).” This short sentence, uttered by French President Nicolas Sarkozy late last month, may have launched a new era in economic history. Why? For decades, Western leaders have believed that lowering trade barriers and tariffs was a natural good. Doing so, they reasoned, would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity, which in turn would improve human welfare. Championing free trade thus became a moral, not just an economic, cause.

These leaders, of course, weren’t acting out of unselfishness. They knew their economies were the most competitive, so they’d profit most from liberalization. And developing countries feared that their economies would be swamped by superior Western productivity. Today, however, the tables have turned—though few acknowledge it. The West continues to preach free trade, but practices it less and less. Asians, meanwhile, continue to plead for special protection but practices more and more free trade.

That’s why Sarkozy’s words were so important: He finally injected some honesty into the trade debates. The truth is that large parts of the West are losing faith in tree trade, though few leaders admit it. Some economists are more honest. Paul Krugman is one of the few willing to acknowledge that protectionist arguments are returning. In the short run, there will be winners and losers under free trade. This, of course, is what capitalism is all about. But more and more of these losers will be in the West. Economists in the developed world used to love quoting Joseph Schumpeter, who said that “creative destruction” was an essential part of capitalist growth. But they always assumed that destruction would happen over there. When Western workers began losing jobs, suddenly their leaders began to lose faith in their principles. Things have yet to reverse completely. But there’s clearly a negative trend in a Western theory and practice.

A little hypocrisy(虚伪) is not in itself a serious problem. The real problem is that Western governments continue to insist that they retain control of the key global economic and financial institutions while drifting away from global liberalization. Look at what’s happening at the IMF (International Monetary Fund). The Europeans have demanded that they keep the post of managing director. But all too often, Western officials put their own interests above everyone else’s when they dominate these global institutions.

The time has therefore come for Asians—who are clearly the new winners in today's global economy—to provide more intellectual leadership in supporting free trade. Sadly, they have yet to do so. Unless Asians speak out, however, there's a real danger that Adam Smith's principles, which have brought so much good to the world, could gradually die. And that would leave all of us worse off, in one way or another.

1. It can be inferred that "protection" (Line 1, Para.1) means________.
   [A] improving economic efficiency
   [B] ending the free-trade practice
   [C] lowering moral standard
   [D] raising trade tariffs

2. The Western leaders preach free trade because________.
   [A] it is beneficial to their economies
   [B] it is supported by developing countries
   [C] it makes them keep faith in their principles
   [D] it is advocated by Joseph Schumpeter and Adam Smith

3. By "the tables have turned" (Line 3, Para.2) the author implies that________.
   [A] the Western leaders have turned self-centered
   [B] the Asian leaders have become advocates of free trade
   [C] the developed economies have turned less competitive
   [D] the developing economies have become more independent

4. The Western economies used to like the idea of "creative destruction" because it________.
   [A] set a long-term rather than short-term goal
   [B] was an essential part of capitalist development
   [C] entailed a positive rather than negative mentality
   [D] was meant to be the destruction of developing economies

5. The author uses "IMF" as an example to illustrate the point that_______.
   [A] European leaders are reluctant to admit they are hypocritical
   [B] there is an inconsistency between Western theory and practice
   [C] global institutions are not being led by true globalization advocates
   [D] European countries' interests are being ignored by economic leaders

文章结构分析

本文围绕全球贸易中自由贸易倡导者和全球性机构领导权问题展开论述。

第一段：引用法国总统萨科奇的言论，来为后文描述自由贸易中利益行为变化做铺垫，并指出自由贸易一直为西方领导人所倡导，其“表面”理由是为人类谋取利益。

第二段：分析了西方领导人倡导自由贸易的真正原因，并且引出西方与亚洲在自由贸易中利益行为的变化。

第三段：描述了西方领导人和经济学家对待利益关系调整的态度，即尽管言论中不愿承认，但实践中开始倾向于贸易保护主义。

第四段：指出目前贸易格局背后的核心问题，即自由贸易倡导者与全球性机构领导权的不一致。

第五段：指出亚洲各国应该成为自由贸易的真正倡导者，并在全球性机构中发挥重要作用。

试题解析

1. “protection”一词(第一段第一行)的含义可以推断为_______。
   [A] 提高经济效率
   [B] 终结自由贸易惯例

[C] 降低道德标准　　　　　　　　　　[D] 提高贸易关税

【答案】D，词汇题。 The word "protection" is no longer taboo意为"'保护'一词不再是禁忌语了"。也就是说，"保护"一词过去是禁忌语。结合下文中的For decades, Western leaders have believed that lowering trade barriers and tariffs was a natural good，由于taboo和a natural good意思相反，所以可以推断protection和lowering trade barriers and tariffs意思正好相反。因此，[D]项为正确答案。[B]项过于绝对。

2. 西方领导人鼓吹自由贸易是因为_______。
   [A] 它对他们的经济有好处
   [B] 它得到了发展中国家的支持
   [C] 它使他们相信自己的理论
   [D] 它为约瑟夫·熊皮特和亚当·史密斯所提倡

【答案】A，细节题。 根据题干先定位到第一段倒数第三句。题干信息The Western leaders preach free trade是该句的同义改写。后面两句给出了西方领导人公开宣称的原因，但是未出现在四个选项中。第二段第一句对第一段的原因进行了否定，接着第二句给出了真正原因。[A]项中的be beneficial to对应文中的profit most from，故为正确答案。[B]和[C]项文中没有提及，属于无中生有。[D]项中的Joseph Schumpeter和Adam Smith出现在文章后面几段中，和本题无关。

3. 提到"the tables have turned"(第二段第三行)，作者暗示_______。
   [A] 西方领导人开始以自我为中心　　　　[B] 亚洲领导人已经成为自由贸易倡导者
   [C] 发达国家的经济竞争力有所减弱　　　[D] 发展中国家的经济变得更加独立

【答案】C，推理题。 the tables have turned前有一个强逻辑词汇however，表示和前文的转折。前面两句话指出，西方发达国家的领导人认为他们国家的经济最有竞争力，并且会最大程度地从自由贸易中获利。而发展中国家则担心自己的经济无法承受西方先进生产力的冲击。因此，the tables have turned应该表示"现在，发达国家的竞争力没有那么强了"，[C]项为正确答案。[A]项中的turned self-centered 和文中的not out of unselfishness不构成转折关系。[B]项和文中的continue to plead for special protection相矛盾。[D]项属于无中生有。

4. 西方国家过去之所以喜爱"创造性破坏"这一观点，是因为它_______。
   [A] 设立的是长期目标而非短期目标　　　[B] 是资本主义发展的必要组成部分
   [C] 包含一种积极心态而非消极心态　　　[D] 被认为是对发展中国家经济的破坏

【答案】D，细节题。 根据题干中的信号词creative destruction定位到第三段后半部分。Economists in the developed…growth这句话指出，发达国家的经济学家过去常常喜爱引用约瑟夫·熊皮特的"创造性破坏"理论，接着下一句用But这个强逻辑词汇来说明原因：他们往往认为这种破坏将发生在对方身上，因此[D]项为正确答案。[A]项中的a long-term goal和[C]项中的mentality文中未提及，属于无中生有。[B]项是约瑟夫·熊皮特的原话内容，不是西方国家喜欢引用此观点的原因。

5. 作者以"国际货币基金组织"为例来证明_______。
   [A] 欧洲领导人不愿承认他们的虚伪
   [B] 西方的理论与实践存在不一致
   [C] 全球性机构不是被真正的全球化倡导者所领导
   [D] 欧洲国家的利益正在受到经济领导者的忽视

【答案】C，例证题。 通常来说，举例是为了证明一个观点。文中举IMF的例子是为了证明上一句话中的观点：Western…global liberalization(西方国家在自己背离世界贸易自由化的过程中，却继续要求保持对全球关键的经济和金融机构的控制)，也就是说掌控全球性金融机构的并不是真正的全球化倡导者，[C]项中的led对应文中的retain control，not by true globalization advocates对应文中的

drifting away from global liberalization，[C]项为正确答案。[A]项和第四段第一句意思不符，而且也不是例证的观点。[B]项属于过度推理，为推理题答案，而非细节题答案。[D]项和该段最后一句意思不符。

词汇注释

utter ['ʌtə] *a.* 完全的，彻底的，绝对的；*vt.* 发出(声音)，说

launch [lɔːntʃ, lɑːntʃ] *v.* 使(船)下水，发射；创办，发起；*n.* 发射，(船)下水；投放市场

barrier ['bæriə] *n.* 障碍物，栅栏，关卡；障碍，隔阂

tariff ['tærif] *n.* 关税，关税表

in turn 依次地，轮流地；转而，反过来

welfare ['welfeə] *n.* 健康，幸福；福利

swamp [swɔmp] *n.* 沼泽；*vt.* 淹没，浸没；难倒，压倒

superior [sjuː'piəriə]*v. a.* 上级的；较好的，优的；*n.* 上级，长官

champion ['tʃæmpjən] *n.* 冠军；捍卫者，拥护者；捍卫，为……而斗争

moral ['mɔrəl] *a.* 道德(上)的；有道德的；*n.* [*pl.*] 道德，品行；寓意

inject [in'dʒekt] *vt.* 注射；注入，投入

acknowledge [ək'nɔlidʒ] *vt.* 承认；对……表示感谢；告知收到

in the short run 从短期来看，在短期内

plead [pliːd] *v.* 恳求，请求；(为……)辩护，抗辩；以……为借口

quote [kwəut] *v.* 引用，援引；报价，开价

essential [i'senʃəl] *a.* 必不可少的，非常重要的；本质的，实质的；*n.* 要素，要点；必需品

reverse [ri'vəːs] *a.* 反向的，相反的，颠倒的；*vt.* (使)反转，(使)颠倒；(使)倒退

retain [ri'tein] *vt.* 保留，保持；挡住，拦住

drift [drift] *v.* 漂流；漂泊，游荡；*n.* 漂流，漂流物；趋势，动向

dominate ['dɔmineit] *v.* 支配，统治，控制；在……中占首要地位，处于支配地位

intellectual [ˌinti'lektjuəl] *a.* 智力的；需智力的；智力发达的；*n.*知识分子

principle ['prinsəpl] *n.* 原则，原理

advocate ['ædvəkeit] *vt.* 拥护，提倡，主张；['ædvəkit] *n.* 拥护者，提倡者

entail [in'teil] *vt.* 使成为必需，需要

reluctant [ri'lʌktənt] *a.* 勉强的，不情愿的

难句解析

1. Doing so, they reasoned, would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity, which in turn would improve human welfare.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Doing so would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity，双逗号之间的内容they reasoned为插入语，which引导的非限制性定语从句which…human welfare对前面整句话内容进行补充说明。

2. The real problem is that Western governments continue to insist that they retain control of the key global economic and financial institutions while drifting away from global liberalization.

【结构分析】本句的主干为The real problem is that…，that引导表语从句。该表语从句的主干为Western governments continue to insist that…institutions，that…institutions为insist的宾语从句，while drifting away from global liberalization作时间状语，对continue to insist进行修饰。

3. Unless Asians speak out, however, there's a real danger that Adam Smith's principles, which have brought so much good to the world, could gradually die.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是Unless引导的条件状语从句：Unless Asians speak out，主句的主干为there's a real danger。danger后面跟一个that引导的同位语从句对其内容进行解释，该同位语从句的主干为Adam Smith's principles could gradually die，非限制性定语从句which have…the world对Adam Smith's principles进行补充说明。

全文翻译

“‘保护’一词不再是禁忌语了。”法国总统尼古拉斯•萨科奇于上月发表的这一简短声明，也许会开辟经济史上的一个新时代。为什么？几十年来，西方国家的领导人一直认为降低贸易壁垒和关税是自然而然的好事。他们认为，这样做可以提高经济效率和生产力，从而改善人类福利。因此，捍卫贸易自由成一个道德事业，而不仅仅是出于经济考虑。

当然，这些领导人并非出于无私。他们知道自己国家的经济最有竞争力，因此，他们可以从自由贸易中获益最多。而发展中国家则担心自己的经济会被西方先进的生产力所淹没。然而，如今形势已转变——尽管几乎没有人承认这一点。西方国家继续鼓吹自由贸易，但实施力度却越来越小。与此同时，亚洲国家继续要求特殊保护，但却越来越多地推行自由贸易。

这就是为什么萨科奇的话显得如此重要：他终于在这次贸易辩论中讲了句真话。真相是大多数西方国家正在对自由贸易丧失信心，虽然几乎没有领导人承认这一点。一些经济学家倒更为诚实。Paul Krugman就是少数几个愿意承认贸易保护主义言论重新抬头的经济学家之一。短期来看，自由贸易将分出赢家和输家。当然，这是资本主义的本质所在。然而，越来越多的西方国家将成为自由贸易中的输家。发达国家的经济学家过去常常喜欢引用Joseph Schumpeter的名言：“创造性破坏”是资本主义发展的必要组成部分。但是，他们往往认为这种破坏将发生在对方身上。当西方国家的工人开始失业时，突然之间他们的领导人就开始对自己的理论失去信心了。情况尚未完全逆转，但是很明显已经出现了一种否定西方理论和实践的趋势。

有一点儿虚伪本身并不是什么严重的问题。真正的问题在于，西方政府在远离全球自由化的同时，却继续要求保持对全球关键的经济和金融机构的控制。看看国际货币基金组织发生的事情吧。欧洲人要求占据执行总裁的位置。但是，当西方官员掌管这些全球机构时，他们总是将自己的利益置于他人之上。

亚洲人显然是当今全球经济的赢家，因此，该是他们为支持自由贸易提供更为明智的领导的时候了。遗憾的是，他们尚未如此。然而，除非亚洲人公开表态，否则，为世界带来诸多好处的Adam Smith理论真有可能会逐渐消亡。无论以怎样的方式，这都会使我们所有人的处境恶化。

Text 27

Henric Ibsen, author of the play *A Doll's House*, in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved. From January 1st, 2008, all public companies in Norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40% of their board directors are women. Most firms have obeyed the law, which was passed in 2003. But about 75 out of the 480 or so companies it affects are still too male for the government's liking. They will shortly receive a letter informing them that they have until the end of February to act, or face the legal consequences—which could include being dissolved.

Before the law was proposed, about 7% of board members in Norway were female, according to the Centre for Corporate Diversity. The number has since jumped to 36%. That is far higher than the average of 9% for big companies across Europe or America's 15% for the Fortune 500. Norway's stock exchange and its main business lobby oppose the law, as do many businessmen. “I am against quotas for women or men as a matter of principle,” says Sverre Munck, head of international operations at a media firm. “Board members of public companies should be chosen solely on the basis of merit and experience,” he says. Several firms have even given up their status in order to escape the new law.

Companies have had to recruit about 1 000 women in four years. Many complain that it has been difficult to find experienced candidates. Because of this, some of the best women have collected as many as 25—35 directorships each, and are known in Norwegian business circles as the "golden skirts". One reason for the scarcity is that there are fairly few women in management in Norwegian companies—they occupy around 15% of senior positions. It has been particularly hard for firms in the oil, technology and financial industries to find women with enough experience.

Some people worry that their relative lack of experience may keep women quiet on boards, and that in turn could mean that boards might become less able to hold managers to account. Recent history in Norway, however, suggests that the right women can make strong directors. "Women feel more compelled than men to do their homework," says Ms Reksten Skaugen, who was voted Norway's chairman of the year for 2007, "and we can afford to ask the hard question, because women are not always expected to know the answers."

1. The author mentions Ibsen's play in the first paragraph in order to _______.

   [A] depict women's dilemma at work　　[B] explain the newly passed law

   [C] support Norwegian government　　[D] introduce the topic under discussion

2. A public company that fails to obey the new law could be forced to _______.

   [A] pay a heavy fine　　[B] close down its business

   [C] change to a private business　　[D] sign a document promising to act

3. To which of the following is Sverre Munck most likely to agree?

   [A] A set ratio of women in a board is unreasonable.

   [B] A reasonable quota for women at work needs to be set.

   [C] A common principle should be followed by all companies.

   [D] An inexperienced businessman is not subject to the new law.

4. The author attributes the phenomenon of "golden skirts" to _______.

   [A] the small number of qualified females in management

   [B] the over-recruitment of female managers in public companies

   [C] the advantage women enjoy when competing for senior positions

   [D] the discrimination toward women in Norwegian business circles

5. The main idea of the passage might be _______.

   [A] female power and liberation in Norway

   [B] the significance of Henric Ibsen's play

   [C] women's status in Norwegian firms

   [D] the constitution of board members in Norway

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕挪威关于规定董事会中女性成员比例的新法律展开论述。

第一段：以Ibsen的戏剧为切入点，引出文章所要讨论的主题，即挪威新出台的有关公司董事会中女性地位的新法律，并就该法律的规定进行了简要说明。

第二段：用客观数据说明新法律出台后对挪威公司的影响，并通过引用名人言论论述了公司和商业人士对新法律的反对态度。

第三段：通过"金裙子"现象对公司执行新法律存在困难的原因做出解释。

第四段：指出合适的女性领导者能够发挥强大的领导作用，并引用挪威主席Reksten Skaugen的言论加以论证。

试题解析

1．作者在第一段提到Ibsen的戏剧是为了_______。

[A] 描述女性在工作中的两难困境　　[B] 解释新出台的法律

[C] 支持挪威政府　　[D] 引出将要讨论的话题

【答案】D，目的题。通过举例来引出所要讨论的话题是阅读文章中比较常见的开头形式。本文主要围绕挪威关于规定董事会中女性成员比例的新法律展开论述。文章开头举Ibsen戏剧的例子，是为了引出下文所要讨论的主题，即挪威关于规定董事会中女性成员比例的新法律。因此，[D]项为正确答案。[A]项中的dilemma和[C]项中的support文中未提及，属于无中生有。[B]项错在explain，应该是introduce。

2．未能遵守新法律的上市公司将会被迫_______。

[A] 支付巨额罚金　　[B] 关闭停业

[C] 转变为私人企业　　[D] 签署承诺执行的文件

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的A public company that fails to obey定位到第一段最后两句。倒数第二句指出，仍有约75家公司男性成员比例高于政府的要求，也就是说它们没有遵守这项法律。倒数第一句指出，它们要在2月底之前完成整改，否则将面临承担包括公司被解散在内的法律后果。[B]项对应文中的being dissolved，为正确答案。[A]和[C]项文中未提及，属于无中生有。[D]项中的sign a document属于无中生有。

3．Sverre Munck最有可能同意下列哪一项?

[A] 设定董事会中女性成员的比例是不合理的。

[B] 需要为职场女性人数设定一个合理的配额。

[C] 所有公司应该遵循一个普遍原则。

[D] 没有经验的商业人士不受新法律的影响。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的信号词Sverre Munck定位到第二段第五句。根据I am against quotas for women or men as a matter of principle(我反对将性别配额作为一种原则)，可以确定[A]项为正确答案，同时排除[B]项。[C]和[D]项属于无中生有。

4．作者把“金裙子”现象归因于_______。

[A] 能胜任管理层工作的女性为数不多　　[B] 上市公司过多招聘女性经理人

[C] 女性在竞争高层职位时享有的优势　　[D] 挪威商业界对女性的歧视

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的信号词golden skirts定位到第三段第三句。根据第三句开头的Because of this可以将答题依据定位到上文。根据it has been difficult to find experienced candidates可以确定[A]项为正确答案。[A]项的small number对应文中的difficult，qualified对应文中的experienced。[B]项和原文相矛盾。[C]项无中生有，且违背常理。[D]项属于无中生有。

5．本文的主旨可以归纳为_______。

[A] 挪威女性的权利和解放　　[B] Henric Ibsen戏剧的重要意义

[C] 挪威企业中女性的地位　　[D] 挪威企业董事会成员的构成

【答案】C，主旨题。本文主要围绕挪威关于规定董事会中女性成员比例的新法律展开论述，就其内容、所产生的影响以及商界的反应做出报道和分析。女性和公司(或董事会)这两个主题词贯穿全文，所以[C]项最能体现文章的中心思想，为正确答案。

[A]项没有提到公司，过于宽泛。[B]项中Henric Ibsen的戏剧只是一个例子，用于引出主题。[D]项中缺少女性这个主题词。

词汇注释

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* 放弃；抛弃，遗弃
seek [si:k] *v.* 寻找，寻求，追求；征求(意见)，请求(帮助)；试图，设法
oblige [ə'blaidʒ] *vt.* 迫使；施恩于，帮……的忙；使感激
ensure [in'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证，担保，确保
obey [ə'bei] *v.* 服从；遵守
consequence ['kɔnsikwəns] *n.* 结果，后果；重要(性)
dissolve [di'zɔlv] *v.* 溶解，融化；解散，消散
propose [prə'pəuz] *v.* 提议，建议，提出；提名，推荐；打算，计划；求婚
diversity [dai'və:siti] *n.* 差异，多样性
lobby ['lɔbi] *n.* (旅馆、戏院等的)大厅，休息室；院外活动集团；*v.* 进行游说
oppose [ə'pəuz] *vt.* 反对，反抗
quota ['kwəutə] *n.* 定额，限额，配额
merit ['merit] *n.* 功绩，功劳，价值；长处，优点；*vt.* 值得，应获得
status ['steitəs] *n.* 地位，身份；情形，状况
recruit [ri'kru:t] *n.* 新兵；新成员；*vt.* 招募，招聘，吸收(新成员)
candidate ['kændidit，'kændideit] *n.* 申请求职者；投考者；候选人
scarcity ['skɛəsəti] *n.* 缺乏，不足
occupy ['ɔkjupai] *vt.* 占，占用；占领；使忙碌，使从事
senior ['si:njə] *a.* 资格较老的，地位较高的；年长的；*n.* 较年长者；地位较高的人；毕业班学生
relative ['relətiv] *n.*亲属，亲戚；*a.* 相对的，比较的；有关的
in turn 依次地，轮流地；转而，反过来
account [ə'kaunt] *n.* 记述，描述；账户；解释，说明；*vi.* (for)说明……的原因；(在数量、比例方面)占
compel [kəm'pel] *vt.* 强迫，迫使
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 买得起，担负得起；提供，给予
dilemma [di'lemə] *n.* (进退两难的)窘境，困境
attribute [ə'tribju:t] *vt.* (to)把……归因于；['ætribju:t] *n.* 属性，特性
discriminate [dis'krimineit] *vi.* (between) 区别，辨别；(against) 歧视
constitute ['kɔnstitju:t] *vt.* 组成，构成

难句解析

1. Henric Ibsen, author of the play *A Doll's House,* in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Henric Ibsen would have approved，author of the play *A Doll's House*为Henric Ibsen的同位语，对其进行补充说明；非限制性定语从句in which…life对the play *A Doll's House* 进行补充说明。

2. They will shortly receive a letter informing them that they have until the end of February to act, or face the legal consequences—which could include being dissolved.

【结构分析】本句的主干为They will receive a letter，现在分词短语informing them that they have to act or face the legal consequences作后置定语修饰letter，until the end of February作时间状语修饰have to act，破折号后面为which引导的非限制性定语从句对legal consequences进行补充说明。

3. Some people worry that their relative lack of experience may keep women quiet on boards, and that in turn could mean that boards might become less able to hold managers to account.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Some people worry that…and…，worry后面跟了两个宾语从句：that their relative…boards和that in turn…to account。第二个宾语从句的主干为that could mean that…，mean后面为that引导的宾语从句。

全文翻译

戏剧《玩偶之家》描写了一个漂亮而无助的妻子抛夫弃子去追求一种更加认真的生活，其作者Henric Ibsen无疑会表示赞同。从2008年1月1日起，挪威所有的上市公司必须保证他们的董事会成员中至少有40%是女性。绝大多数公司都遵守了这项于2003年通过的法律。但在大约480家受该法律约束的公司中，仍有约75家公司男性成员比例高于政府的要求。它们很快就会收到一封信函，通知它们在2月底之前完成整改，否则将面临承担包括公司被解散在内的法律后果。

根据企业多样化中心的统计，在这项法律提出以前，挪威大约仅有7%的董事会成员是女性。颁布法律之后，这一比例已跃升至36%，远远高于欧洲|大公司9%的平均水平或美国500强企业15%的比例。挪威的股票交易所及其主要商业机构游说反对这项法律，许多商业人士也是如此。“我反对将性别配额作为一种原则，”一家传媒公司的国际业务部主任Sverre Munck这样说道，“上市公司的董事会成员应该完全根据才能和经验来选择。”一些公司甚至放弃公开招股来规避这项新法律。

这些公司必须在4年内招募大约1 000名女性。很多企业都抱怨很难找到有经验的人选。正因为如此，一些极为优秀的女性每人获得了25～35个管理职位，在挪威商业圈中被称作“黄金裙子”。导致这种稀缺状况的原因之一就是挪威公司管理层中的女性数量极少，在高层职位中只占大约15%。对石油、技术和金融行业的公司来说，找到拥有足够从业经验的女性尤为困难。

有人担心女性由于相对缺乏经验会在董事会中保持沉默，结果就意味着董事会可能不足以约束经理承担责任。然而，挪威近代史表明，合适的女性人选能够发挥强大的领导作用。“女性在工作时比男性更富有使命感，”当选为2007年度挪威主席的Reksten Skaugen女士说，“并且我们也能提出难以回答的问题，因为人们并非总是期望女性知道答案。”

Text 28

While there’s never a good age to get cancer, people in their 20s and 30s can feel particularly isolated. The average age of a cancer patient at diagnosis is 67. Children with cancer often are treated at pediatric(小儿科的) cancer centers, but young adults have a tough time finding peer, often sitting side-by-side during treatments with people who could be their grandparents.

In her new book *Crazy Sexy Cancer Tips,* writer Kris Carr looks at cancer from the perspective of a young adult who confronts death just as she’s discovering life. Ms. Carr was 31 when she was diagnosed with a rare form of cancer that had generated tumors on her liver and lungs.

Ms. Carr reacted with the normal feelings of shock and sadness. She called her parents and stocked up on organic food, determined to become a “full-time healing addict”. Then she picked up the phone and called everyone in her address book, asking if they knew other young women with cancer. The result was her personal “cancer posse”: a rock concert tour manager, a model, a fashion magazine editor, a cartoonist and a MTV celebrity, to name a few. This club of “cancer babes” offered support, advice, and fashion tips, among other things.

Ms. Carr put her cancer experience in a recent Learning Channel documentary, and she has written a practical guide about how she coped. Cancer isn’t funny, but Ms. Carr often is. She swears, she makes up names for the people who treat her (Dr. Fabulous and Dr. Guru), and she even makes second opinions sound fun (“cancer road trips,” she calls them).

She leaves the medical advice to doctors, instead offering insightful and practical tips that reflect the world view of a young adult. “I refused to let cancer ruin my party,” she writes，“there are just too many

cooling things to do and plan and live for."

Ms. Carr still has cancer, but it has stopped progressing. Her cancer tips include using time-saving mass e-mails to keep friends informed, sewing or buying fashionable hospital gowns so you're not stuck with regulation blue or gray and playing Gloria Gaynor's "I Will Survive" so loud your neighbors call the police. Ms. Carr also advises an eyebrow wax and a new outfit before you tell the important people in your life about your illness. "People you tell are going to cautiously and not so cautiously try to see the cancer, so dazzle them instead with your miracle," she writes.

While her advice may sound superficial, it gets to her heart of what every cancer patient wants: the chance to live life just as she always did, and maybe better.

1. Which of the following groups is more vulnerable to cancer?
   [A] Children. [B] People in their 20s and 30s.
   [C] Young adults. [D] Elderly people.

2. All of the following statements are sure EXCEPT _______.
   [A] Kris Carr is a female writer [B] Kris Carr is more than 31-year-old
   [C] Kris Carr works in a cancer center [D] Kris Carr is very optimistic

3. The phrase "cancer posse" (Line 4, Para. 3) probably refers to _______.
   [A] a cancer research organization
   [B] a group of people who suffer from cancer
   [C] people who have recovered from cancer
   [D] people who cope with cancer

4. Kris Carr makes up names for the people who treat her because _______.
   [A] she is depressed and likes swearing
   [B] she is funny and likes playing jokes on doctors
   [C] she wants to leave the medical advice to doctors
   [D] she tries to leave a good impression on doctors

5. From Kris Carr's cancer tips we may infer that _______.
   [A] she learned to use e-mails after she got cancer
   [B] she wears fashionable dress even after suffering from cancer
   [C] hospital gowns for cancer patients are usually not in bright colors
   [D] the neighbors are very friendly with cancer patients

文章结构分析

本文主要介绍了作家Kris Carr的抗癌生活和秘诀。

第一段：指出年轻癌症患者比较少并且会比较孤单。

第二段：介绍了针对年轻癌症患者的新书《疯狂与性感的癌症指南》，并对其作者Kris Carr的背景进行了简要说明。

第三至五段：具体描述了Carr女士与众不同的抗癌经历。

第六段：介绍了Carr女士目前的病情以及她的4个抗癌小窍门。

第七段：对Carr女士的建议给予了肯定。

试题解析

1. 下列哪组人群更容易患癌症？
   [A] 儿童。 [B] 二三十岁的人。 [C] 年轻人。 [D] 老年人。

【答案】 D，细节题。本题的答题依据为第一段第二句：The average age of a cancer patient at diagnosis is 67(确诊为癌症的患者平均年龄是67岁)，因此[D]项为正确答案。本题根据常识来选，也应该选[D]项。

2. 下列说法中除了_______以外，都是正确的。

[A] Kris Carr是一位女作家　　[B] Kris Carr的年龄大于31岁

[C] Kris Carr在一家癌症医疗中心工作　　[D] Kris Carr非常乐观

【答案】 C，判断题。根据4个选项中都有Kris Carr这一特点，从第二段开始将4个选项和原文内容逐一对比。根据In her new book可以确定Kris Carr is a female writer；根据Ms. Carr was 31 when she was diagnosed…可以确定Kris Carr is a more than 31-year-old；根据who confronts death just as she's discovering life可以确定Kris Carr is very optimistic。只有 [C]项属于无中生有，故为正确答案。

3. 短语“cancer posse”(第三段第四行)可能指的是_______。

[A] 一家癌症研究机构　　[B] 一群癌症患者

[C] 从癌症中治愈康复的人　　[D] 治疗癌症的人

【答案】 B，推理题。cancer posse出现在第三段倒数第二句，cancer posse后有一个冒号，冒号后面的成分是对cancer posse的补充说明。由tour manager，model，editor等可以推断cancer posse指的是一群人。再结合上文中的other young women with cancer，可以推断cancer posse指的是一群癌症患者，[B]项正确。

4. Kris Carr之所以给自己的主治医生起外号是因为_______。

[A] 她感到沮丧并且喜欢咒骂　　[B] 她很风趣并且喜欢和医生开玩笑

[C] 她想把治疗建议留给医生　　[D] 她试图给医生留下好印象

【答案】 B，细节题。根据题干中的信号词makes up names定位到第四段第三句。这句话其实是一个举例，用来说明前一句中提出的观点，即Ms. Carr often is funny，因此[B]项为正确答案。[A]项中的depressed和[D]项中的impression属于无中生有。[C]项是第五段提到的内容，与本题无关。

5. 从Kris Carr的抗癌小窍门中，我们可以推断出_______。

[A] 她在患癌症后学习了使用电子邮件　　[B] 她甚至在患癌症后还穿着时髦

[C] 癌症患者病号服的颜色通常是暗淡的　　[D] 邻居对待癌症患者非常友善

【答案】 C，推理题。根据题干中的信号词cancer tips定位到倒数第二段第二句。根据sewing or buying fashionable hospital gowns so you're not stuck with regulation blue or gray，可以推断癌症患者病号服的颜色通常是蓝色的或灰色的，即暗淡的，因此[C]项为正确答案。[A]项中的learned文中未提及。[B]项中的fashionable dress是对文中fashionable hospital gowns的错误理解。[D]项和文中的neighbors call the police相矛盾。

词汇注释

diagnose [ˈdaiəgnəuz] *vt.* 诊断，判断

tough [tʌf] *a.* 困难的，难对付的；坚强的，牢固的；强硬的，严格的

peer [piə] *n.* 同龄人，同等地位的人；贵族；*vi.* 凝视，盯着看

perspective [pəːˈspektiv] *n.* 视角，观点，看法；远景，景观

confront [kənˈfrʌnt] *vt.* 迎面遇到，遭遇；勇敢地面对，正视

stock [stɔk] *n.* 储备物，备用物；库存，现货；股票；*v.* 储备

organic [ɔːˈgænik] *a.* 有机(体)的，有机物的

addict [əˈdikt] *vt.* 使沉溺，使成瘾；*n.* 入迷的人，有瘾的人

celebrity [siˈlebriti] *n.* 名人，名流；名声，名望

offer [ˈɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)；*n.* 提供(物)，提议；报价

make up 捏造，虚构；组成，构成；补充，补足，弥补

gown [gaun] *n.* 女礼服，女裙服；长袍，罩衣

reflect [ri'flekt] *v.* 反射，映现；反映，显示；深思，思考

ruin ['ruin] *v.* 毁灭，毁坏；(使)破产；*n.* 毁灭，毁坏；[*pl.*] 废墟，遗迹

outfit ['ɑutfit] *n.* (用于某种场合的)全套服装；(协同工作的)一组人；全套装备，全套工具

dazzle ['dæzl] *vt.* 使眩目；使赞叹不已，使倾倒；*n.* 耀眼的光；令人赞叹的东西

miracle ['mirəkl] *n.* 奇迹，不可思议的事

superficial [ˌsjuːpə'fiʃəl] *a.* 肤浅的，浅薄的；表面的，表皮的

suffer ['sʌfə] *v.* 遭受，蒙受；忍受，容忍；容许，允许；受痛苦

recover [ri'kʌvə] *v.* 恢复，康复；寻回，收复，重新得到

vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] *a.* 脆弱的，易受攻击的，易受伤害的

难句解析

1. She leaves the medical advice to doctors, instead offering insightful and practical tips that reflect the world view of a young adult.

【结构分析】本句的主干为She leaves the medical advice to doctors，现在分词短语offering insightful and practical tips作伴随状语，tips后面跟一个定语从句that reflect the world view (of a young adult)对其进行修饰。

2. Her cancer tips include using time-saving mass e-mails to keep friends informed, sewing or buying fashionable hospital gowns so you're not stuck with regulation blue or gray and playing Gloria Gaynor's "I Will Survive" so loud your neighbors call the police.

【结构分析】Her cancer tips include…，include后面跟三个动名词短语作其宾语：using…informed，sewing…so…gray和playing…so…(that)…police，第三个动名词短语中包含一个省略that的so…that结构。

3. While her advice may sound superficial, it gets to her heart of what every cancer patient wants: the chance to live life just as she always did, and maybe better.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是While引导的让步状语从句：While her advice may sound superficial，主句的主干为it gets to her heart，介词短语of what…wants作后置定语修饰her heart，冒号后面的成分对what every cancer patient wants进行补充说明。

全文翻译

虽然在哪个年龄段患上癌症都不好，但二三十岁的人患上癌症会感觉特别孤独。确诊为癌症的患者平均年龄是67岁。患有癌症的儿童通常在儿科癌症治疗中心就诊，而年轻的癌症患者则很难找到同龄伙伴，他们经常与可以作自己爷爷或奶奶的人并排坐在一起接受治疗。

在Kris Carr的新书《疯狂与性感的癌症指南》中，她以一个年轻患者的视角来审视癌症，其对待死亡的态度就如同正在探索生命一样。Carr女士31岁时被确诊患上一种罕见的癌症，这种癌症使她的肝部和肺部都长出了肿瘤。

Carr女士当时的反应与其他人一样，感到震惊和难过。她给父母打电话告诉他们她的患病情况，备足有机食品，决心当一名"专职康复者"。接着，她拿起电话与电话簿上的每个人通话，询问他们是否知道其他患有癌症的年轻女性。结果她自己成立了一支"抗癌自卫队"，其中包括一名摇滚巡回演唱会经理人、一名模特、一名时尚杂志编辑、一名漫画家以及一名音乐电视名人等。这个"抗癌宝贝"俱乐部提供援助、建议和时尚小窍门，以及其他一些活动。

Carr女士将她的抗癌经历放到了《学习频道》最近的一部纪录片里，并且写了一本关于自己如何抗癌的实用指南。癌症并不有趣，但Carr却是个有趣的人。她会骂人，会给治疗人员起外号(如神奇医生和权威医生)，她甚至使二次诊断变得有趣(她称之为"癌症巡回之旅")。

她把医疗建议留给医生，而自己则提供反映年轻人世界观的富有远见而又实用的秘诀。“我可不能让癌症毁掉我的派对，”她写道，“有太多美好的事情等着我去实现，去规划并为之而奋斗。”

Carr女士的癌症现在仍然没有治愈，但是病情已经得到了控制。她的抗癌贴士包括：使用省时群发邮件和朋友们保持联系；缝制或购买时髦的病号服，这样你就不用总是穿一身规定的蓝色或灰色病号服；大声播放Gloria Gaynor的《我会活下来》，以致吵得邻居要报警。她还建议，将病情告诉重要亲友之前准备一瓶眉毛脱毛蜜蜡和一套新衣服。“你告知的人一定会小心翼翼，又有些莽撞地试图得知癌症的消息，因此不如让他们为你创造的奇迹眼前一亮，”她写道。

虽然她的建议也许听起来很肤浅，却反映了每一位癌症患者的心声：尽可能活得像以前一样好，甚至更好。

Text 29

When next year's crop of high-school graduates arrive at Oxford University in the fall of 2009, they'll be joined by a new face: Andrew Hamilton, the 55-year-old provost(教务长) of Yale, who'll become Oxford's vice-chancellor—a position equivalent to university president in America.

Hamilton isn't the only educator crossing the Atlantic. Schools in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc. have also recently made top-level hires from abroad. Higher education has become a big and competitive business nowadays, and like so many businesses, it's gone global. Yet the talent flow isn't universal. High-level personnel tend to head in only one direction: outward from America.

The chief reason is that American schools don't tend to seriously consider looking abroad. For example, when the board of the University of Colorado searched for a new president, it wanted a leader familiar with the state government, a major source of the university's budget. "We didn't do any global consideration," says Patricia Hayes, the board's chair. The board ultimately picked Bruce Benson, a 69-year-old Colorado businessman and political activist who is likely to do well in the main task of modern university presidents: fund-raising. Fund-raising is a distinctively American thing, since U.S. schools rely heavily on donations. The fund-raising ability is largely a product of experience and necessity.

Many European universities, meanwhile, are still mostly dependent on government funding. But government support has failed to keep pace with the rising student number. The decline in government support has made funding-raising an increasing necessary ability among administrators and has hiring committees hungry for Americans.

In the past few years, prominent schools around the world have joined the trend. In 2003, when Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard, another former Yale provost, as its vice-chancellor, the university publicly stressed that in her previous job she had overseen "a major strengthening of Yale's financial position".

Of course, fund-raising isn't the only skill outsiders offer. The globalization of education means more universities will be seeking heads with international experience of some kind to promote international programs and attract a global student body. Foreigners can offer a fresh perspective on established practices.

1.　What is the current trend in higher education discussed in the passage?

[A] Institutions worldwide are hiring administrators from the U.S.

[B] A lot of political activists are being recruited as administrators.

[C] American universities are enrolling more international students.
[D] University presidents are paying more attention to funding-raising.

2. What is the chief consideration of American universities when hiring top-level administrators?
[A] The political correctness. [B] Their ability to raise funds.
[C] Their fame in academic circles. [D] Their administrative experience.

3. What do we learn about European universities from the passage?
[A] The tuition they charge has been rising considerably.
[B] Their operation is under strict government supervision.
[C] They are strengthening their position by globalization.
[D] Most of their revenues come from the government.

4. Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor chiefly because _______.
[A] she was known to be good at raising money
[B] she could help strengthen its ties with Yale
[C] she knew how to attract students overseas
[D] she had boosted Yale's academic status

5. In what way do top-level administrators from abroad contribute to university development?
[A] They can enhance the university's image.
[B] They will bring with them more international faculty.
[C] They will view a lot of things from a new perspective.
[D] They can set up new academic disciplines.

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕许多海外大学从美国招聘校长这一现象展开论述。
第一、二段：讲述一种现象，即世界上许多大学都倾向于从美国招聘校长。
第三至五段：分析出现这种现象的主要原因，并举例说明。
第六段：说明出现这种趋势的其他原因，即外国校长带来的好处。

试题解析

1. 本文所谈论的高等教育领域当前的趋势是什么？
[A] 全球的大学正在从美国雇用管理者。 [B] 许多政治活动家被招聘为管理者。
[C] 美国大学正在招收更多的国际学生。 [D] 美国的校长更加关注资金筹集。

【答案】A，主旨题。根据题干中的discussed in the passage可知，本题考查文章的主旨，故将本题出处定位到全文。文章前两段通过英国牛津大学、法国等事例说明世界上的许多大学倾向于从美国招聘校长，接下来的段落分析这种趋势产生的原因。由此不难看出，本文主要讨论的是世界范围内的许多大学都从美国招聘校长这一趋势，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]项是针对第三段第四句设置的干扰选项。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项脱离主题，且文中提到的是学校选校长时考虑的因素，未提及校长个人注重的东西。

2. 美国大学雇用高层管理者时首要考虑的是什么？
[A] 政治正确性。 [B] 他们筹集资金的能力。
[C] 他们在学术界的声誉。 [D] 他们的管理经验。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的American universities和hiring top-level administrators定位在第三段。第三段通过科罗拉多大学的事例说明美国一流大学在选校长时考虑的主要因素。由其中提

到的对校长的要求“熟悉州政府：州政府是学校预算的主要来源”和最终人选Bruce Benson的特点“能履行好现代大学校长的主要任务：筹集资金”，结合“美国大学极其依赖捐赠”不难推断出，筹资能力是美国大学选校长时首要考虑的，故[B]项为正确答案。[A]和[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是根据第三段末句设置的干扰选项，该句中的experience指的是筹集资金的经验，而非管理经验。

3. 从文中我们可以了解到欧洲大学的什么方面？

[A] 它们的学费一直在快速增长。

[B] 它们的运作受到政府的严格监管。

[C] 它们正在通过全球化来巩固自己的地位。

[D] 它们的收入主要来自政府。

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的European universities定位在第四段首句：Many European universities are still mostly dependent on government funding，即很多欧洲大学仍然主要依靠政府投入。由此可知，学校的大部分资金来源于政府，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]项文中未提及。[B]项属于过度推断。[C]项是根据最后一段倒数第二句设置的干扰选项，此项颠倒了该句的因果关系。

4. 剑桥大学任命Alison Richard为副校长，主要是因为________。

[A] 她被认为擅长筹集资金　　[B] 她可以帮助加强和耶鲁之间的联系

[C] 她知道如何吸引海外学生　　[D] 她曾经提升了耶鲁的学术地位

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor定位到第五段第二句。题干是对该句publicly stressed之前内容的信息再现。[A]项是对publicly stressed后提到的“在以前的岗位上她的监督管理使得‘耶鲁大学的财政地位得到显著加强’”的信息提炼，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]和[D]项都是对第五段第二句的错误理解。[C]项是针对末段第二句的attract a global student body设置的干扰选项，不是主要原因。

5. 来自海外的高层管理者是以什么方式促进大学发展的？

[A] 他们可以提升大学的形象。

[B] 他们将带来更多的国际教员。

[C] 他们将从一个新的视角看待许多事情。

[D] 他们可以建立新的学科。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的top-level administrators from abroad contribute to university development定位在末段末句：Foreigners can offer a fresh perspective on established practices。该句告诉读者外国人能够给学校业已形成的体系带来新的活力。此意与[C]项的意思相近，故[C]项为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[D]项文中均未提及。

词汇注释

equivalent [iˈkwivələnt] *a.* 相等的，相当的，等价的；*n.* 等价物，相等物

competitive [kəmˈpetitiv] *a.* 竞争的；好竞争的；有竞争力的

talent [ˈtælənt] *n.* 天才，天资，才能；有才能的人，人才

tend to do 往往会做某事

ultimate [ˈʌltimit] *a.* 最后的，最终的；最大的，极限的；基本的，根本的

rely on 依靠，取决于

donate [dəuˈneit] *v.* 捐赠，赠送

keep pace with 与……齐步前进

committee [kəˈmiti] *n.* 委员会

prominent [ˈprɔminənt] *a.* 卓越的，杰出的；突起的，凸出的

appoint [əˈpɔint] *vt.* 任命，委派；约定，指定(时间、地点)

stress [stres] *n.* 压力，紧张；强调，重要性；*vt.* 强调，着重

oversee [ˌəuvəˈsiː] *vt.* 监督，管理

strengthen [ˈstreŋθən] *v.* 加强，巩固；变强

perspective [pəːˈspektiv] *n.* 视角，观点，看法；

远景，景观

establish [isˈtæbliʃ] *vt.* 建立，创办，设立；确立，确定

institution [instiˈtjuːʃən] *n.* 机构；制度，习俗

recruit [riˈkruːt] *vt.* 招募，招聘，吸收(新成员)；*n.* 新兵；新成员

enroll [inˈrəul] *v.* 招收，(使)入伍(入学、入会等)；登记，注册

supervise [ˈsjuːpəvaiz] *v.* 监督，管理，指导

contribute [kənˈtribju(ː)t] *v.* 捐献，做贡献；(to)有助于，促成；投稿

enhance [inˈhæns，inˈhaːns] *vt.* 提高，增强，加强

set up 架起，建造；创立，建立

discipline [ˈdisiplin] *n.* 纪律；训练，训导；惩罚，处分；学科

难句解析

1. When next year's crop of high-school graduates arrive at Oxford University in the fall of 2009, they'll be joined by a new face: Andrew Hamilton, the 55-year-old provost(教务长) of Yale, who'll become Oxford's vice-chancellor—a position equivalent to university president in America.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，前面是When引导的时间状语从句。主句的主干为they'll be joined by a new face，冒号后面的内容对a new face进行解释说明。其中the 55-year-old provost of Yale和who引导的非限制性定语从句who'll become Oxford's vice-chancellor对Andrew Hamilton进行补充说明。破折号后面的内容对Oxford's vice-chancellor进行补充说明。

2. The board ultimately picked Bruce Benson, a 69-year-old Colorado businessman and political activist who is likely to do well in the main task of modern university presidents: fund-raising.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The board picked Bruce Benson。逗号后面的名词短语对Bruce Benson进行补充说明，其中包含一个who引导的定语从句对businessman and political activist进行修饰。

3. In 2003, when Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard, another former Yale provost, as its vice-chancellor, the university publicly stressed that in her previous job she had overseen "a major strengthening of Yale's financial position".

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，前面是when引导的时间状语从句，该状语从句的主干为when Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor，双逗号之间的内容another former Yale provost对Alison Richard进行补充说明。主句的主干为the university stressed that…，that后面跟一个宾语从句。

全文翻译

2009年秋季新一届高中毕业生来到牛津大学时，他们将迎来一张新面孔：55岁的耶鲁教务长Andrew Hamilton，他将成为牛津的新任副校长——这个职位和美国的大学校长齐平。

Hamilton不是唯一漂洋过海的教育家。最近，法国、埃及、新加坡等国的学校也都从海外聘请高端人才。如今，高等教育已经成了一项大型且竞争激烈的商业，而且与其他许多商业类似，它已经走向全球化。但是，人才流动并非世界性的。高端人才的人员流动一般只有一个方向：离开美国。

主要原因是美国的学校从来没有认真地考虑过要从海外引进人才。比如，科罗拉多大学董事会在寻找一位新校长时，他们希望这位新领导人和州政府熟悉：州政府是大学预算的主要来源。董事会主席Patricia Hayes说："我们不考虑任何海外人选。"董事会最终选择了69岁的科罗拉多州商人兼政治活动家Bruce Benson，他能够履行好现代大学校长的主要任务：筹集资金。筹资是美国(大学)特有的东西，因为美国的学校在很大程度上依赖捐款。筹资能力在很大程度上是经验的产物和一种需要。

与此同时，很多欧洲大学仍然主要依靠政府拨款。但政府给予的支持已经跟不上不断增加的学生人数了。政府支持的不足使筹集资金逐渐成为学校管理者的必备能力，也使委员会渴望能够聘请

到擅长筹资的美国人。

在过去的几年中，全世界的著名学府都被卷入了这股浪潮。2003年，剑桥大学任命另一位耶鲁前教务长Alison Richard为副校长时公开强调，在以前的岗位上她的监督管理使“耶鲁的财政地位得到显著加强”。

当然，筹资能力不是这些外来领导能提供的唯一技能。教育全球化意味着大学将要寻找具有某种国际经验的领导者，以推进国际项目，吸引全世界的优秀学子。这些外国人能为已有的惯常做法带来新的视角。

Text 30

Throughout this long, tense election, everyone has focused on the presidential candidates and how they'll change America. Rightly so. But selfishly, I'm more fascinated by Michelle Obama and what she might be able to do, not just for this country, but for me as an African-American woman. As the potential First Lady, she would have the world's attention. And that means that for the first time people will have a chance to get up close and personal with the type of African-American woman they so rarely see.

Usually, the lives of black women go largely unexamined. The prevailing theory seems to be that we're all hot-tempered single mothers who can't keep a man. Even in the world of make-believe, black women still can't escape the stereotype of being eye-rolling, oversexed females raised by our never-married, alcoholic(酗酒的) mothers.

These images have helped define the way all black women are viewed, including Michelle Obama. Before she ever gets the chance to commit to a cause, charity or foundation as First Lady, her most urgent and perhaps most complicated duty may be simply to be herself.

It won't be easy. Because few mainstream publications have done in-depth features on regular African-American women, little is known about who we are, what we think and what we face on a regular basis. For better or worse, Michelle will represent us all.

Just as she will have her critics, she will also have millions of fans who usually have little interest in the First Lady. Many African-American blogs have written about what they'd like to see Michelle bring to the White House—mainly showing the world that a black woman can support her man and raise a strong black family. Michelle will have to work to please everyone—an impossible task. But for many African-American women like me, just a little of her poise(沉着), confidence and intelligence will go a long way in changing an image that's been around for far too long.

1. Why does Michelle Obama hold a strong fascination for the author?
   [A] She will pay closer attention to the interests of African-American women.
   [B] She will present to the world a new image of African-American women.
   [C] She possesses many admirable qualities becoming a First Lady.
   [D] She serves as a role model for African women.

2. What is the common stereotype of African-American women according to the author?
   [A] They are victims of family violence.　　[B]They are of an inferior social group.
   [C] They use quite a lot of body language.　　[D] They live on charity and social welfare.

3. What do many African-Americans write about in their blogs?
   [A] Whether Michelle can live up to the high expectations of her fans.

[B] How Michelle should behave as a public figure.
[C] How proud they are to have a black woman in the White House.
[D] What Michelle should do as wife and mother in the White House.

4. What does the author say about Michelle Obama as a First Lady?
[A] However many fans she has, she should remain modest.
[B] She shouldn’t disappoint the African-American community.
[C] However hard she tries, she can’t expect to please everybody.
[D] She will give priority to African-American women’s concerns.

5. What do many African-American women hope Michelle Obama will do?
[A] Help change the prevailing view about black women.
[B] Help her husband in the task of changing America.
[C] Outshine previous First Ladys.
[D] Fully display her fine qualities.

文章结构分析

本文主要介绍作者对未来第一夫人米歇尔·奥巴马的看法。
第一段：讲述“我”关注米歇尔·奥巴马，并说明原因。
第二至四段：讲述人们对非裔美国女性的普遍看法。
第五段：指出人们期望米歇尔能帮助改变对于非裔美国女性的普遍看法。

试题解析

1. 为什么米歇尔·奥巴马对作者拥有很强的吸引力？
[A] 她将更密切关注非裔美国妇女的利益。
[B] 她将向世界展现一个新的非裔美国妇女的形象。
[C] 她拥有许多成为第一夫人的令人钦佩的品质。
[D] 她为非裔美国妇女充当了榜样。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的fascination将本题出处定位到首段第三句。由该句中的but for me as an African-American woman可知，作者尤其对米歇尔·奥巴马能为身为非裔美国妇女的自己做什么而着迷。分析接下来的两句，发现这两句解释了作者之所以这么着迷的原因：米歇尔·奥巴马将让人们第一次有机会靠近和接触他们很少见到的非裔美国女性类型，即她将向世界展现出非裔美国妇女的一种新形象，故[B]项为正确答案。

改变人们对非裔美国妇女的印象与关注这些妇女的利益不是一个概念，故可排除[A]项。[C]项不是作者关注的原因。作者强调的是米歇尔改变人们对非裔美国妇女的印象，而[D]项强调的却是要这些妇女自己改变形象，故排除[D]项。

2. 根据作者，人们对非裔美国妇女的普遍的固定印象是什么？
[A] 她们是家庭暴力的受害者。
[B] 她们是社会的下等群体。
[C] 她们使用大量的身体语言。
[D] 她们依靠慈善和社会福利生活。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的stereotype将本题出处定位到第二段末句。该句提到，黑人女性仍然摆脱不了人们的思维定势：我们都是些心有不满、纵欲无度、被未婚且酗酒的母亲养大的女人，故[B]项为正确答案。[A]项与第二段第二句“脾气暴躁，留不住男人”不符。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是针对第三段第二句设置的干扰项。

3. 许多非裔美国妇女在博客里写了什么？
[A] 米歇尔是否能够达到粉丝对她的高度期望。

[B] 米歇尔应该如何举止像一个公众人物。

[C] 对于黑人妇女进入白宫她们是多么自豪。

[D] 米歇尔在白宫里应该如何做一个妻子和母亲。

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的African-Americans write about in their blogs，答案可定位在末段第二句，此句意为“许多非洲裔美国人的博客里都曾写到对米歇尔的期待，写到她带进白宫的将是对整个世界的宣言，宣告黑人女性同样可以支持丈夫，同样可以肩负一个黑人家庭的重任。”由此可以看出许多美国黑人都期望她能向世人展示作为优秀的妻子和母亲的黑人女性的形象，故[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项是针对末段首句设置的干扰项。[B]项是critics而非非裔美国人的博客里关注的内容。根据末段首句中的have little interest in the First Lady可以排除[C]项。

4. 关于米歇尔·奥巴马作为第一夫人作者说了什么？

[A] 不论她有多少粉丝，她都应该保持谦逊。

[B] 她不应该让非裔美国妇女这个群体失望。

[C] 不管她多么努力，她都不可能取悦每个人。

[D] 她将优先考虑非裔美国妇女关心的问题。

【答案】C，细节题。题干中的First Lady虽在文中几处均有提及，但根据命题往往按照文章顺序进行的规律，可将本题出处重点定位在末段(首句有First Lady)。该段第三句提到，米歇尔将必须努力取悦每个人——这是一个不可能完成的任务。对比四个选项发现，[C]项正是对该句的同义转述，故为正确答案。[A]项是针对末段首句设置的干扰项。根据第四段末句可排除[B]项。[D]项与please everyone相悖。

5. 许多非裔美国妇女希望米歇尔·奥巴马做什么？

[A] 帮助改变对于黑人妇女的普遍看法。　　[B] 帮助她的丈夫改变美国。

[C] 胜过以前的第一夫人。　　[D] 完全展现她的良好品质。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的African-American women hope，答案定位在末段末句。A项是对will go…too long的同义转述，help change即go a long way in changing(对改变……大有帮助)，prevailing view(普遍的看法)其实就是an image that’s been around for far too long，即“已经存在太久的印象”，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]项是针对首段的change America设置的干扰选项。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项中的Fully display和末段末句的just a little不符。

词汇注释

tense [tens] *a.* 紧张的；拉紧的，绷紧的

candidate [ˈkændidit，ˈkændideit] *n.* 申请求职者；投考者；候选人

fascinate [ˈfæsineit] *vt.* 使着迷，使神魂颠倒

potential [pəˈtenʃəl] *a.* 潜在的，可能的；*n.* 潜力，潜能；潜在性，可能性

prevail [priˈveil] *vi.* 流行，盛行；(over)获胜，占优势

temper [ˈtempə] *n.* 情绪，性情，脾气

escape [isˈkeip] *v.* 逃跑，逃避；逸出，漏出

define [diˈfain] *vt.* 给……下定义；限定，规定

commit [kəˈmit] *vt.* 犯(错误、罪等)，干(蠢事、坏事等)；把……托付给；使承诺

urgent [ˈəːdʒənt] *a.* 急迫的，紧要的

charity [ˈtʃæriti] *n.* 仁爱，慈爱，施舍物；[常*pl.*]慈善团体，慈善事业；宽大，宽容

foundation [faunˈdeiʃən] *n.* 建立，创办；基础，根据

complicated [ˈkɔmplikeitid] *a.* 复杂的，难懂的

intelligence [inˈtelidʒəns] *n.* 智力，智慧，悟性；情报，消息

present [ˈpreznt] *a.* 出席的，到场的；现在的，目前的；[priˈzent] *vt.* 显示，呈现

possess [pəˈzes] *vt.* 拥有，占有

violence [ˈvaiələns] *n.* 暴力，强暴(行为)；猛烈，剧烈

inferior [inˈfiəriə] *a.* (质量、价值)较差的，次的；(地位、身份)低等的，下级的

victim ['viktim] *n.* 牺牲者，受害者

live up to 遵守，实践(诺言、原则等)；符合，不辜负(期望)

remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是，依旧是；留下，逗留；剩余，余下

modest ['mɔdist] *a.* 谦虚的，谦逊的；适中的，适度的

难句解析

1. And that means that for the first time people will have a chance to get up close and personal with the type of African-American woman they so rarely see.

【结构分析】本句的主干是that means that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为people will have a chance，不定式to get…woman作后置定语修饰chance，woman后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. Because few mainstream publications have done in-depth features on regular African-American women, little is known about who we are, what we think and what we face on a regular basis.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，前面是Because引导的原因状语从句。主句的主干是little is known about…，about后面跟三个并列的宾语从句作其宾语：who we are，what we think和what we face on a regular basis。

3. But for many African-American women like me, just a little of her poise, confidence and intelligence will go a long way in changing an image that's been around for far too long.

【结构分析】本句的主干是just a little of her poise, confidence and intelligence will go a long way，介词短语in changing an image作地点状语，image后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。句首for引导的介词短语意为“对……来说”。

全文翻译

在此番长期、紧张的选举期间，每个人都将注意力集中在总统候选人以及他们将如何改变美国上。这很正常。但自私地讲，我对米歇尔·奥巴马更着迷，不仅对她能为美国做什么而着迷，更对她能为身为非裔美国妇女的我做什么而着迷。作为准第一夫人，她将被全世界所瞩目。那便意味着人们将第一次有机会靠近和接触他们极少见到的这种非裔美国女性。

通常，黑人妇女的生活大多得不到人们的深度理解。占主导的似乎是说，我们都是脾气暴躁、留不住男人的单身母亲。甚至在这个擅长伪装的世界里，黑人女性仍旧摆脱不了人们的思维定势：我们都是些心怀不满、纵欲无度、被未婚且酗酒的母亲养大的女人。

这些形象框定了他人对所有黑人女性的看法，也包括对米歇尔·奥巴马。当她获得机会投身于身为第一夫人所发起的慈善事业或基金之前，她最迫切、或许也是最复杂的任务可能就是做她自己。

那将是不易的。因为一直以来很少有主流刊物对普通非裔美国女性进行深入的特别报道，人们对我们是谁、我们在想什么和我们平时面对的是什么几乎一无所知。不管她做得好还是坏，米歇尔都将代表我们所有的非裔美国女性。

就像她将有许多批评者，她也会拥有数百万平时对第一夫人毫无兴趣的狂热追随者。许多非裔美国人的博客上写满了他们希望米歇尔给白宫带去的改变——主要是向世界展示一位黑人女性能够支持她的丈夫，并且支撑起一个健康的黑人家庭。米歇尔将必须努力去取悦每一个人——这是一个不可能完成的任务。但对许多像我这样的非裔美国女性来说，她的哪怕一点点沉着、自信和智慧都将极大地帮助改变那些存在已久的印象。

Text 31

We're moving into another era, as the toxic effects of the bubble and its grave consequences spread through the financial system. Just a couple of years ago investors dreamed of 20 percent returns forever. Now surveys show that they're down to a "realistic" 8 percent to 10 percent range.

But what if the next few years turn out to be below normal expectations? Martin Barners of the Bank Credit Analyst in Montreal expects future stock returns to average just 4 percent to 6 percent. Sound impossible? After a much smaller bubble that burst in the mid-1960s Standard & Poor's 5000 stock average returned 6.9 percent a year (with dividends reinvested) for the following 17 years. Few investors are prepared for that.

Right now denial seems to be the attitude of choice. That's typical, says Lori Lucas of Hewitt, the consulting firm. You hate to look at your investments when they're going down. Hewitt tracks 500,000 401(k) accounts every day, and finds that savers are keeping their contributions up. But they're much less inclined to switch their money around. "It's the slot-machine effect," Lucas says. "People get more interested in playing when they think they've got a hot machine"—and nothing's hot today. The average investor feels overwhelmed.

Against all common sense, many savers still shut their eyes to the dangers of owning too much company stock. In big companies last year, a surprising 29 percent of employees held at least three quarters of their 401(k) inn their own stock.

Younger employees may have no choice. You often have to wait until you're 50 or 55 before you can sell any company stock you get.

But instead of getting out when they can, older participants have been holding, too. One third of the people 60 and up chose company stock for three quarters of their plan, Hewitt reports. Are they inattentive? Loyal excessively? Sick? It's as if Lucent, Enron and Xerox never happened.

No investor should give his or her total trust to any particular company's stock. And while you're at it, think how you'd be if future stock returns—averaging good years and bad—are as poor as Barnes predicts.

If you ask me, diversified stocks remain good for the long run, with a backup in bonds. But I, too, am figuring on reduced returns. What a shame. Dear bubble, I'll never forget. It's the end of a grand affair.

1. The investors' judgment of the present stock returns seems to be______.
   [A] fanciful　[B] pessimistic　[C] precise　[D] realistic

2. In face of the current stock market, most stock-holders______.
   [A] stop injecting more money into the stock market
   [B] react angrily to the devaluing stock
   [C] switch their money around in the market
   [D] turn a deaf ear to the warning

3. In the author's opinion, employees should______.
   [A] invest in company stock to show loyalty to their employer
   [B] get out of their own company's stock
   [C] wait for some time before disposing of their stock
   [D] give trust to a particular company's stock

4. It can be inferred from the text that Lucent, Enron and Xerox are names of______.
   [A] successful businesses　[B] bankrupted companies

[C] stock [D] huge corporations

5. The author's attitude towards the long-term investors' decision is______.

[A] positive [B] suspicious [C] negative [D] ambiguous

文章结构分析

本文是介绍股票投资的经济类文章。作者先介绍了股票投资回报率的下降趋势，接着指出投资者的错误投资行为，最后提出建议。

第一、二段：指出股票投资回报率呈下降趋势。

第三至六段：指出许多投资者仍然在继续投资，而且很多老雇员将投资计划的重心放在了自己所在的公司上。

第七、八段：指出投资者不应该完全信任任何一家公司，而应选择有利于长期投资的多样股。

试题解析

1. 投资者对当前股票回报率的判断似乎是 _______。

[A] 幻想的 [B] 悲观的 [C] 精确的 [D] 现实的

【答案】A，细节题。第一段提到，投资者几年前的梦想是永远拿到20%的(股票投资)回报。现在调查显示它降到了8%至10%这个“现实的”范围。第二段作者先提出疑问：但是如果未来几年里这个值低于正常的期望呢？接着以银行信用分析师Martin Barnes和标准普尔5000指数为例指出，未来股票投资回报率必然是下降的。第二段末句作者指出，很少有投资者为此做好了准备。由此可推出，面对股票投资回报下降的趋势，投资者的判断是不够现实的，是幻想的。另外，第一段的dreamed of、realistic的引号以及第二段sound impossible后面的问号也都暗示了这一点。因此A项为正确答案。

2. 面对当前的股票市场，大部分股票持有者 _______。

[A] 不再投入更多资金到股票市场 [B] 对贬值的股票反应很愤怒

[C] 将资金转向市场其他领域 [D] 对警告置若罔闻

【答案】D，细节题。第四段第一句提到，许多投资者(savers)对拥有太多公司股票的危险视而不见。D项是该句的改写，其中turn a deaf ear对应原文中的shut their eyes to，the warning对应the dangers，故D项为正确答案。

第三段通过休伊特(Hewitt)公司的职员的介绍来说明，投资者仍在不断地投钱(keeping their contributions up)，但是他们不太愿意把资金转投其他地方(less inclined to switch their money around)，由此排除A项和C项。第三段末句“投资者普遍感到不知所措(overwhelmed)”指的就是持股者对股市不景气的反应，因此B项与事实不符。

3. 根据作者的观点，雇员们应该 _______。

[A] 投资公司股票以显示对雇主的忠诚 [B] 退出自己公司的股票

[C] 等一段时间再处理自己的股票 [D] 信任一家特定公司的股票

【答案】B，细节题。第五段中作者提到，年轻的雇员没有选择，只能等到50或55岁才能卖掉公司的股票。第六段则提到，而老雇员在能够退出(getting out)的时候却没有退出。60岁及以上的人中有1/3的人选择公司股票作为他们3/4的投资计划。该段末句作者连续用几个问号对这种做法进行了质疑：难道他们疏忽了？过度忠诚？病了？由此可推出，作者反对投资自己公司的做法。因此B项正确，同时排除A项。

第七段首句作者则提到，投资者不应该完全信任任何一家公司的股票，因此D项是作者反对的。C项文中未提及。

4. 从文中可以推断，朗讯、安然和施乐是 _______ 的名字。

[A] 成功的企业 [B] 破产的公司 [C] 股票 [D] 大企业

【答案】B，推理题。题干中的几个专有名词出现在第六段末，该句用虚拟语气指出，就好像朗讯、安然和施乐的事情从来未发生过一样。联系上下文，上文作者对雇员购买公司股票的行为表示质疑，下文则提出不应完全信任任何一家公司。由此可推出，这是三家作为反面例子的公司，由于它们的先后破产，使持有这些公司股票的人受到很大的损失。B 项最恰当。

5. 作者对长期投资者的决定的态度是 _______。

[A] 肯定的 [B] 怀疑的 [C] 否定的 [D] 含糊其词的

【答案】A，态度题。最后一段作者给出了自己对股票投资的看法：多样股加上债券的支持可以长远地保持稳定。可见，作者鼓励投资者做长远考虑。上文中作者对投资公司股票行为的警告也是在劝告投资人不要抱有一劳永逸的想法，要有长远的计划，预期可能出现的风险。所以，A 项为正确答案。同时排除 B 项和 C 项。D 项是作者态度题典型干扰选项，可直接排除。

词汇注释

toxic ['tɔksik] *a.* 有毒的；因中毒引起的
grave [greiv] *a.* 严重的；严肃的，庄重的 *n.* 坟墓
dividend ['dividend] *n.* 红利，股息
loyal ['lɔiəl] *a.* 忠诚的，忠心的
excessive [ik'sesiv] *a.* 过多的，过分的，过度的
denial [di'naiəl] *n.* 否认；拒绝，拒绝给予
consult [kən'sʌlt] *v.* 咨询，商议；参考，查阅
overwhelm [əuvə'hwelm] *vt.* 压倒，制服；(感情上)使受不了，使不知所措
be inclined to do 倾向于做某事
diversify [dai'və:sifai] *v.* (使)多样化
predict [pri'dikt]*vt.* 预言，预测，预告
grand [grænd] *a.* 宏伟的，壮丽的；显赫的，高傲的
remain [ri'mein]*vi.* 仍然是；留下；剩余；保持
bond [bɔnd] *n.* 纽带；联系；债券 *v.* (使)粘合，(使)结合
fanciful ['fænsifl] *a.* 空想的，异想天开的；奇异的
bankrupt ['bæŋkrəpt] *a.* 破产的，彻底失败的 *vt.* 使破产
suspicious [sə'spiʃəs]*a.* 猜疑的，疑心的，怀疑的；可疑的
ambiguous [ˌæm'bigjuəs] *a.* 模棱两可的，引起歧义的，含糊不清的

难句解析

1. We're moving into another era, as the toxic effects of the bubble and its grave consequences spread through the financial system.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，We're moving into another era 为主句，逗号后面是 as 引导的时间状语从句。该状语从句的主语是两个并列的名词短语：the toxic effects 和 its grave consequences。

2. Hewitt tracks 500,000 401(k) accounts every day, and finds that savers are keeping their contributions up.

【结构分析】本句的主语是 Hewitt，后面跟两个并列的谓语动词 tracks 和 finds，其中 finds 后面跟一个 that 引导的宾语从句。

3. And while you're at it, think how you'd be if future stock returns—averaging good years and bad—are as poor as Barnes predicts.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是while引导的时间状语从句，主句think…predicts是一个祈使句。该祈使句谓语动词think后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句又是一个主从复合句，how you'd be为主句，if引导条件状语从句。该条件状语中还包含一个as…as引导的比较状语从句。

全文翻译

当泡沫的毒效和它的严重后果在整个金融系统中散开时，我们正在进入另外一个时代。就在几年前，投资者还在梦想永远拿到20%的(股票投资)回报。现在调查显示，股票投资回报下降到了8%至10%这个“现实的”范围。

但是，如果未来几年里这个值低于正常的期望呢？蒙特利尔银行信用分析师马丁・巴恩斯预计未来的股票投资回报平均为4%至6%。听起来不可能？一个较小的泡沫于20世纪60年代中期破灭之后，在接下来的17年里标准普尔5000股票的平均回报率为一年6.9%(包括红利再投资)。很少有投资者为此做好了准备。

现在看来，投资者似乎选择了否认的态度。休伊特是一家咨询公司，其职员洛丽・卢卡斯指出，这很具代表性。你不会愿意看到自己的投资收益减少。休伊特公司每日跟踪50万个401(k)账户，发现投资者仍在不断投钱。但是他们不太愿意把资金转投其他地方。卢卡斯说：“这是老虎机效应。当人们认为他们找到了一台赌运极佳的机器时，会对玩更有兴趣。”但如今没有什么是幸运的。投资者普遍感到不知所措。

违背常识的是，许多投资者对拥有太多公司股票的危险视而不见。不可思议的是，去年大公司中29%的雇员在他们自己的股票投资中至少有3/4的401(k)。

年轻的雇员没有选择，只能等到50或55岁才能卖掉所获得的公司股票。

但是，老雇员在能够退出的时候却也一直死抱着股票不放。据休伊特公司报道，60岁及以上的人中有1/3选择公司股票作为他们3/4的投资计划。难道他们疏忽了？过度忠诚？病了？就好像朗讯、安然和施乐的事情从来未发生过一样。

投资者不应该完全信任任何一家公司的股票。当你投资时，考虑一下如果未来的股票投资回报(好的年份和不好的年份平均值)像巴恩斯所预测的那样糟糕，后果会如何？

如果你问我，我认为多样股加上债券的支持可以长远地保持稳定。但是，我也在计算股票投资回报的减少。多么的羞耻！亲爱的泡沫，我永远不会忘记它，它是重大事件的终止。

Text 32

You’ve now heard it so many times, you can probably repeat it in your sleep. President Obama will no doubt make the point publicly when he gets to Beijing: the Chinese need to consume more; they need — believe it or not — to become more like Americans, for the sake of the global economy.

And it’s all true. But the other side of that equation is that the U.S. needs to save more. For the moment, American households actually are doing so. After the personal-savings rate dipped to zero in 2005, the shock of the economic crisis last year prompted people to snap shut their wallets.

In China, the household-savings rate exceeds 20%. It is partly for policy reasons. As we’ve seen, wage earners are expected to care for not only their children but also their aging parents. And there is, to date, only the flimsiest of publicly-funded health care and pension systems, which increases incentives for individuals to save while they are working. But China is a society that has long esteemed personal financial prudence for centuries. There is no chance that will change anytime soon, even if the government creates a better social safety net and successfully encourages greater consumer spending.

Why does the U.S. need to learn a little frugality? Because healthy savings rates are one of the surest indicators of a country’s long-term financial health. High savings lead, over time, to increased investment, which in turn generates productivity gains, innovation and job growth. In short, savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest.

The U.S. government thus needs to act as well. By running constant deficits, it is dis-saving, even as households save more. Peter Orszag, Obama's Budget Director, recently called the U.S. budget deficits unsustainable and he's right. To date, the U.S. has seemed unable to see the consequences of spending so much more than is taken in. That needs to change. China's leaders might gently hint that Beijing is getting a little nervous about the value of the dollar — which has fallen 15% since March, in large part because of increasing fears that America's debt load is becoming unmanageable.

That's what happens when you're the world's biggest creditor: you get to drop hints like that, which would be enough by themselves to create international economic chaos if they were ever leaked. (Every time any official in Beijing deliberates publicly about seeking an alternative to the U.S. dollar for the $2.1 trillion China holds in reserve, currency traders have a heart attack.) If Americans saved more and spent less, consistently over time, they wouldn't have to worry about all that.

1. How did the economic crisis affect Americans?
   [A] They had to tighten their belts.
   [B] Their bank savings rate dropped to zero.
   [C] Their leadership in the global economy was shaken.
   [D] They became concerned about China's financial policy.

2. What should be done to encourage Chinese people to consume?
   [A] Changing their traditional way of life.
   [B] Providing fewer incentives for saving.
   [C] Improving China's social security system.
   [D] Lowering China's tax rate.

3. By saying "savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest" (Line 3, Para. 4), the author means ______.
   [A] the more one saves, the more returns one will reap.
   [B] a country's economy hinges on its savings policy.
   [C] those who keep saving will live an easy life in the end.
   [D] a healthy savings rate promotes economic prosperity.

4. In what circumstances do currency traders become scared?
   [A] When Beijing allows its currency exchange rates to float.
   [B] When China starts to reduce its current foreign reserves.
   [C] When China talks about switching its dollar reserves to other currencies.
   [D] When Beijing mentions in public the huge debts America owes China.

5. What is the author's purpose of writing the passage?
   [A] To urge the American government to cut deficits.
   [B] To encourage Chinese people to spend more.
   [C] To tell Americans not to worry about their economy.
   [D] To promote understanding between China and America.

文章结构分析

本文主要讲述了在全球经济危机的背景下，美国需要向中国学习，增加储蓄。

第一段：指出美国希望中国增加消费来拉动全球经济，用于引出下文所要讨论的主题；

第二段：点明主题：美国需要增加储蓄，并且指出美国的家庭已经开始这么做了；

第三段：分析中国高储蓄的原因；

第四段：分析美国需要增加储蓄的原因；
第五段：指出增加储蓄不仅需要提高美国家庭的储蓄率，还要扭转美国财政赤字的状况；
第六段：指出通过增加储蓄美国可以避免债权国的威胁。

试题解析

1. 经济危机是如何影响美国人的？
   [A] 他们不得不勒紧腰带。
   [B] 他们的银行储蓄率降到了零。
   [C] 他们在全球经济中的领导地位动摇了。
   [D] 他们变得关心中国的经济政策了。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干关键词 the economic crisis 定位到第二段最后一句：the shock of the economic crisis last year prompted people to snap shut their wallets。可见，经济危机使美国民众捂紧钱包，也就是 A 项中的 tighten their belts，故 A 项为正确答案。

第二段最后一句前半句提到美国的个人存款率在 2005 年下降到零，但它不是经济危机的影响结果，故可排除 B 项。C 项文中没有提及。文章第一段提到奥巴马希望中国人多消费，但是并没有提到美国人对于中国的经济政策更关心了，故可排除 D 项。

2. 应该采取什么措施来鼓励中国人消费？
   [A] 改变他们的传统生活方式。
   [B] 减少对于储蓄的激励。
   [C] 改善中国的社会保障体系。
   [D] 降低中国的税率。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词 encourage 定位到第三段最后一句。该句指出，就算政府创建更好的社会保障体系并成功鼓励更多的消费性开支，这一点在短期内也不可能发生改变。由此可知，创建更好的社会保障体系是鼓励消费的有效措施，故 C 项为正确答案。C 项中的 social security system 对应文中的 social safety net。

A 项、B 项和 D 项文中均未提及。

3. 通过说“savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest”（第四段第三行），作者的意思是 ________。
   [A] 一个人储蓄越多，获得的回报就越多
   [B] 一个国家的经济取决于其储蓄政策
   [C] 坚持储蓄的人最终生活更加容易
   [D] 健康的储蓄率会促进经济繁荣

【答案】D，词汇题。根据题干信息定位到第四段最后一句。第四段第一句提出疑问：为什么美国需要学会节俭一些，后面三句回答这个问题。根据最后一句句首的 in short 可知，这句话是对前两句话的概括。第二句指出，健康的储蓄率是一个国家长期财政健康的标志之一。紧接着第三句指出，高储蓄会导致投资增长，进而促进生产率提高、创新和就业增长。将这两句话概括，就是健康的储蓄率会促进经济繁荣，故 D 项为正确答案。

4. 在什么情况下外汇交易商会感到害怕？
   [A] 当中国允许其货币汇率浮动时。
   [B] 当中国开始减少外汇储备时。
   [C] 当中国谈论将美元储备换成其他货币时。
   [D] 当中国公开提到美国所欠的巨大债务时。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词 currency traders 定位到最后一段括号中的内容。该句指出，每当有中国政府官员公开讨论为中国持有的 2.1 万亿美元的外汇储备寻找代替品时，外汇交易商们都会心脏病发作。也就是说当中国谈论减持美元外汇储备时，外汇交易商们就会担惊受怕。C 项为该句的同义转述，为正确答案。

A 项文中未提及；B 项过于宽泛，文中讲的是减少美元外汇储备；D 项中的 huge debts America owes China 文中未提及。

5. 作者写这篇文章的目的是什么？
   [A] 敦促美国政府削减赤字。
   [B] 鼓励中国人增加消费。
   [C] 告诉美国人不要担心他们的经济。
   [D] 促进中美之间的相互理解。

【答案】A，主旨题。纵观全文，作者首先指出美国希望中国增加消费来拉动全球经济，但这同时需要美国增加储蓄，接着解释了美国需要增加储蓄的原因和紧迫性，而增加储蓄不仅需要提高美国人的个人储蓄率，还要扭转美国财政赤字的状况，可见作者意在敦促美国政府削减财政赤字，故A项为正确答案。

词汇注释

for the sake of 由于，为了……起见
prompt [prɔmpt] *vt.* 促使，推动；引起 *a.* 敏捷的，及时的，迅速的
snap [snæp] *v.* 突然折断；吧嗒一声打开（或关上） *n.* 吧嗒声 *ad.* 猛然
exceed [ik'si:d] *vt.* 超过，胜过
care for 照顾，照料；喜欢
pension ['penʃən] *n.* 养老金，抚恤金 *vt.* 发给……养老金（或抚恤金等）
incentive [in'sentiv] *n.* 刺激，鼓励，动机
esteem [is'ti:m] *n.* 尊敬，尊重 *vt.* 尊敬，尊重；认为，视为
prudent ['pru:dənt] *a.* 审慎的，小心谨慎的
frugality [fru'gæləti] *n.* 节俭
in turn 依次地，轮流地；转而，反过来
deficit ['defisit] *n.* 赤字，亏空
gently ['dʒentli] *ad.* 轻轻地，逐渐地
hint [hint] *n.* 暗示，示意；细微的迹象 *v.* 暗示，示意
chaos ['keiɔs] *n.* 混乱
deliberate [di'libərit] *a.* 故意的，蓄意的；慎重的，深思熟虑的 [di'libəreit]*v.* 仔细考虑；商议，讨论
alternative [ɔ:l'tə:nətiv]*a.* 二中择一的，供选择的 *n.* 二中择一，抉择；选择的余地
reserve [ri'zə:v] *vt.* 保留，留存，储备；预订 *n.* 储备（物），储备量；自然保护区
consistent [kən'sistənt] *a.* 一贯的，始终如一的；一致的，符合的
circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] *n.* 环境，条件，形势；[pl.] 境况，经济状况
urge [ə:dʒ] *vt.* 催促，力劝；竭力主张，强烈要求

难句解析

1. President Obama will no doubt make the point publicly when he gets to Beijing: the Chinese need to consume more; they need — believe it or not — to become more like Americans, for the sake of the global economy.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，President Obama will make the point 为主句，when he gets to Beijing 为时间状语从句，冒号后面对 the point 的内容进行解释。

2. High savings lead, over time, to increased investment, which in turn generates productivity gains, innovation and job growth.

【结构分析】本句的主干为 High savings lead to increased investment，which 引导的非限制性定语从句对 investment 进行补充说明，其中谓语动词 generates 后面跟三个并列的名词短语作其宾语。

3. China's leaders might gently hint that Beijing is getting a little nervous about the value of the dollar — which has fallen 15% since March, in large part because of increasing fears that America's debt load is becoming unmanageable.

【结构分析】本句的主干为 China's leaders might hint that…，that 引导宾语从句。破折号后面 which 引导的非限制性定语从句对 the value of the dollar 进行补充说明。该定语从句的主干为 which has fallen 15%，since March 为时间状语，because of increasing fears 为原因状语，fears 后面跟一个 that 引导的同位语从句对其内容进行补充说明。

4. That's what happens when you're the world's biggest creditor: you get to drop hints like that, which would be enough by themselves to create international economic chaos if they were ever leaked.

【结构分析】本句是一个主系表结构，what引导的名词性从句作表语，该表语从句中还包含一

个when引导的时间状语从句。冒号后面的内容对前面内容进行补充说明，其中which引导的非限制性定语从句对hints进行补充说明，该定语从句中还包含一个if引导的条件状语从句。

全文翻译

这话你已经听过很多次了，你可能睡梦中都能复述它。如果奥巴马总统造访中国，他将毫无疑问地公开表明观点：中国人需要更多地消费，信不信由你，看在全球经济的份上，中国人应该变得更像美国人。

这些都是事实，但等式的另一边是，美国需要多储蓄些。目前，美国家庭的确在这么做。2005年在个人存款率下降到零之后，去年的经济危机冲击促使人们猛然捂紧了钱包。

中国的家庭储蓄率超过20%，部分是由于政策原因。正如我们所看到的，工薪阶层不仅需要照顾孩子，还要照顾年迈的父母。而中国迄今只有很脆弱的公共医疗保险和养老体系，这增加了人们在工作时存钱的动机。不过中国社会在个人经济上自古以来就推崇谨慎的态度。就算政府创建更好的社会保障体系并成功鼓励更多的消费性开支，这一点在短期内也不可能发生改变。

为什么美国需要学会节俭一些？因为健康的储蓄率是一个国家长期财政健康最准确的标志之一。高储蓄最终会导致投资增长，进而促进生产率提高、创新和就业增长。简而言之，储蓄是经济丰收的种子。

因此，美国政府同样需要有所行动。由于长期的赤字，尽管美国家庭存入了更多存款，美国政府仍处于负储蓄状态。奥巴马的财政预算主管 Peter Orszag 近期表示，美国的预算赤字已无法支撑，他是对的。迄今为止，美国似乎已经无法面对这样支出远大于收入所导致的后果。这必须有所改变。中国领导人可能会温和地暗示：北京对于美元价格已经有一点紧张了——3 月以来美元价格跌落了15%，主要原因是对美国无法承担债务的日益增长的担忧。

这就是世界最大债权国的做法：你只需给出类似暗示，这些暗示一经发出，就足以制造出全球范围的经济混乱。（每当有中国政府官员公开讨论为中国持有的 2.1 万亿美元的外汇储备寻找代替品时，外汇交易商们都会心脏病发作。）如果美国人多些储蓄，少些花费，坚持下去，他们就不需要担心这些了。

Text 33

The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends, it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period

of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them – especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

In the Internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

1． By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to ______.
   [A] seek subsidies from the government　　[B] make profits from the troubled economy
   [C] explore reasons for the unemployment　　[D] look on the bright side of the recession

2． According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people ______.
   [A] struggle against each other　　[B] realize the national dream
   [C] challenge their prudence　　[D] reconsider their lifestyle

3． Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may ______.
   [A] impose a heavier burden on immigrants　　[B] bring out more evils of human nature
   [C] promote the advance of rights and freedoms　　[D] ease conflicts between races and classes

4． The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that in the recession graduates from elite universities tend to ______.
   [A] lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities
   [B] catch up quickly with experienced employees
   [C] see their life chances as dimmed as the others'
   [D] recover more quickly than the others

5． The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is ______.
   [A] trivial　　[B] positive　　[C] certain　　[D] destructive

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕经济萧条对社会带来的影响展开论述。

第一段：点明主题，经济萧条可能会重塑政治、文化和社会风貌；

第二段：讲述经济萧条带来的积极作用；

第三、四段：讲述经济萧条带来的不良影响；

第五段：重申主题，经济萧条一定会重塑社会结构。

试题解析

1． 通过说"to find silver linings"（第二段第一行），作者暗示失业人员会努力 _______。
   [A] 寻求政府补贴　　[B] 从萧条的经济中获益
   [C] 探索失业的原因　　[D] 看到经济衰退的积极面

【答案】D，词汇题。to find silver linings 这个短语出现在第二段第一句中，该句的意思是：在这场全国性的经济灾难中，没有人比失业者更努力地 find silver linings。第二句是对第一句的补充说

明，故 find silver linings 的理解需结合第二句。第二句指出，失业使得人们在一些方面得到了提升(improved them in some ways)，冒号后面则具体说明了哪几个方面得到了提高。D 项中的 bright side 和 improved them in some ways 对应，故为正确答案。

2. 根据第二段，经济萧条使得人们 _______。

[A] 相互斗争　　[B] 实现民族梦

[C] 挑战自己的谨慎　　[D] 重新考虑自己的生活方式

【答案】D，细节题。第二段主要讲述经济萧条带来的积极作用。根据第二段第二句“…they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others”（他们变得不那么物质化了，经济上也更加谨慎了；也更能体会别人的艰难了），可知人们的生活方式改变了。此外，最后一句“put…end to an era of reckless personal spending”（为挥金如土的个人消费时代画上了终止符）也说明人们的生活方式改变了。故 D 项为正确答案。

A 项是利用第二句中 struggles 一词出的干扰项，原文说的是人们更能体会别人的艰难了；B 项违背常理，可以直接排除；C 项是利用第二句中的 prudent 一词出的干扰项，原文说的是人们花钱变得更加谨慎，C 项和原文意思不符。

3. Benjamin Friedman 认为经济萧条可能 _______。

[A] 加重移民的负担　　[B] 激发出人性更多的丑陋

[C] 促进人权与自由的发展　　[D] 缓和种族与阶层的冲突

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息 Benjamin Friedman 定位到第三段第二句。该句提到，长期的经济停滞或衰退几乎总是会让社会变得更加心胸狭窄 (more mean-spirited)，包容性降低 (less inclusive)。B 项中的 more evils 是对 more mean-spirited 和 less inclusive 的概括，故为正确答案。

A 项中的 immigrants 出现在第三段第三句，但文中没有提到加重其负担，故可排除；C 项中的 promote 和该段第二句中的 stopped or reversed 意思相反；D 项中的 ease 和该段第三句中的 increases 意思相反。

4. Till Von Wachter 的研究表明，萧条时期名牌大学的毕业生往往 _______。

[A] 由于机会的减少而落后于他人　　[B] 迅速赶上经验丰富的员工

[C] 认为机会与其他人一样减少　　[D] 比其他人恢复得更快

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号 research of Till Von Wachter 定位到第四段第三句。该句冒号之后指出，名牌大学的毕业生会很快达到如果毕业于经济繁荣时期所能拥有的成就；落后的是那些不如他们的普通人。结合这两点可推断，名牌大学的毕业生要比其他人恢复得更快，故 D 项为正确答案，同时可排除 A 项。

B 项中的 experienced employees 原文未提及，故可排除。C 项和原文意思相反。

5. 作者认为艰难时期对社会的影响是 _______。

[A] 微不足道的　　[B] 积极的　　[C] 确定的　　[D] 破坏性的

【答案】C，细节题。根据出题顺序以及题干信息 the influence of hard times on society 定位到末段最后两句。末段最后一句转折指出，艰难时期一定会重塑我们的社会结构 (they certainly will reshape it)。由此可知，艰难时期对社会的影响是确定的，故 C 项为正确答案。

词汇注释

recession [ri'seʃən]*n.*（经济的）衰退，不景气；后退，撤退

ultimate ['ʌltimit]*a.* 最后的，最终的；最大的，极限的；基本的，根本的

disaster [di'zɑːstə]*n.* 灾难，大祸

prudent ['pruːdənt] *a.* 审慎的，小心谨慎的

struggle ['strʌgl] *vi./n.* 斗争，搏斗，争夺；奋斗，努力，挣扎

consequence ['kɔnsikwəns] *n.* 结果，后果；重要（性）

reckless ['reklis]a. 鲁莽的，不考虑后果的
inclusive [in'klu:siv] a. 包括的，包括一切的，包容性强的
sentiment ['sentimənt]n. 感情，情绪；意见，观点；伤感情绪
shrink [ʃrink] v.（使）皱缩，（使）收缩；退缩，畏缩
reinforce [ˌri:in'fɔ:s] vt. 增强，加强；增援
dim [dim] a. 暗淡的，昏暗的；隐约的，模糊不清的 v.（使）变暗淡，（使）变模糊
resent [ri'zent] vt. 对……表示愤恨，怨恨
tolerant ['tɔlərənt] a. 忍受的，容忍的，宽容的
poll [pəul] n. 民意测验；投票；投票数，投票结果
challenge ['tʃælindʒ] vt. 向……挑战；对…质疑，对……提出异议
impose [im'pəuz] vt. (on) 把……强加于；征（税），加负担于
bring about 导致，引起
evil ['i:vl] a. 坏的，邪恶的 n. 邪恶，罪恶，祸害
due to 由于
lag behind 落后
trivial ['triviəl] a. 琐碎的，不重要的

难句解析

1. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Many said that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为unemployment had improved them，介词短语in some ways作状语修饰improved，双逗号之间的内容为让步状语从句while it was extremely painful的省略。冒号后面的内容由两个并列分句组成，对improved them in some ways进行补充说明。

2. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the economic historian argues that…，Benjamin Friedman为the economic historian的同位语，that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主语为lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline，后面跟两个并列的谓语成分have left…和have stopped or reversed…。

3. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

【结构分析】本句的主干为The research suggests that…，that后面跟宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为not all people see their life chances dimmed，现在分词短语graduating into a recession 作后置定语修饰people。冒号后面的内容由分号连接的两个并列句组成，对前面宾语从句的内容进行补充说明。第一个并列分句主干为those catch up to where…，those后面跟介词短语with degrees from elite universities作其后置定语，where引导的名词性从句作to的宾语，该宾语从句中还包含一个if引导的条件状语从句。第二个并列分句是一个由it is…that构成的强调句型。

4. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由 and 连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句含有一个than 引导的比较状语从句，主句的主干为 the U.S. was more socially tolerant，现在分词短语 entering this recession 作时间状语，than it was at any time in its history 为比较状语从句。第二个并列分句的主干为 a variety of national polls have shown mixed results，介词短语 on social conflict 和 since then 作后置定语修饰 polls。

全文翻译

经济大萧条也许结束了，但高失业率的时代可能才开始。在其结束之前，它很可能改变年轻一代的人生历程及性格。最终，这种情况还有可能重塑我们长期形成的政策、文化以及社会风貌。

在这场全国性的经济灾难中，没有人比失业者更加努力地寻找一线曙光。许多人说虽然失业非常痛苦，但也在一些方面使他们有所提升：他们变得不那么物质化了，经济上也更加谨慎了；他们也更能体会别人的艰难了。就有限的方面来说，也许大萧条会让社会得以好转。至少，它把我们从暴富和豪宅的美国梦中唤醒，并且为挥金如土的个人消费时代画上了必要的终止符。

但大部分时候，这些好处似乎显得空洞、不明确，并且遥不可及。在《经济增长对道德的影响》一书中，经济史学家 Benjamin Friedman 认为无论是在美国本土还是在境外，长期的经济停滞或衰退几乎总是会让社会变得更加心胸狭窄，包容性降低，还经常使得人权和自由的发展停滞不前或者倒退。如同种族和阶级之间的矛盾会加剧一样，反移民情绪往往会高涨。

在经济萧条时期，收入不均的差距通常会缩小，但这次并没有。事实上，这次经济衰退可能会加剧阶级分化，并减少跨越阶级的机会——对年轻人尤其如此。哥伦比亚大学经济学家 Till Von Wachter 的研究表明，不是所有在大萧条时期毕业的人都觉得自己的人生机会很渺茫：名牌大学的毕业生会很快达到如果毕业于经济繁荣时期所能拥有的成就；落后的正是那些不如他们的普通人。

在互联网时代，很容易就能看到一直隐藏在美国社会中的怨恨。目前，要精准分析经济萧条时期对社会风貌的影响则较为困难。从许多方面来说，美国在这次经济萧条时期所表现出的社会容忍度超过了历史上其他任何时期，而自步入此次经济萧条以来所做的各种有关社会冲突的民意调查得出了复杂的结论。我们只能等待以后见证这些艰难时刻将如何重塑我们的社会结构。但是，它肯定会重塑我们的社会结构，而且萧条持续的时间越长，影响也就越大。

第二部分　提高篇

Text 34

Americans don't like to lose wars. Of course, a lot depends on how you define just what a war is. There are shooting wars—the kind that test patriotism and courage—and those are the kind at which the U.S. excels. But other struggles test those qualities too. What else was the Great Depression or the space race or the construction of the railroads? If America indulges in a bit of flag-waving when the job is done, they earned it.

Now there is a similar challenge: global warming. The steady deterioration(恶化) of the very climate of this very planet is becoming a war of the first order, and by any measure, the U.S. is losing. Indeed, if America is fighting at all, it's fighting on the wrong side. The U.S. produces nearly a quarter of the world's greenhouse gases each year and has stubbornly made it clear that it doesn't intend to do a whole lot about it. Although 174 nations approved the admittedly flawed Kyoto accords to reduce carbon levels, the U.S. walked away from them. There are vague promises of manufacturing fuel from herbs or powering cars with hydrogen. But for a country that tightly cites patriotism as one of its core values, the U.S. is taking a pass on what might be the most patriotic struggle of all. It's hard to imagine a bigger fight than one for the survival of a country's coasts and farms, the health of its people and stability of its economy.

The rub is, if the vast majority of people increasingly agree that climate change is a global emergency, there's far less agreement on how to fix it. Industry offers its plans, which too often would fix little. Environmentalists offer theirs, which too often amount to native wish lists that could weaken America's growth. But let's assume that those interested parties and others will always be at the table and will always demand that their voices be heard and that their needs be addressed. What would an aggressive, ambitious, effective plan look like—one that would leave the U.S. both environmentally safe and economically sound?

Halting climate change will be far harder. One of the more conservative plans for addressing the problem calls for a reduction of 25 billion tons of carbon emissions over the next 52 year. And yet by devising a consistent strategy that mixes and blends pragmatism(实用主义) with ambition, the U.S. can, without major damage to the economy, help halt the worst effects of climate change and ensure the survival of its way of life for future generations. Money will do some of the work, but what's needed most is will. "I'm not saying the challenge isn't almost overwhelming," says Fred Krupp. "But this is America, and America has risen to these challenges before."

1．What does the passage mainly discuss?

[A] Human wars.　　[B] Economic crisis.

[C] America's environmental policies.　　[D] Global environment in general.

2．From the last sentence of Paragraph 2，we may learn that the survival of a country's coasts and farms, the health of its people and the stability of its economy is _______.

[A] of utmost importance　　[B] a fight no one can win

[C] beyond people's imagination　　[D] a less significant issue

3. Judging from the context, the word "rub"(Line 1, Para.3) probably means _______.
   [A] friction [B] contradiction [C] conflict [D] problem

4. What is the author's attitude toward America's policies on global warming?
   [A] Critical. [B] Indifferent. [C] Supportive. [D] Compromising.

5. The paragraphs immediately following this passage would most probably deal with _______.
   [A] the new book written by Fred Krupp
   [B] how America can fight against global warming
   [C] the harmful effects of global warming
   [D] how America can tide over economic crisis

文章结构分析

本文围绕美国对待全球气候变暖问题的态度和政策展开论述。

第一、二段：通过泛泛描述美国人在面临挑战时一贯的不服输精神和爱国主义情怀，以对比讽刺的手法引出文章主题，即美国对待全球气候变暖问题的消极态度和方式。

第三段：分析了美国采取这种消极态度的原因，即利益各方在环境保护与经济发展上的矛盾冲突。

第四段：指出美国有能力平衡经济与环境之间的关系。抑制全球气候变暖，关键在于美国的意愿。

试题解析

1. 本文主要讨论什么？
   [A] 人类战争。 [B] 经济危机。
   [C] 美国的环境策略。 [D] 全球环境概述。

【答案】C，主旨题。本文围绕美国对待全球气候变暖问题的态度和政策展开论述。文章第二段论述了美国对待全球气候变暖问题的消极态度和方式；第三段分析了美国采取这种消极态度的原因；最后一段指出，美国有能力平衡经济与环境之间的关系，为抑制全球变暖尽义务。"美国"和"环境"是全文的主旨词，因此[C]项为正确答案。[A]和[B]项是文章中列举的例子，用于引出文章主题。[D]项过于宽泛。

2. 从第二段最后一句我们可以得知，国家海岸和农场的存续、人民的健康以及经济的稳定是_______。
   [A] 极其重要的 [B] 一场不可能胜利的战斗
   [C] 超出了人们的想象 [D] 一个次要的问题

【答案】A，细节题。第二段末句的意思是"很难想象还有什么比为了国家海岸和农场的存续、人民的健康以及经济的稳定而战斗更重要"。也就是说，国家海岸和农场的存续、人民的健康以及经济的稳定是最重要的。因此[A]项为正确答案，同时排除[D]项。[B]项违背常理，可以直接排除。[C]项是对原句意思的曲解。

3. 根据上下文判断，单词"rub"(第三段第一行)的意思可能是_______。
   [A] 摩擦 [B] 矛盾 [C] 冲突 [D] 问题

【答案】D，词汇题。rub出现在第三段第一句。这句话的意思是"问题在于，如果绝大多数人愈加认同气候变化是全球性危机，在如何解决方面所产生的分歧就会越大"。increasingly agree却导致了far less agreement，这是美国不能有效处理气候变暖问题的关键所在，即问题所在。因此，[D]项为正确答案。

4. 对于美国在全球气候变暖上的政策，作者的态度如何？
   [A] 批判的。 [B] 漠不关心的。 [C] 支持的。 [D] 妥协的。

【答案】A，**态度题**。文章第二段论述了美国对待全球气候变暖问题的消极态度和方式。根据losing，on the wrong side，stubbornly，vague等表述可知，作者对美国在全球气候变暖上的态度是批判的，因此[A]项为正确答案。[B]和[D]项均属于作者态度题的典型干扰项，可直接排除。

5. 紧接着本文的段落最有可能涉及________。

[A] 弗雷德·克鲁伯所写的新书　　[B] 美国如何与全球气候变暖做斗争

[C] 全球气候变暖的有害影响　　[D] 美国如何度过经济危机

【答案】B，**推理题**。本文围绕美国对待全球气候变暖问题的态度和政策展开论述。文章第二段论述了美国对待全球气候变暖问题的消极态度和不作为方式；第三段分析了美国采取这种消极方式的根本原因；最后一段指出，美国有能力平衡经济与环境之间的关系，为抑制全球变暖尽义务。根据逻辑顺序，文章接下来的段落应该论述美国该如何与全球气候变暖做斗争。因此[B]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

patriotism ['peitriətizəm] *n.* 爱国主义，爱国精神

excel [ik'sel] *vt.* 优于，胜过；*vi.* (at，in)突出，擅长

struggle ['strʌgl] *vi./ n.* 斗争，搏斗，争夺；奋斗，努力，挣扎

depress [di'pres] *vt.* 使沮丧，使消沉；使不景气，削弱

depression [di'preʃən] *n.* 抑郁，沮丧；不景气，萧条(期)

construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n.* 建造，建设；建造物，建筑物

indulge [in'dʌldʒ] *v.* 沉溺于，满足(欲望、兴趣等)；纵容，迁就

challenge ['tʃælindʒ] *vt. /n.* 挑战，质疑

stubborn ['stʌbən] *a.* 顽固的，倔强的；难对付的，难于克服的

intend [in'tend] *vt.* 想要，打算，计划；(为……而)准备

accord [ə'kɔːd] *n.* 一致，符合；和解，协议；*v.* 相符合，相一致；授予，给予

vague [veig] *a.* 含糊的，不明确的；模糊的

survive [sə'vaiv] *v.* 活下来，幸存；幸免于，从(困境等)中挺过来；比……活得长

emergency [i'məːdʒənsi] *n.* 紧急情况，不测事件，非常时刻

offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)；*n.* 提供(物)，提议；报价

amount [ə'maunt] *n.* 数量，数额；总额；*vi.* (to)合计，共计；等同，接近

assume [ə'sjuːm] *vt.* 假定，假设；承担，担任；呈现，具有

address [ə'dres] *n.* 地址；演说，演讲；*vt.* 对……发表演说；处理

aggressive [ə'gresiv] *a.* 侵犯的，侵略的，挑衅的；敢作敢为的，有进取心的

ambitious [æm'biʃəs] *a.* 有抱负的，雄心勃勃的；有野心的

conservative [kən'səːvətiv] *a.* 保守的，守旧的；*n.* 保守的人

emit [i'mit] *vt.* 发出(光、热、声音等)；射出

consistent [kən'sistənt] *a.* 一贯的，始终如一的；一致的，符合的

blend [blend] *v.* (使)混合，(使)融合

overwhelm [ˌəuvə'hwelm] *vt.* 压倒，制服；(感情上)使受不了，使不知所措

utmost ['ʌtməust] *a.* 极度的，最大的；*n.* 极限，极度，最大可能

critical ['kritikəl] *a.* 决定性的，关键性的，危急的；批评的，批判的

indifferent [in'difrənt] *a.* 冷漠的，不关心的

compromise ['kɔmprəmaiz] *v. /n.* 妥协，折中

tide [taid] *n.* 潮，潮汐，潮水；潮流，趋势

tide over 帮助……克服(困难)

难句解析

1. But for a country that tightly cites patriotism as one of its core values, the U.S. is taking a pass on what might be the most patriotic struggle of all.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the U.S. is taking a pass on…，what引导的名词性从句what…all作介词on的宾语。句首But是和上一句的转折，介词短语for a country作状语，country后面跟一个that引导的定语从句that tightly cites…as…values对其进行修饰。

2. It's hard to imagine a bigger fight than one for the survival of a country's coasts and farms, the health of its people and stability of its economy.

【结构分析】本句的主干为It's hard to imagine a bigger fight than one，介词短语for…economy作后置定语对one进行修饰。

3. The rub is, if the vast majority of people increasingly agree that climate change is a global emergency, there's far less agreement on how to fix it.

【结构分析】本句的主干为The rub is…，表语是一个if引导的主从复合句。该表语从句的前半部分为if引导的条件状语从句：if the vast majority of people agree that…emergency，其中that...emergency为agree的宾语从句，主句的主干为there's far less agreement on…，不定式短语how to fix it作介词on的宾语。

4. And yet by devising a consistent strategy that mixes and blends pragmatism(实用主义) with ambition, the U.S. can, without major damage to the economy, help halt the worst effects of climate change and ensure the survival of its way of life for future generations.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the U.S. can help halt…change and ensure…generations，句首的介词短语by devising a consistent strategy作方式状语，strategy后面跟一个定语从句that mixes…ambition对其进行修饰。双逗号之间的内容without major damage to the economy为插入成分，起补充说明的作用。

全文翻译

美国人不喜欢输掉战争。当然，这在很大程度上取决于你对战争是如何定义的。那些考验爱国精神和勇气的枪战是美国人所擅长的。但其他斗争也会考验同样的品格。除了大萧条、太空竞赛或者铁路建设，还有什么呢？如果美国人在赢得胜利后沉溺于爱国情结，那也是他们应得的。

现在有一个相同的考验：全球气候变暖。地球上气候的持续恶化恰恰成了首要的战争；并且，不管用什么标准衡量，美国都逐渐趋于失败。如果说美国确实在全力以赴地战斗，那么其战斗立场出现了问题。美国每年都产生将近世界1/4的温室气体，却固执地宣称并非有意如此。虽然174个国家都通过了的确含有瑕疵的《京都协议书》，旨在降低含碳气体的排放水平，而美国却将自己置身其外，只在用植物生产燃料或用氢气为汽车提供能源方面做出了言辞含混的承诺。<u>但对于一个坚持把爱国主义当作其核心价值观的国家，美国却放弃了可能是所有斗争中最具有爱国主义的战争。很难想象还有什么比为了国家海岸和农场的存续、人民的健康以及经济的稳定而战斗更重要。</u>

<u>问题在于，如果绝大多数人愈加认同气候变化是全球性危机，在如何解决方面所产生的分歧就会越大。</u>行业人士提出的方案通常起不到什么作用，而环境专家建议的措施往往等同于一份国民愿望清单，很可能削弱美国经济的增长。但是，让我们假设利益双方和其他相关群体总还可以坐下来协商，还可以要求倾听呼声、满足需求，那么一个保证美国环境安全、经济良好的积极有效而又耗资巨大的计划会是什么样的呢？

抑制气候的变化会更加困难。依照解决该问题的一个比较保守的方案，需要在未来52年减少250亿吨含碳气体的排放。<u>然而，通过制定持续性的政策，使短期解决措施与长期目标相结合，将政府实践主义与私有企业相结合，把实用主义和远大志向相结合，美国有能力在经济不受到重大破坏的情况下防止环境变化带来的严重影响，并确保子孙后代能够延续他们的生活方式。</u>金钱会发挥一定的作用，但最需要的是意愿。“这的确是一个巨大的挑战，”Fred Krupp说道，“但这是美国，并且美国以前曾经战胜过这些困难。”

Text 35

Should a leader strive to be loved or feared? This question, famously posed by Machiavelli, lies at the heart of Joseph Nye's new book. Mr. Nye, a former dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and one-time chairman of America's National Intelligence Council, is best known for promoting the idea of "soft power", based on persuasion and influences, as a counterpoint to "hard power", based on coercion (强迫) and force.

Having analyzed the use of soft and hard power in policies and diplomacy in his previous books, Mr. Nye has now turned his attention to the relationship between power and leadership, in both the political and business spheres. Machiavelli, he notes, concluded that "one ought to be both feared and loved, but as it is difficult for the two to go together, it is much safer to be feared than loved". In short, hard power is preferable to soft power. But modern leadership theories have come to the opposite conclusion.

The context of leadership is changing, they observe, and the historical emphasis on hard power is becoming outdated. In modern companies and democracies, power is increasingly diffused and traditional hierarchies(等级制) are being undermined, making soft power ever more important. But that does not mean coercion should now take a back seat to persuasion, Mr. Nye argues. Instead, he advocates a synthesis of these two views. The conclusion of *The Powers to Lead*, his survey of the theory of leadership, is that a combination of hard and soft power, which he calls "smart power", is the best approach.

The dominant theoretical model of leadership at the moment is, apparently, the "transformational leadership pattern". Anyone allergic(反感的) to management terms will already be running for the exit, but Mr. Nye has performed a valuable service in rounding up and summarizing the various academic studies and theories of leadership into a single, slim volume. He examines different approaches to leadership, the morality of leadership and how the wider context can determine the effectiveness of a particular leader. There are plenty of anecdotes and examples, both historical and contemporary, political and corporate.

Alas, leadership is a slippery subject, and as he depicts various theories, even Mr. Nye never quite nails the jerry to the wall. He is at his most interesting when discussing the moral aspects of leadership — in particular, the question of whether it is sometimes necessary for good leaders to lie — and he provides a helpful 12-point summary of his conclusions. A recurring theme is that as circumstances change, different sorts of leaders are required; a leader who thrives in one environment may struggle in another, and vice versa. Ultimately that is just a fancy way of saying that leadership offers no easy answers.

1. From the first two paragraphs we may learn that Mr. Machiavelli's idea of hard power is _______.
   [A] well accepted by Joseph Nye
   [B] very influential till nowadays
   [C] based on sound theories
   [D] contrary to that of modern leadership theorists

2. Which of the following makes soft power more important today according to Mr. Nye?
   [A] Coercion is widespread.　　[B] Morality is devalued.
   [C] Power is no longer concentrated.　　[D] Traditional hierarchies are strengthened.

3. In his book *The Powers to Lead*, Mr. Nye has examined all the following aspects of leadership EXCEPT _______.
   [A] authority　　[B] context　　[C] approaches　　[D] morality

4. Mr. Nye's book is particularly valuable in that it _______.
   [A] makes little use of management terms
   [B] summarizes various studies concisely
   [C] serves as an exit for leadership researches
   [D] sets a model for contemporary corporate leaders

5. According to the author, the most interesting part of Mr. Nye's book lies in his _______.
   [A] view of changeable leadership
   [B] definition of good leadership
   [C] summary of leadership history
   [D] discussion of moral leadership

文章结构分析

本文是一篇书评，作者对Joseph Nye的新书《灵巧领导力》的内容和价值进行了介绍和评论。

第一段：开门见山指出Joseph Nye新书的主题——领导学理论中的权力问题，并对Joseph Nye进行了简要介绍。

第二、三段：具体描述新书的核心内容，即Machiavelli，现代领导理论工作者和Nye先生对于权力的三种不同观点。

第四段：对Nye先生的工作给予了积极评价。

第五段：指出领导问题难以彻底解答。

试题解析

1. 从文章前两段我们可以得知，Machiavelli先生有关硬权力的观点_______。
   [A] 得到Joseph Nye的极力认同
   [B] 至今仍然很有影响力
   [C] 具备坚实的理论基础
   [D] 与现代领导理论工作者的观点相反

【答案】D，推理题。根据题干中的信号词Machiavelli's idea定位到第二段最后三句。第二段倒数第二、三句论述了Machiavelli提出的关于硬权力和软权力之间关系的结论。最后一句由But引导，表示和前面转折，这句话指出，现代领导学理论工作者得出了相反的结论。也就是说，Machiavelli的观点和现代领导学理论工作者的观点相反，因此[D]项为正确答案，contrary to对应opposite。其他选项在前两段均未提及。

2. 根据Nye先生的观点，下列哪项导致软权力在如今变得更为重要？
   [A] 强权得到广泛的运用。
   [B] 道德观念遭到贬低。
   [C] 权力不再集中。
   [D] 传统的等级制得到加强。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的makes soft power more important定位到第三段第二句。这句话论述了使得软权力更加重要的两点原因：power is increasingly diffused 和 traditional hierarchies are being undermined。[C]项正好是power is increasingly diffused的同义转述，因此为正确答案。[A]项中的widespread和[B]项中的devalued属于无中生有。[D]项和traditional hierarchies are being undermined意思相反。

3. 在《灵巧领导力》一书中，Nye先生对以下关于领导的各个方面进行了剖析，除了_______。
   [A] 权威
   [B] 背景范围
   [C] 方式
   [D] 道德观念

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的信号词examined定位到第四段第三句。这句话依次列出了Nye所考查的三个方面：different approaches，morality以及how the wider context can…leader，四个选项中只有[A]项没有提到。

4. Nye先生的书之所以具有极高的价值，是因为它_______。
   [A] 很少使用管理学术语
   [B] 对各种理论做了精炼的概括
   [C] 被领导力研究者用来作为出路
   [D] 为当代企业领导者树立了榜样

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的信号词valuable定位到第四段第二句。这句话指出，Nye先生做了很有价值的工作。介词短语in rounding up and summarizing…volume是对a valuable service的解释说明。[B]项是summarizing…volume的同义转述，因此为正确答案。[A]和D项属于无中生有。[C]项中的serves as an exit是对原文running for the exit的曲解。

5. 根据作者的观点，Nye先生的书中最有趣的部分在于他_______。
   [A] 对变革式领导的观点　　　　[B] 对优秀领导的定义
   [C] 对领导历史的总结　　　　[D] 对领导道德的讨论

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的信号词most interesting定位到最后一段第二句。这句话意思是"讨论领导的道德问题时他写得最有趣"。[D]项是对discussing the moral aspects of leadership的同义改写，为正确答案。[A]项最后一段未提到，属于无中生有。[B]项中的definition和[D]项中的history属于无中生有。

词汇注释

strive [straiv] *vi.* 努力，奋斗，力求
promote [prə'məut] *vt.* 促进，增进；提升，晋升；宣传，推销
influence ['influəns] *n.* 影响，作用；影响力，权势；*vt.* 影响
diplomacy [di'pləuməsi] *n.* 外交；外交手腕
sphere [sfiə] *n.* 球(体)；范围，领域
preferable ['prefərəbl] *a.* 更可取的，更好的，更合意的
opposite ['ɔpəzit] *a.* 对面的；相反的；反对的，对立的
context ['kɔntekst] *n.* 上下文，语境；背景，环境
diffuse [di'fju:z] *v.* 扩散，(使)弥漫；传播，散布；[di'fju:s] *a.* 四散的，弥漫的；冗长的
undermine [ˌʌndə'main] *vt.* 暗中破坏，逐渐削弱；侵蚀……的基础
advocate ['ædvəkeit] *vt.* 拥护，提倡，主张；*n.* 拥护者，提倡者
synthesis ['sinθisis] *n.* 综合，综合体；合成(法)
survey [sə:'vei] *vt.* 调查，勘测；[sə:'vei] *n* .调查，勘测
combination [ˌkɔmbi'neiʃən] *n.* 结合(体)，联合(体)
approach [ə'prəutʃ] *v.* 靠近，接近；*n.* 靠近，接近；方法，途径
dominant ['dɔminənt] *a.* 占优势的，支配的，统治的
slim [slim] *a.* 苗条的，纤细的；微小的，渺茫的
moral ['mɔrəl] *a.* 道德(上)的；有道德的；*n.[pl.]* 道德，品行；寓意
anecdote ['ænikdəut] *n.* 轶事，趣闻
contemporary [kən'tempərəri] *a.* 同时代的；当代的；*n.* 同代人，同年龄的人；当代人
corporate ['kɔ:pərit] *a.* 法人的，公司的；共同的，全体的
slippery ['slipəri] *a.* 滑的，滑溜的；油滑的，狡猾的
recur [ri'kə:] *vi.* 重现，再发生
thrive [θraiv] *vi.* 兴旺，繁荣；茁壮成长
struggle ['strʌgl] *vi./ n.* 斗争，搏斗，争夺；奋斗，努力，挣扎
fancy ['fænsi] *vt.* 想要，喜欢；想象，设想；*n.* 爱好，迷恋；想象，幻想；*a.* 昂贵的，高档的；别致的，花哨的
offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)；*n.* 提供(物)，提议；报价，开价
influential [ˌinflu'enʃəl] *a.* 有影响力的；有权势的
contrary ['kɔntrəri] *a.* (to)相反的，对抗的；*n.* 相反，相反事物；反面，对立面

难句解析

1. Mr. Nye, a former dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and one-time chairman of America's National Intelligence Council, is best known for promoting the idea of "soft power", based on persuasion and influences, as a counterpoint to "hard power", based on coercion (强迫) and force.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Mr. Nye is best known for promoting…as a counterpoint (to "hard power")，双逗号之间的内容a former…and…Council对Mr. Nye进行补充说明，过去分词短语based on persuasion and influences对"soft power"进行补充说明，过去分词短语based on coercion and force对"hard power"进行补充说明。

2. Having analyzed the use of soft and hard power in policies and diplomacy in his previous books, Mr. Nye has now turned his attention to the relationship between power and leadership, in both the political and business spheres.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Mr. Nye has turned his attention to the relationship，介词短语between power and leadership作后置定语对relationship进行修饰，介词短语in…spheres对relationship进行补充说明。句首的现在分词短语Having analyzed the use…books作时间状语。

3. A recurring theme is that as circumstances change, different sorts of leaders are required; a leader who thrives in one environment may struggle in another, and vice versa.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由分号连接的两个并列分句组成。分号前第一个并列分句的主干为A recurring theme is that…，that引导一个表语从句。该表语从句是一个as引导的主从复合句，其中as circumstances change为时间状语从句，主句为different sorts of leaders are required。分号后面的并列分句由and连接的两个并列成分组成。

全文翻译

领导应该努力赢得下属的爱戴还是敬畏？这个由Machiavelli提出的著名问题是Joseph Nye新书中讨论的主题。Nye先生是哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院的前任院长，曾一度出任过美国国家情报委员会主席，他在“软权力”的推广方面最为知名。“软权力”与“硬权力”形成了对比：前者基于信仰和影响，而后者则基于强迫和武力。

Nye先生在这本书之前的著作中对软权力与硬权力在政治和外交领域的运用做出了分析；现在，他则开始研究政治和商务领域中权力和领导之间的关系。他提到，Machiavelli得出结论认为“作为一名领导应该既受人敬畏又受人爱戴。但由于这两者很难统一，受到敬畏比起受到爱戴要更加保险”。简而言之，硬权力比软权力更受欢迎。但现代领导学理论工作者却得出了相反的结论。

他们注意到，领导的内涵在改变，历史上那种对硬权力的强调逐渐过时了。在现代企业和民主国家中，权力越来越分散，传统的等级制也逐渐瓦解，这使得软权力变得前所未有地重要。但Nye先生认为，这并非意味着武力强迫现在就应该屈居于信仰之下。相反，他倡导这两种观点的结合。通过对领导理论的研究，他在《灵巧领导力》一书中得出这样的结论：软硬权力相结合是最佳的方式，他称其为“灵巧力”。

当前的主流领导学理论模式无疑是“变革式领导模式”。那些反感管理学术语的人已经准备好回避了。但是，Nye先生做了很有价值的工作，他收集了各种有关领导的学术研究和理论，并总结成一本薄薄的单册。他考查了不同的领导方式、领导的道德问题，以及如何在更广的范围内判定一个特定领导的绩效。册子中包含了从古至今政治和商业领域中大量的轶事和典范。

唉，领导是一个棘手的问题。虽然Nye先生描述了各种理论，但甚至就连他也无法就此给出定论。讨论领导的道德问题时他写得最有趣，特别是“优秀的领导是否有时也需要撒谎”这一问题。对此，他归纳了12点有用的结论。书中一个反复出现的主题就是：不同的环境需要不同的领导者；在一种环境中如鱼得水的领导者可能在另一种情况下就举步维艰，反之亦然。最终，这只是对“领导问题难以解答”的一种冠冕堂皇的说法。

Text 36

Imagine waking up and finding the value of your assets has been halved. No, you're not an investor in one of those hedge funds that failed completely. With the dollar slumping to a 26-year low against the pound, already-expensive London has become quite unaffordable. A coffee at Starbucks, just as unavoidable in England as it is in the United States, runs about $8.

The once all-powerful dollar isn't doing a Titanic against just the pound. It is sitting at a record low against the euro and at a 30-year low against the Canadian dollar. Even the Argentine peso and Brazilian real are thriving against the dollar.

The weak dollar is a source of humiliation(屈辱)，for a nation's self-esteem rests in part on the strength of its currency. It's also a potential economic problem, since a declining dollar makes imported food more expensive and exerts upward pressure on interest rates. And yet there are substantial sectors of the vast U.S. economy—from giant companies like Coca-Cola to mom-and-pop restaurant operators in Miami—for which the weak dollar is most excellent news.

Many Europeans may view the U.S. as an arrogant superpower that has become hostile to foreigners. But nothing makes people think more warmly of the U.S. than a weak dollar. Through April, the total number of visitors from abroad was up 6.8 percent from last year. Should the trend continue, the number of tourists this year will finally top the 2000 peak. Many Europeans now apparently view the U.S. the way many Americans view Mexico—as a cheap place to vacation, shop and party, all while ignoring the fact that the poorer locals can't afford to join the merrymaking.

The money tourists spend helps decrease our chronic trade deficit. So do exports, which, thanks in part to the weak dollar, soared 11 percent between May 2006 and May 2007. For first five months of 2007, the trade deficit actually fell 7 percent from 2006.

If you own shares in large American corporations, you're a winner in the weak-dollar gamble. Last week Coca-Cola's stock bubbled to a five-year high after it reported a fantastic quarter. Foreign sales accounted for 65 percent of Coke's beverage business. Other American companies profiting from this trend include McDonald's and IBM.

American tourists, however, shouldn't expect any relief soon. The dollar lost strength the way many marriages break up—slowly, and then all at once. And currencies don't turn on a dime. So if you want to avoid the pain inflicted by the increasingly pathetic dollar, cancel that summer vacation to England and look to New England. There, the dollar is still treated with a little respect.

1． Why do Americans feel humiliated?

[A] Their economy is slumping.　　[B] Their currency has slumped.

[C] They can't afford trips to Europe.　　[D] They have lost half of their assets.

2． How does the current dollar affect the life of ordinary Americans?

[A] They have to cancel their vacations in New England.

[B] They find it unaffordable to dine in mom-and-pop restaurants.

[C] They have to spend more money when buying imported goods.

[D] They might lose their jobs due to potential economic problems.

3． How do many Europeans feel about the U.S. with the devalued dollar?

[A] They feel scornful of it.

[B] They are sympathetic with it.

[C] They regard it as a superpower on the decline.
[D] They think of it as a good tourist destination.

4. What is the author’s advice to Americans?
[A] They treat the dollar with a little respect.
[B] They try to win in the weak-dollar gamble.
[C] They vacation at home rather than abroad.
[D] They treasure their marriages all the more.

5. What does the author imply by saying “currencies don’t turn on a dime” (Line 2, Para. 7)?
[A] The dollar’s value will not increase in the short term.
[B] The value of a dollar will not be reduced to a dime.
[C] The dollar’s value will drop, but within a small margin.
[D] Few Americans will change dollars into other currencies.

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕美元贬值带来的影响进行讨论。

第一段：以资产价值缩水为例引出美元贬值这一话题及其影响，即去英国旅行变得更加昂贵了。

第二段：介绍了美元相对各种货币的贬值。

第三段：指出美元贬值的消极影响，然后转折指出它对有些领域具有积极影响。

第四至六段：具体分析美元贬值带来的积极影响，即游客增加、出口增长，以及跨国公司股票上涨。

第七段：指出美元短期内不会上涨，建议美国人在国内旅游。

试题解析

1. 为什么美国人会感到屈辱？
[A] 他们的经济正在快速衰退。　　[B] 他们的货币大幅贬值了。
[C] 他们难于负担去欧洲的旅行。　　[D] 他们失去了一半的资产。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干关键词humiliated定位到第三段首句。该句指出，美元的贬值是屈辱的来源，因为一个国家的自尊在某种程度上依赖于其货币的强弱。换言之，美国人感觉屈辱是因为在货币兑换过程中美元的优势已大不如前，故[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及。[C]项在首段第三句有所提及(already-expensive London has become quite unaffordable)，但不是美国人感到屈辱的原因。[D]项是根据文章首句中的the value of your assets has been halved所设的干扰项。

2. 当前的美元对普通美国人的生活产生了什么样的影响？
[A] 他们不得不取消去新英格兰的度假。
[B] 他们发现在夫妻餐厅就餐负担不起。
[C] 购买进口商品时他们不得不支付更多的金钱。
[D] 他们可能会由于潜在的经济问题而失业。

【答案】C，细节题。根据顺序出题原则答案从第三段第二句开始往下找。第三段第二句提到美元贬值带来的两大影响：进口食品价格上涨；给利率施加了上涨的压力。可见，第一个影响是对普通美国人生活的影响，故[C]项为正确答案。

[A]项是根据末段倒数第二句中的New England所设的干扰项。[B]项是根据第三段末句中的mom-and-pop restaurant所设的干扰项，unaffordable to dine文中未提及。[D]项是根据第三段第二句中的a potential economic problem所设的干扰项，lose their jobs文中未提及。

3. 美元贬值后许多欧洲人是如何看待美国的？
   [A] 他们看不起美国。
   [B] 他们同情美国。
   [C] 他们将美国视作一个衰退中的超级大国。
   [D] 他们将美国视作一个理想的旅游目的地。

【答案】D，细节题。第四段论述了欧洲人对美国的看法，其中第二句开始讲的是美元贬值后欧洲人对美国的看法。该段末句指出，现在许多欧洲人把美国看成是一个便宜的度假、购物和开派对的地方，这说明欧洲人认为美国是他们比较理想的旅游目的地，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]和[B]项文中未提及。[C]项中的on the decline文中未提及。

4. 作者对美国人的建议是什么？
   [A] 他们应该对美元怀有敬意。
   [B] 他们应该努力在这场美元贬值的博弈中获胜。
   [C] 他们应该在国内而不是国外度假。
   [D] 他们应该更加珍惜婚姻。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词advice定位到末段倒数第二句。该句是一个主从复合句，主句cancel…England是一个祈使句，表建议。该句指出，如果想避免美元所带来的痛楚的话，最好取消去英国的暑期度假计划，去新英格兰。换言之，就是取消去国外的旅行，转而在国内旅游，故[C]项为正确答案。[A]项是根据文章末句中的treated with a little respect所设的干扰项，[B]项是根据倒数第二段首句中的a winner in the weak-dollar gamble所设的干扰项，[D]项是根据末段第二句中的marriages所设的干扰项，都不是作者的建议。

5. 作者说“currencies don’t turn on a dime”(第七段，第二行)，他的意思是什么？
   [A] 美元的价值短期来看不会上涨。
   [B] 美元不会贬值到一文不值。
   [C] 美元的价值将下降，但幅度不大。
   [D] 很少有美国人将美元兑换成其他货币。

【答案】A，词汇题。currencies don’t turn on a dime出现在末段第三句。由该句句首的And可知该句和上文是并列关系，表示相似的逻辑含义。末段首句指出，美国游客不应该指望短期内会有什么缓解；紧接着第二句指出，美元失去强势地位就像婚姻解体——先是慢慢地变化，然后一下子结束。四个选项中只有[A]项和前两句逻辑含义相符，故为正确答案。[B]项是根据原文的字面意思所设的干扰项。[C]项中的within a small margin无从推知。[D]项属于无中生有。

词汇注释

asset ['æset] *n.* 资产，财产
slump [slʌmp] *v.* 大幅度下降，暴跌
thrive [θraiv] *vi.* 兴旺，繁荣
esteem [is'tiːm] *vt./n.* 尊敬，尊重
rest on 依赖
substantial [səb'stænʃəl] *a.* 可观的，大量的；牢固的
view...as 把……视作
arrogant ['ærəgənt] *a.* 傲慢的，自大的
hostile ['hɔstail] *a.* 怀有敌意的；敌方的
chronic ['krɔnik] *a.* (疾病)慢性的，长期的
deficit ['defisit] *n.* 赤字，亏空
gamble ['gæmbl] *v./n.* 赌博，打赌；投机
fantastic [fæn'tæstik] *a.* 极好的；异想天开的
account for 占；解释，说明
bubble ['bʌbl] *n.* 泡，气泡；*v.* 冒泡
relief [ri'liːf] *n.* 缓解，减轻
beverage ['bevəridʒ] *n.* 饮料
inflict [in'flikt] *v.* 予以，使遭受
pathetic [pə'θetik] *a.* 令人同情的，可怜的
scorn [skɔːn] *vt./n.* 轻蔑，鄙视
sympathetic [ˌsimpə'θetik] *a.* 同情的；赞同的
treasure ['treʒə] *n.* 金银财宝，财富；*vt.* 珍惜，重视

难句解析

1. And yet there are substantial sectors of the vast U.S. economy—from giant companies like Coca-Cola to mom-and-pop restaurant operators in Miami—for which the weak dollar is most excellent news.

【结构分析】本句的主干是there are substantial sectors，介词短语of the vast U.S. economy作后置定语修饰sectors，双破折号之间from…to引导的介词短语对sectors进行补充说明，for which引导的定语从句对sectors进行修饰。

2. Many Europeans now apparently view the U.S. the way many Americans view Mexico—as a cheap place to vacation, shop and party, all while ignoring the fact that the poorer locals can't afford to join the merrymaking.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Many Europeans view the U.S. as a cheap place，不定式短语to vacation, shop and party作后置定语修饰place。the way引导的方式状语从句the way many…Mexico对view进行修饰，all ignoring the fact为独立主格结构作状语，fact后面跟一个同位语从句。

3. So do exports, which, thanks in part to the weak dollar, soared 11 percent between May 2006 and May 2007.

【结构分析】本句是一个So引导的倒装句型，表示重复前一句的内容(helps decrease our chronic trade deficit)。本句的主干是So do exports，后面跟一个which引导的非限制性定语从句对exports进行补充说明。该定语从句的主干为which soared 11 percent。

4. So if you want to avoid the pain inflicted by the increasingly pathetic dollar, cancel that summer vacation to England and look to New England.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，前面是if引导的条件状语从句，其主干为if you want to avoid the pain，pain后面跟一个过去分词短语inflicted…dollar作其后置定语。逗号后面是主句，由两个并列的祈使句构成：cancel…England和look…England。

全文翻译

想象一下：有一天醒来你发现自己的资产价值缩减了一半。可你并没有把钱投资到那些彻底失败的对冲基金。随着美元兑换英镑跌至26年来的最低，本就昂贵的伦敦变得让人去不起了。一杯星巴克咖啡(不管在美国还是在英国都是要喝的)，已达8美元左右。

曾经万能的美元不仅仅是在兑换英镑时才贬值得如此厉害，如同下沉的泰坦尼克。它兑换欧元已创最低纪录，兑换加元则达30年新低，甚至阿根廷比索和巴西雷亚尔兑换美元也势头强劲。

疲软的美元带来了屈辱，因为一个国家的自尊在某种程度上依赖于其货币的强弱。日益贬值的美元使进口食品更昂贵并刺激利率上涨，是潜在的经济问题。不过对于美国巨大经济体中的很多领域来说——从可口可乐之类的巨头公司到迈阿密的夫妻餐馆经营者——美元疲软是个非常棒的消息。

许多欧洲人可能把美国看作是一个傲慢的、对外国人充满敌意的超级大国。但是没有什么比美元贬值更让人们对美国有好感了。整个4月，来自国外的游客比去年增长了6.8%。如果继续下去，今年旅游人数最终将超过2000年的峰值。现在许多欧洲人明显把美国看成——正如许多美国人对墨西哥的看法一样——一个便宜的度假、购物和开派对的地方。不过这些人都没有注意到，比较贫穷的当地人参与不起这些狂欢。

游客消费的钱有助于降低我们长期的贸易逆差。出口也一样。部分是美元疲软的原因，在2006年5月至2007年5月间出口额急剧上升了11%。在2007年前5个月中，贸易逆差则比2006年实际降低了7%。

如果你拥有美国大型公司的股票，那么在这场美元疲软的博弈中你是个赢家。上周可口可乐公

司的股票在非常好的季报之后，飙升至5年来的最高点，其海外销售占据可乐饮料的65%。从这个趋势中获益的其他美国公司包括麦当劳和IBM。

然而，美国游客不应该指望短期内会有什么缓解。美元的疲软就像许多婚姻的解体一样——先是慢慢地变化，然后一下子结束，而且汇率一时不会反转。因此，如果想避免越来越令人悲伤的美元所带来的痛楚的话，请取消去英国的暑期度假计划，而改去新英格兰吧。至少在那里人们对美元还有一点点敬意。

Text 37

The economic debate in the U.S. concerning the fiscal stimulus package has centered on the question of "bang for the buck", that is, whether tax cuts or spending increases would produce more jobs. This limited perspective is very misleading, however: the choice of spending versus taxes should turn first and foremost on the purposes of government. It's silly to debate whether investing in a $100-million bridge creates more jobs than a $100-million tax cut if we really need the bridge! The American Society of Civil Engineers has long documented the crumbling(支离破碎的) state of U.S. infrastructure and the urgent need for more than $2.2 trillion of investments for our well-being and competitiveness.

Government spending and taxation affect the distribution of income demographically and temporally. America ranks 22nd out of 23 high-income countries in public social outlays as a percentage of national income for health, pensions, income support, and other social services. Our political discourse tends to focus on the middle class and neglect the poor, while our actual tax and spending policies are often directed to the benefit of the wealthy. As a result, the U.S. has the highest poverty rates, greatest income inequality, highest per-capita prison population and worst health conditions of all high-income countries.

The timing of tax cuts and spending increases also affects the well-being of today's generation versus future generations. The U.S. has a chronic fiscal deficit because federal taxation is enough to cover only five types of federal programs: retirement and disability, medical care, veterans' programs, defense and homeland security, and interest on the public debt. All other federal outlays are in effect funded by borrowing. The chronic deficit problem, now at least 5 percent of GNP(Gross National Product), will tend to get much worse with the aging of the population and the rising costs of health care, until we finally choose to tax ourselves sufficiently to pay for the government we need and want.

Temporary deficits can boost the economy at a time of recession, though temporary income tax cuts or rebates(退还部分) tend to be saved rather than spent. Prolonged deficit spending, however, would impose future burdens. The most obvious will be the need to service the public debts owed to China and other holders of treasury bills: the U.S. is on a path to multiply its already massive international debts. Less obviously, the huge budget deficits will crowd out some private investment spending and exports as the economy recovers. Moreover, the higher taxes needed to cover the service on that debt will not just squeeze consumption but may also distort the economy through disincentives on saving, work or other activities.

1．The author holds that the focus of the debate is misleading in that _______.

[A] building a $100-million bridge is of top priority

[B] a $100-million tax cut is obviously more important

[C] the aims of government should be considered first

[D] the state of U.S. infrastructure has aroused wide concern

2. It can be concluded from Paragraph 2 that _______.
   [A] government spending and taxation have nothing to do with people's livelihood
   [B] political and economic policies have a negative impact on some Americans' livelihood
   [C] tax and spending policies play an important role in reducing debts
   [D] the political discourse of the U.S. overstresses poor people

3. The chronic fiscal deficit of the U.S. is due to _______.
   [A] increasing federal programs
   [B] expenses for the aged and the disabled
   [C] increasing health care costs
   [D] insufficient federal taxation

4. In can be inferred from the last paragraph that _______.
   [A] temporary income tax cuts cannot boost consumption
   [B] temporary deficits can quickly pull the U.S. out of a recession
   [C] temporary income tax cuts have a positive effect on future economy
   [D] American international debts are on a downward trend

5. According to the author, prolonged deficit spending may result in _______.
   [A] thriving economy
   [B] increasing private investment
   [C] declined consumption
   [D] expanded export

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕美国财政刺激措施展开论述。

第一段：反驳“货真价实”的观点，指出其狭隘性。

第二段：讲述政府开支和税收存在忽略贫困人群的问题。

第三段：指出减税和增加开支的时间会影响这一代人相对将来的人的幸福指数，并且美国长期财政赤字问题可能会因为税收覆盖项目费用的上涨而变得更加严重。

第四段：指出延长财政赤字的时间和提高税收会给将来带来重负。

试题解析

1. 作者认为辩论的焦点存在误导性，理由是_______。
   [A] 建一座1亿美元的桥是首要任务
   [B] 减免1亿美元的税明显更重要
   [C] 应该首先考虑政府的目的
   [D] 美国基础设施的状态已经引起广泛关注

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信息先定位到首段第二句的前半句This limited perspective is very misleading，冒号后面的内容对其原因进行了解释。[C]项是原文should turn first and foremost on the purposes of government的同义转述，故为正确答案。[A]项中的of top priority文中未提及。[B]项中的obviously more important文中未提及。文中只是提到美国土木工程师学会一直在记录基础设施的状态。[D]项中的has aroused wide concern过于宽泛。

2. 从第二段中我们可以得出结论：_______。
   [A] 政府开支和税收与人们的生活无关
   [B] 政治和经济政策对一些美国人的生活有着负面影响
   [C] 税收和消费政策在减少债务方面起着重要的作用
   [D] 美国的政治对话过于注重穷人

【答案】B，推理题。第二段倒数第二句讲述了美国的政治对话、政府开支和税收政策均存在

忽视贫困人群的问题，最后一句指出其影响：贫困率高、收入不均等。由此可推断，美国的政治和经济政策对一些人的生活有着负面影响，故[B]项为正确答案。该段讲述的正是政府开支和税收对国民的影响，[A]项与文意相反。该段没有提到债务问题，故可排除[C]项。根据该段第三句中的neglect the poor可排除[D]项。

3. 美国的长期财政赤字是由于_______。

[A] 联邦项目的不断增加　　[B] 在老年人和残疾人身上的开支

[C] 医疗费用的上涨　　[D] 联邦税收的不足

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信息先定位到第三段第二句前半句The U.S. has a chronic fiscal deficit。根据because之后的federal taxation is enough to cover only five types of federal programs(联邦税收只够覆盖五类联邦项目)以及第三句All other federal outlays are in effect funded by borrowing(所有其他联邦开支实际上都是借款筹资)，可知美国长期财政赤字的原因是联邦税收不足，故[D]项为正确答案。联邦项目是否在增加文中没有提及，故可排除[A]项。[B]和[C]项均是五大联邦开支项目之一，不是美国长期财政赤字的直接原因。

4. 从最后一段可以推断_______。

[A] 暂时的收入税削减无法促进消费

[B] 暂时的赤字可以让美国快速摆脱衰退

[C] 暂时的收入税削减对未来经济有积极的影响

[D] 美国国际债务处于下降趋势

【答案】A，推理题。最后一段第一句though后面表明，暂时的所得税削减或返还往往是存起来而不是花出去。由此可推断，暂时的减税不能促进消费，故[A]项为正确答案。

最后一段第一句谈到暂时的财政赤字可以在经济萧条时期提升经济，这与[B]项的表述有出入，快速摆脱衰退和在经济萧条时期提升经济不是一个概念。最后一段没有提及暂时的收入税削减对未来经济有积极的影响，故可排除[C]项。根据最后一段第三句中的the U.S. is on a path to multiply its international debts可排除[D]项。

5. 根据作者，延长赤字开支可能会导致_______。

[A] 经济繁荣　　[B] 私人投资增长

[C] 消费减少　　[D] 出口增长

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词prolonged deficit spending先定位到末段第二句。该句指出延长赤字开支会给将来带来负担，后面三句详细讨论了各种坏处。[C]项是最后一句中squeeze consumption的同义转述，故为正确答案。

根据最后一句中的distort the economy可以排除[A]项。根据倒数第二句中的crowd out some private investment spending and exports可以排除[B]和[D]项。此外，可以根据第二句中的impose future burdens直接排除[A]、[B]和[D]项。

词汇注释

fiscal ['fiskəl] *a.* 财政的；国库的

stimulus ['stimjuləs] *n.* 刺激，激励

perspective [pə:'spektiv] *n.* 视角，观点，看法

infrastructure ['infrəstrʌktʃə] *n.* 基础设施

demographic [ˌdemə'græfik] *a.* 人口(学)的，人口统计(学)的

discourse ['diskɔ:s] *n.* 谈话；论文；演讲；*v.* 讲述，论述

pension ['penʃən] *n.* 养老金，抚恤金

chronic ['krɔnik] *a.* (疾病)慢性的，长期的

deficit ['defisit] *n.* 赤字，亏空

veteran ['vetərən] *n.* 老兵；经验丰富的人

outlay ['ɑutlei] *vt.* /*n.* 花费

temporary ['tempərəri] *a.* 临时的，暂时的

boost [bu:st] *vt.* /*n.* 提高，推动

recession [ri'seʃən] *n.* 衰退，不景气；后退

prolong [prəˈlɒŋ] *vt.* 延长，拉长
crowd out 挤出
squeeze [ˈskwiːz] *vt./n.* 榨，挤
distort [disˈtɔːt] *v.* 歪曲，曲解
incentive [inˈsentiv] *n.* 刺激，鼓励
thrive [θraiv] *vi.* 兴旺，繁荣

难句解析

1. America ranks 22nd out of 23 high-income countries in public social outlays as a percentage of national income for health, pensions, income support, and other social services.

【结构分析】本句的主干是America ranks 22nd，介词短语out of 23 high-income countries和in public social outlays分别作状语修饰ranks，outlays后面跟一个as引导的介词短语作后置定语对其进行修饰。

2. The chronic deficit problem, now at least 5 percent of GNP(Gross National Product), will tend to get much worse with the aging of the population and the rising costs of health care, until we finally choose to tax ourselves sufficiently to pay for the government we need and want.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句。主句的主干是The chronic deficit problem will tend to get much worse，双逗号之间的内容now at least 5 percent of GNP(Gross National Product)对problem进行补充说明，with引导的介词短语with the aging…care作时间状语修饰will tend。until引导的时间状语从句中包含一个定语从句(we need and want)对government进行修饰。

3. Moreover, the higher taxes needed to cover the service on that debt will not just squeeze consumption but may also distort the economy through disincentives on saving, work or other activities.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the higher taxes will not just squeeze consumption but may also distort the economy，过去分词短语needed…debt作后置定语修饰taxes，介词短语through…activities作方式状语修饰may distort。

全文翻译

美国关于财政刺激措施的经济形势辩论主要围绕"货真价实"这一问题展开，即减税或增加开支能否创造更多的工作机会。然而这个观点很狭隘，非常容易误导人：究竟是在开支上还是在税收上下功夫，这个选择应该首先体现政府的目的。如果我们确实需要建一座桥，那么对投资1亿美元建桥和减免1亿美元税收哪个创造的工作机会更多进行辩论则非常愚蠢。美国土木工程师学会长期以来一直在记录美国基础设施支离破碎的状态以及为我们的幸福和竞争优势所迫切需要的2.2万亿美元投资。

政府开支和税收在人口和时间上影响收入分配。<u>在23个高收入国家里，美国的公共社会支出——即国民收入中用于健康、养老、低收入补助和其他社会服务的百分比——排第22位。</u>我们的政治对话倾向于以中产阶级为中心而忽略贫困人群，然而我们的税收政策和消费政策却常常对有钱人有利。结果就是，在所有高收入国家中，美国贫困率最高，收入不均问题最严重，人均监狱人口最多，健康状况最糟糕。

减税和增加开支的时间也会影响今天这一代人相对于将来的人的幸福指数。美国长期财政赤字是因为美国的联邦税收只够覆盖五类联邦项目：退休和残疾、医疗服务、退伍军人项目、国防和国土安全，以及公共债务利息。其他所有联邦开支实际上都是借款筹资。随着人口的老龄化和医疗费用的上涨，<u>长期财政赤字问题——现在至少占国民生产总值的5%——可能会变得更严重，除非我们最终选择对自己征收足以养得起我们需要和想要的政府的税收。</u>

在经济萧条中，尽管暂时的所得税削减或返还往往是存起来而不是花出去，暂时的财政赤字却能提升经济。然而，延长赤字开支的时间却会给将来带来重负。最明显的就是支付欠中国和其他国债持有国的国债利息的需要——美国正在成倍地增加它业已庞大的国际债务。比较不明显的是，随

着经济的复苏，巨额预算赤字会挤掉一些个人投资支出和出口。此外，提高税收以偿还债务利息不仅会挤压消费，还会抑制存款、工作和其他活动，从而扭曲经济。

Text 38

It is only natural for leaders to try to make the most of their strengths. The theory of comparative advantage directs people, as well as countries and firms, to focus on what they are good at. Management experts have tended to concur: one of the bestselling business books of recent years is called *Now Discover Your Strengths*. When business schools profile bosses, they often assume that more is better. But is this right? Three more recent books express some doubts.

In *Fear Your Strengths*, Robert Kaplan and Robert Kaiser argue what you are best at could be your biggest problem. Forcefulness can become bullying; decisiveness can turn into pigheadedness; niceness can develop into indecision. In From Smart to Wise, Prasad Kaipa and Navi Radjou argue that the strengths that today's leaders are most likely to overuse are what Americans called "smarts"—the sort of skills managers pick up studying at business schools or working in consultancies. In *Tipping Sacred Cows*, Jake Breeden goes further, arguing that many so-called management virtues are just as likely to be vices in disguise.

These three books are all valuable exercises in iconoclasm(对偶像崇拜的打破). But the trouble with iconoclasm when you apply it to the analysis of leadership is that you can go on for ever. Many successful leaders are successful precisely because they push their strengths to the limit. Richard Branson has turned Virgin into a global brand by relentlessly exploiting his two biggest strengths: his ability to take on "big bad wolves"—firms that are overcharging and underserving the public—and his talent for infusing Virgin with a counter-cultural personality.

Leadership skills are context-dependent. Margaret Thatcher was undoubtedly a nightmare to work for. In 1981 her closest advisers were so angry with her that they produced a memo that criticized her for breaking "every rule of good man-management", including bullying her weaker comrades, criticizing her colleagues in front of officials and refusing to give praise or credit. It warned her that she was "likely to become another failed Tory prime minister sitting with Edward Heath". But her abrasive style was exactly what Britain needed in the 1980s.

The word that is too often missing from leadership studies is "judgment". Everybody involved in the business is desperate to appear scientific: academics because they want to get research grants and consultants because they want to prove that they are selling something more than just instinct. But judgment is what matters most, and it is hard to measure. It takes judgment to resist getting carried away with one quality (such as decisiveness) or one measure of success (such as the share price). It takes judgment to know when to adjust your virtues and when to pull out all the stops. Unfortunately, judgment is in rather shorter supply than leadership versatility indices.

1. The word "concur"(Line 3, Para. 1) most probably means _______.
   [A] confer [B] agree [C] doubt [D] object
2. The author mentions Richard Branson's story in Paragraph 3 to show that _______.
   [A] the three books are all precious materials
   [B] there are many successful leaders like Branson
   [C] strengths have contributed to many leaders' success
   [D] Virgin's success is mainly attributed to its cross-cultural consideration

3. In her closest advisers' eyes, Margaret Thatcher was _______.
   [A] a nightmare [B] a successful politician
   [C] a leader of good man-management skills [D] a poor leader

4. It is implied in the last paragraph that _______.
   [A] strength may turn into weakness sometimes
   [B] leadership studies should attach more importance to judgment
   [C] judgment can be commonly found in leaders
   [D] everybody involved in the business tries to appear scientific

5. A suitable title for this text could be _______.
   [A] Leadership Strengths Should Be Context-dependent
   [B] Leadership studies Should Focus on Judgment
   [C] Virtues Should Be Used Properly
   [D] More Is Better

文章结构分析

本文通过对领导优势的讨论分析，提出领导的优点还是缺点是由实际情况来决定的，而判断力可以帮助人们随时随地调整优势。

第一、二段：以最近的三本书引出对“领导优势越多越好”这一理论的质疑。

第三段：转折指出许多领导人之所以成功，正是因为将他们的优势发挥到了极致，并举例说明。

第四段：点明主题，即领导技能应因时因地制宜，并举例说明。

第五段：指出判断力可以帮助人们随时随地调整优势。

试题解析

1. “concur”一词(第一段，第三行)最有可能表示的意思是_______。
   [A] 商议 [B] 赞成 [C] 怀疑 [D] 反对

【答案】B，词汇题。第一段首句指出领导者设法最大限度地发挥自己的优势是一件正常的事情，第二句进一步解释相对优势理论引导人们注重自己的优势。根据第三句冒号后的内容(《现在发现你的优势》是近几年的商业畅销书之一)可知，管理学专家是支持首段前两句所阐述的观点的，故[B]项为正确答案。

2. 作者在第三段提到理查德·布莱森的故事是为了表明_______。
   [A] 三本书都是珍贵的资料
   [B] 存在许多像布莱森这样的成功领导者
   [C] 许多领导人的成功源自于对于优势的利用
   [D] 维珍的成功主要源自于其跨文化的考虑

【答案】C，例证题。举例通常是为了证明一个观点，而且观点句一般在例子的上文。作者提到理查德·布莱森的故事是为了证明第三段第三句提出的观点：许多成功的领导者之所以成功，恰恰就是因为他们将自己的优势发挥到了极致，故[C]项为正确答案。[A]项中three books出现在第三段第一句，该句出现在But之前，故不是作者举例想要证明的内容。[B]项文中未提及。[D]项中的cross-cultural和原文中counter-cultural相矛盾，并且[D]项是例子中的内容，一般举例不是为了证明其本身的内容。

3. 在她最亲密的顾问眼中，玛格丽特·撒切尔是_______。
   [A] 一个噩梦 [B]一个成功的政治家

[C] 一个拥有良好管理技能的领导者　　[D]一个很差的领导者

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干关键词Margaret Thatcher和closest advisers定位到第四段第三句。根据该句中的criticized her for breaking “every rule of good man-management”，可知[D]项为正确答案。第四段第二句指出与撒切尔共事是一场噩梦，而非撒切尔本人是噩梦，[A]项属于偷换概念。[B]项文中未提及。[C]项和原文意思相反。

4. 最后一段暗示了_______。

[A] 优势有时可能会转变成弱点　　[B] 领导力研究应该更加关注判断力

[C] 判断力在领导者身上很常见　　[D] 商海中的每个人都试图显得科学合理

【答案】B，推理题。最后一段首句指出在领导力研究中“判断力”总是被忽视，下文进一步阐述了判断力的重要性。由此可推断，领导力研究应该更加关注判断力，故[B]项为正确答案。[A]项在最后一段没有提及。[C]项和文章末句中的judgment is in rather shorter supply相矛盾。[D]项和最后一段第二句只是做了简单的同义词替换(be desperate to do=try to do)，不用推理得出。

5. 适合本文的标题可能是_______。

[A] 领导优势要因时因地制宜　　[B] 领导力研究应该聚焦判断力

[C] 应该适当利用优势　　[D] 领导优势越多越好

【答案】A，主旨题。本文主要围绕如何利用领导力优势展开论述。第一、二段以最近的三本书引出对“领导优势越多越好”这一理论的质疑。第三段转折指出许多领导人之所以成功，正是因为将他们的优势发挥到了极致。文章前三段从正反两个角度做铺垫，从而引出第四段所要点明的主旨：领导技能应因时因地制宜。第五段指出判断力可以帮助人们随时随地调整优势。[A]项可以概括文章主旨，故为正确答案。此外，领导力(leader/leadership)和优势(strength/virtue/skill)这两个表达贯穿全文，为文章主旨词，由此也可以确定[A]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

comparative [kəm'pærətiv] *a.* 相比较而言的，相对的

as well as 和，以及

profile ['prəufail] *n.* 侧面；轮廓；*v.* 描……的轮廓

bully ['buli] *vt.* 威吓，欺负；*n.* 恃强凌弱者

decisive [di'saisiv] *a.* 决定性的；坚定的，果断的

sacred ['seikrid] *a.* 神圣的；宗教(性)的

vice [vais] *n.* 缺点；邪恶(行为)；*a.* 副的

disguise [dis'gaiz] *vt.* /*n.* 伪装，掩饰

exploit ['ik'splɔit] *vt.* 剥削；开发，利用

infuse [in'fju:z] *vt.* 灌输，注入

personality [pə:sə'næliti] *n.* 人格，个性

nightmare ['naitmeə] *n.* 噩梦

involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 使卷入，牵涉；包含

desperate ['despərit] *a.* 绝望的；孤注一掷的

grant [grænt, gra:nt] *vt.* 允许，答应；授予；*n.*拨款，授予物

consultant [kən'sʌltənt] *n.* 顾问

instinct ['instiŋkt] *n.* 本能，直觉

virtue ['və:tju:] *n.* 美德；优点，长处

versatile ['və:sətail] *a.* 有多种技能的；多用途的，万能的

confer [kən'fə:] *v.* 商谈，商议；授予

contribute to 导致，引起；对……做贡献

attribute...to 把……归因于

attach importance to 重视，强调

难句解析

1. In *From Smart to Wise*, Prasad Kaipa and Navi Radjou argue that the strengths that today’s leaders are most likely to overuse are what Americans called “smarts”—the sort of skills managers pick up studying at business schools or working in consultancies.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Prasad Kaipa and Navi Radjou argue that，that引导宾语从句。该宾语

从句的主干是the strengths are what Americans called “smarts”，strengths后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。破折号后面的名词短语the sort of skills对what Americans calls “smarts”进行补充说明，skills后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. Richard Branson has turned Virgin into a global brand by relentlessly exploiting his two biggest strengths: his ability to take on “big bad wolves”—firms that are overcharging and underserving the public—and his talent for infusing Virgin with a counter-cultural personality.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Richard Branson has turned Virgin into a global brand，介词短语by…biggest strengths作方式状语修饰has turned。冒号后面两个并列的名词短语(his ability to take…wolves和his talent for infusing…personality)对two biggest strengths进行解释说明。双破折号中的内容firms that…对big bad wolves进行补充说明，firms后面跟that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

3. In 1981 her closest advisers were so angry with her that they produced a memo that criticized her for breaking “every rule of good man-management”, including bullying her weaker comrades, criticizing her colleagues in front of officials and refusing to give praise or credit.

【结构分析】本句的主干是her closest advisers were so angry that they produced a memo，memo后面跟一个that引导的定语从句(that…man-management)对其进行修饰。逗号后面including引导的介词短语including…credit对breaking…man-management进行举例说明，介词including后面跟了三个并列的动名词短语作其宾语(bullying…，criticizing…和refusing…)。

全文翻译

领导者设法最大限度地发挥自己的优势，这是再正常不过的。相对优势理论指导个人、企业，乃至国家集中精力去发挥自身的优势。管理学专家倾向于赞同这种观点：《现在发现你的优势》是近几年的商业畅销书之一。当商学院解读管理者时，它们通常认为管理者的优势越多越好。但是，事实真的是这样的吗？最近有三本书对此提出了质疑。

在《当心你的优势》一书中，作者罗伯特·卡普兰和罗伯特·凯泽认为，一个人最擅长的东西可能就是他最大的问题。坚强有力可能变成恃强凌弱，果断坚决可能变成愚顽固执，精细讲究可能变成优柔寡断。<u>在《从聪明到睿智》一书中，普拉萨德·凯帕和纳维·拉德杰指出，当今领导者往往过度使用的优势就是美国人所谓的“聪明”——管理者在商学院读书时或者在咨询公司工作时学会的技能。</u>在《打倒圣牛》一书中，杰克·布雷登更加深入地指出，许多所谓的“管理者优势”恰恰可能是伪装成优点的缺点。

这三本书都难能可贵地体现出了对偶像崇拜的打破。但问题是，当你用它来分析领导力时，你可能会无止境地进行下去。许多成功的领导者之所以成功，恰恰就是因为他们将自己的优势发挥到了极致。<u>理查德·布莱森将维珍(Virgin)打造成世界名牌，归功于他不遗余力地动用了他的两大优势：扮演“大灰狼”角色的能力——服务不到位，却敢于狮子大开口——以及给维珍注入反文化个性的才能。</u>

领导技能要因时因地制宜。毫无疑问，与玛格丽特·撒切尔共事是一场噩梦。<u>1981年，她最亲密的顾问们非常愤怒，在备忘录中指责她完全不具备优秀领导者应该具备的技能，指出她盛气凌人地对待能力比她弱的伙伴，在正式场合不留情面地责备同僚，拒绝给予下属任何认可和赞美。</u>他们警告说，撒切尔有可能成为继保守党前首相爱德华·希思后又一位失败的保守党人。然而，撒切尔的强硬作风正是20世纪80年代的英国所需要的。

在领导力研究中，我们总是忽视“判断力”。商海中的每一个人都拼命使自己显得科学合理：为了获得研究基金，就将自己弄成学者模样；为了证明他们的理念并非来自本能，就将自己弄成顾问模样。但是，判断力才是最关键的，而且难以衡量。判断力可以防止人们过于相信某种能力(如果断)或某种成功指标(如股价)而失去自我；判断力可以让人们知道何时调整优势，何时全力以赴。但不幸的是，在领导力诸多指标中，判断力要稀缺得多。

Text 39

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up", leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

1. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for _______.
   [A] gaining excessive profits
   [B] failing to fulfill her duty
   [C] refusing to make compromises
   [D] leaving the board in tough times

2. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be _______.
   [A] generous investors
   [B] unbiased executives
   [C] share price forecasters
   [D] independent advisers

3. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to _______.
   [A] become more stable
   [B] report increased earnings
   [C] do less well in the stock market
   [D] perform worse in lawsuits

4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors _______.
   [A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
   [B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
   [C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
   [D] will decline incentives from the firm

5. The author’s attitude toward the role of outside directors is _______.
   [A] permissive [B] positive [C] scornful [D] critical

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕外部董事的离职问题展开论述。
第一段：以Ruth Simmons的个人案例引出话题，即外部董事为避开批评而离职。
第二段：介绍外部董事的职责和作用。
第三、四段：引用研究结果分析外部董事离职的原因。

试题解析

1. 根据第一段，Simmons女士受到批评是因为_______。
   [A] 获得过多的收益 [B] 没能履行她的职责
   [C] 拒绝做出妥协 [D] 在困难时期离开董事会

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的信号词Ms. Simmons was criticized定位到第一段第三句。这句话给出了Simmons女士受到批评的原因：她在高盛薪酬委员会任职的时候没有起到监管作用，让巨额奖金悄无声息地流失了。因此[B]项为正确答案。[A]项是对第三句后半句的误解。[C]和[D]项文中均未提及。

2. 从第二段中我们得知，外部董事应该是_______。
   [A] 慷慨的投资者 [B] 不带偏见的管理者
   [C] 股票价格的预测者 [D] 独立的建议者

【答案】D，细节题。根据第二段第一句中的 Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers，可知outside directors应该是advisers，根据第二句中的…they presumably have enough independence to disagree…，可知outside directors应该具有独立性。因此[D]项为正确答案。

3. 根据俄亥俄大学研究者的观点，外部董事突然离职后，公司可能会_______。
   [A] 变得更加稳定 [B] 报告收益增长
   [C] 在股市中表现变差 [D] 在法律诉讼中表现变差

【答案】C，细节题。首先根据题干中的信号词the researchers from Ohio University定位到第三段，再根据信号词after an outside director’s surprise departure定位到第四、五句，[C]项为第五句后半句(the stock is likely to perform worse)的同义转述，故为正确答案。

[B]项是对the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%(该公司随后重申盈利的可能性会增加近20%)的错误理解；[D]项是对The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases(牵扯进联邦集体诉讼的可能性也随之增加)的错误理解；[A]项与文意相反。

4. 从最后一段可以推断，外部董事_______。
   [A] 可能会因为公司提供的诱人条件而留下来
   [B] 以前在公司里经常有失误的记录
   [C] 习惯公司内没有压力的工作
   [D] 将谢绝公司的激励措施

【答案】A，推理题。最后一段最后两句指出，公司想在困难时期留住外部董事就得建立激励机制，否则他们就会效仿Simmons女士离开。也就是说，外部董事可能会因为公司提供的具有吸引力的报酬而留下，故[A]项为正确答案。attractive offers对应文中的incentives。[B]项是对末段首句中they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred的错误理解。[C]项文中没有提到。[D]项与文意相反。

5. 作者对于外部董事角色的态度是________。
   [A] 纵容的　　[B]肯定的　　[C] 鄙视的　　[D]批评的

【答案】B，态度题。纵观全文，尤其是后三段，作者提到：外部董事应该是独立的、具有较少偏见的顾问，他们对公司有很重要的影响，公司要想留住外部董事，必须建立激励机制。可见，作者对于外部董事角色的态度是肯定的，因此[B]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

compensation [ˌkɔmpenˈseiʃən] *n.* 补偿，赔偿；补偿(或赔偿)金；薪酬
committee [kəˈmiti] *n.* 委员会
criticism [ˈkritisizəm] *n.* 批评，批判
unremarked [ˌʌnriˈmɑːkt] *a.* 未被注意的
suppose [səˈpəuz] *vt.* 假定；料想，猜测
biased [ˈbaiəst] *a.* 有偏见的，偏袒一方的
reputation [ˌrepju(ː)ˈteiʃən] *n.* 名气，名声；名誉，声望
presume [priˈzjuːm] *vt.* 推测，假定
depart [diˈpɑːt] *vi.* 离开，出发；背离，违反
subsequent [ˈsʌbsikwənt] *a.* 随后的，后来的，接着发生的
tough [tʌf] *a.* 困难的；坚强的，坚韧的
incentive [inˈsentiv] *n.* 刺激，鼓励；动机
excessive [ikˈsesiv] *a.* 过多的，过分的，过度的
fulfil/fulfill [fulˈfil] *vt.* 履行，实现，完成；满足，使满意
compromise [ˈkɔmprəmaiz] *n./v.* 妥协，折中
be accustomed to 习惯于
permissive [pəˈmisiv] *a.* 宽大的，宽容的；容许的，许可的
scornful [ˈskɔːnful] *a.* 鄙视的，轻蔑的

难句解析

1. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals.

【结构分析】本句的主干是they have enough independence，不定式短语to disagree…proposals作后置定语修饰independence，句首的现在分词短语Having…elsewhere作原因状语。

2. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%.

【结构分析】本句的主干是They found that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是the probability increases by nearly 20%，probability后面跟一个that引导的同位语从句对其内容进行解释说明。

3. But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the researchers believe that…，that引导一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是outside directors have an easier time，介词短语of…reputations作后置定语修饰time，从句if they…breaks作条件状语对have进行修饰；逗号后面是even if引导的让步状语从句，该从句的主干是a review of history shows…，shows后面跟一个宾语从句，该宾语从句的主干为they were on the board，介词短语at the time作时间状语修饰were on the board，time后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

2000年1月，Ruth Simmons加入高盛董事会，成为一名外部董事，一年后她就任布朗大学校长。在随后的几年中，她身兼两职，并没有因此而受到过多的批评。但到2009年底，Simmons女士却因在高盛薪酬委员会任职而受到批评，她怎么能让那些巨额奖金悄无声息地流失了呢？2010年2

月，Simmons女士离开了该董事会。她自己解释说，这个职位占用自己太多时间了。

外部董事应该是董事会中可以提供帮助、带有较少偏见的顾问。由于已经在别处赢得了财富和声誉，所以他们拥有足够的独立性来对首席执行官的提案提出质疑。如果商业气候变差，股票价格下跌，外部董事应能根据自己平安渡过危机的经验提供建议。

俄亥俄大学的研究人员在涵盖1989～2004年超过10 000家企业和64 000个不同董事的资料库的基础上进行研究。然后，他们核查了哪些董事能够连任。迫使董事离任最有可能的原因是年龄，因此研究人员集中研究了70岁以下"突然"消失的董事。他们发现，董事突然离任之后，该公司随后重申盈利的可能性会增加近20%。牵扯进联邦集体诉讼的可能性也随之增加，而且股市上的表现也可能会更糟。这种影响对大公司往往会更大。虽然董事离任和随后公司运营不佳之间存在一定的暗示关系，但这并不意味这些董事是在跳离一艘"沉船"。他们通常是另谋高就，离开风险较高的小公司，选择更稳定的大公司。

但是，研究人员认为，即使以往记录显示出现失误时这些外部董事仍然在董事会，如果他们在爆出坏消息前离开公司，就可以较容易地避免名声受损。如果公司想在困难时期留住这些外部董事，就要建立激励机制。否则，外部董事将效仿Simmons女士的例子；离任后，她在学校再次受到欢迎。

Text 40

Sustainable development is applied to just about everything from energy to clean water and economic growth, and as a result it has become difficult to question either the basic assumptions behind it or the way the concept is put to use. This is especially true in agriculture, where sustainable development is often taken as the sole measure of progress without a proper appreciation of historical and cultural perspectives.

To start with, it is important to remember that the nature of agriculture has changed markedly throughout history, and will continue to do so. Medieval agriculture in northern Europe fed, clothed and sheltered a predominantly rural society with a much lower population density than it is today. It had minimal effect on biodiversity, and any pollution it caused was typically localized. In terms of energy use and the nutrients captured in the product it was relatively inefficient.

Contrast this with farming since the start of the industrial revolution. Competition from overseas led farmers to specialize and increase yields. Throughout this period food became cheaper, safer and more reliable. However, these changes have also led to habitat loss and to diminishing biodiversity.

What's more, demand for animal products in developing countries is growing so fast that meeting it will require an extra 300 million tons of grain a year by 2050. Yet the growth of cities and industry is reducing the amount of water available for agriculture in many regions.

All this means that agriculture in the 21st century will have to be very different from how it was in the 20th. This will require radical thinking. For example, we need to move away from the idea that traditional practices are inevitably more sustainable than new ones. We also need to abandon the notion that agriculture can be "zero impact". The key will be to abandon the rather simple and static measures of sustainability, which center on the need to maintain production without increasing damage.

Instead we need a more dynamic interpretation, one that looks at the pros and cons(正反两方面) of all the various ways land is used. There are many different ways to measure agricultural performance besides food yield: energy use, environmental costs, water purity, carbon footprint and biodiversity. It is clear, for example, that the carbon of transporting tomatoes from Spain to the UK is less than that of producing them

in the UK with additional heating and lighting. But we do not know whether lower carbon footprints will always be better for biodiversity.

What is crucial is recognizing that sustainable agriculture is not just about sustainable food production.

1. How do people often measure progress in agriculture?
   [A] By its productivity.　　[B] By its sustainability.
   [C] By its impact on the environment.　　[D] By its contribution to economic growth.

2. Specialisation and the effort to increase yields have resulted in________.
   [A] localized pollution　　[B] the shrinking of farmland
   [C] competition from overseas　　[D] the decrease of biodiversity

3. What does the author think of traditional farming practices?
   [A] They have remained the same over the centuries.
   [B] They have not kept pace with population growth.
   [C] They are not necessarily sustainable.
   [D] They are environmentally friendly.

4. What will agriculture be like in the 21st century?
   [A] It will go through radical changes.
   [B] It will supply more animal products.
   [C] It will abandon traditional farming practices.
   [D] It will cause zero damage to the environment.

5. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
   [A] To remind people of the need of sustainable development.
   [B] To suggest ways of ensuring sustainable food production.
   [C] To advance new criteria for measuring farming progress.
   [D] To urge people to rethink what sustainable agriculture is.

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕农业的可持续发展问题展开论述。

第一段：指出人们忽略了从历史和文化的角度去合理地评价在农业领域的可持续发展。

第二至四段：具体分析人们是如何忽略的。

第五至七段：提出21世纪的农业将与以前的截然不同，要求人们改变原有的在农业上的可持续发展的思想。

试题解析

1. 人们通常是如何衡量农业的进步的？
   [A] 通过它的生产力。　　[C] 通过它对环境的影响。
   [B] 通过它的可持续性。　　[D] 通过它对经济发展的贡献。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干关键词measure progress定位在第一段末尾：sustainable development is often taken as the sole measure of progress(可持续发展通常是衡量进步的唯一标准)。[B]项中的sustainability是对原文的sustainable development的同义转述，故[B]项为正确答案。[A]和[C]项不是人们通常的衡量方法。[D]项是根据首句提到的“可持续发展被应用到经济增长中”所设的干扰项。

2. 专业化和努力提高产量已经导致________。
   [A] 局部的污染　　[C] 来自海外的竞争

[B] 农田的减少 [D] 生物多样性的减少

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干关键词Specialisation and the effort to increase yields定位在第三段第二句：Competition from overseas led farmers to specialize and increase yields(来自海外的竞争迫使农民转向专业化生产并提高产量)。该段第四句提到农民这么做的负面结果：栖息地的丧失和生物多样性的减少。题干中resulted in对应原文的led to，[D]项中的decrease of biodiversity是对原文的diminishing biodiversity的同义转述，故[D]项为正确答案。局部污染是北欧中世纪农业的影响，并非工业革命后农业专业化的影响，故可排除[A]项。[B]项是对habitat的错误理解。[C]项错在因果颠倒，海外竞争是导致农业专业化的原因而非结果。

3. 作者是如何看待传统的农业耕作方式的？

[A] 几个世纪以来它们一直未变。 [B] 它们没有跟上人口的增长。

[C] 它们不一定是可持续的。 [D] 它们是保护生态环境的。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词traditional farming practices定位在第五段第三句。该句提到，我们不应再坚信传统的方法就一定比新方法更加具有可持续性。由此可知，作者认为传统的耕作方式不一定就具有可持续性，故[C]项为正确答案。[A]项与第五段首句意思相反。[B]项是根据第二段第二句设置的干扰项。[D]项与第五段倒数第二句意思相反。

4. 21世纪的农业会像什么样？

[A] 它将经历巨变。 [B] 它将供应更多的动物制品。

[C] 它将摒弃传统的耕作方式。 [D] 它对环境将不产生任何伤害。

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干关键词in the 21st century定位在第五段。该段前两句提到，21世纪的农业将与20世纪时截然不同，这就需要我们有激进变革的思维方式(radical thinking)，由此可推出21世纪的农业将发生巨大的变化，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]项与第四段意思相矛盾。[C]项中的abandon文中未提及。根据第五段倒数第二句可知，[D]项是作者认为人们应该摒弃的观念。

5. 作者写这篇文章的目的是什么？

[A] 提醒人们需要可持续发展。

[B] 建议一些确保可持续的食物生产的方式。

[C] 提出衡量农业进步的新标准。

[D] 力劝人们重新思考什么是可持续发展的农业。

【答案】D，主旨题。文章首先提到，在农业领域，可持续发展是衡量进步的唯一标准，人们忽略了从历史文化的角度去合理评价它；接下来三段具体分析了人们是如何忽略的；第五段至末段提出21世纪的农业将与以前的截然不同，要求人们改变原有的农业方面的可持续发展思想。由此可知，作者主要是为了让人们重新思考什么是可持续发展的农业，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]项与首段提到的人们一直都用可持续发展作为衡量标准相矛盾。[B]项与文章末句相矛盾。[C]项中的advance new criteria文中未提及。

词汇注释

sustainable development 可持续发展

apply [ə'plaɪ] *v.* 申请，请求；应用，适用

assumption [ə'sʌmpʃən] *n.* 假定，假设；担任，承担

concept ['kɔnsept] *n.* 概念，观念，思想

appreciation [əˌpriːʃi'eiʃən] *n.* 重视，赏识；感谢，感激；升值，增值

perspective [pəː'spektiv] *n.* 视角，观点，看法；远景，景观

shelter ['ʃeltə] *v.* 掩蔽，庇护；躲避，避难；*n.* 居所，住处；遮蔽，庇护

density ['densiti] *n.* 密集，稠密；密度

in terms of 根据，在……方面，从……方面来说

nutrient ['njuːtriən] *n.* 营养物

contrast ['kɔntræst, 'kɔntrɑːst] *n./v.* 对比，对照

yield [jiːld] *v.* 出产，产生；屈服，顺从；*n.* 产量；收益

reliable [ri'laiəbl] *a.* 可靠的，可信赖的
habitat ['hæbitæt] *n.* (动物的)栖息地，住处
diminish [di'miniʃ] *v.* 减少，减小，降低
available [ə'veiləbl] *a.* 可利用的，在手边的；可取得联系的，可得到的
radical ['rædikəl] *a.* 根本的，彻底的；激进的，极端的
dynamic [dai'næmik] *a.* 有活力的，强有力的；不断变化的，动态的
interpretation [in,tə:pri'teiʃən] *n.* 解释，说明；理解；口译，翻译
transport [,trænspɔ:t] *vt. /n.* 运输，输送
recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *vt.* 认出，识别；认识到；承认，认可
contribution [,kɔntri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 贡献，促成作用；捐款，捐赠
shrink [ʃrink] *v.* (使)皱缩，(使)收缩；退缩，畏缩
remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是，依旧是；留下，逗留；剩余
remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事
criterion [krai'tiəriən] *n.* 标准，准则(复数criteria)
urge [ə:dʒ] *vt.* 催促，力劝

难句解析

1．Sustainable development is applied to just about everything from energy to clean water and economic growth, and as a result it has become difficult to question either the basic assumptions behind it or the way the concept is put to use.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由and连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句的主干为Sustainable development is applied to just about everything，介词短语from energy to…growth作后置定语修饰everything。第二个并列分句中it是形式主语，不定式to question either…or…是真正的主语，其中way后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。

2．The key will be to abandon the rather simple and static measures of sustainability, which center on the need to maintain production without increasing damage.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The key will be to abandon the rather simple and static measures (of sustainability)，逗号后面是which引导的非限制性定语从句对measures进行补充说明。该定语从句的主干为which center on the need，后面的不定式短语作need的后置定语对其进行修饰。

3．Instead we need a more dynamic interpretation, one that looks at the pros and cons of all the various ways land is used.

【结构分析】本句的主干是we need a more dynamic interpretation，逗号后面的名词短语作dynamic interpretation的同位语。该名词短语中one后面跟一个that引导的定语从句。该定语从句的主干为that looks at the pros and cons (of all the various ways)，ways后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

<u>可持续发展几乎被应用到了从能源到清洁水和经济增长等各个方面，因此，很难对该理论背后的基本前提和应用方式加以质疑。</u>这一点在农业领域尤其如此，因为在该领域中，人们常常在未曾从历史、文化的角度予以适当考虑的情况下便认为，可持续发展是衡量农业进步的唯一标准。

首先，有一点很重要：我们应该意识到的是，从历史的角度来说，农业的性质已经发生了翻天覆地的变化，而且这一变化还会一直继续。北欧的中世纪农业为以农业为主导的社会提供了衣食住行，但是，当时的人口密度要比今天低得多。农业对生物多样性的影响很小，农业导致的污染基本上都只对局部造成影响。能源利用和产品的营养成分的获取都是相对低效的。

让我们拿当时的农业与工业革命开始后的农业做一下比较。来自海外的竞争迫使农民转向专业化生产并提高产量。在整个工业革命时期，粮食变得更加便宜、更加安全可靠。但是这些变化也导致了动物栖息地的丧失和生物多样性的减少。

此外，发展中国家对动物制品的需求上升很快，要满足这些需求，需要在2050年之前每年增加

3亿吨谷物粮食。但是，在许多地区，城市和工业的发展却正在减少农业用水的总量。

所有这一切意味着21世纪的农业将与20世纪时截然不同。这就需要我们有激进变革的思维方式。比如，我们需要改变以前的想法，不应再坚信传统的方法就一定比新方法更加具有可持续性。我们也要放弃“农业可以带来零影响”的看法。关键是要摒弃简单的、一成不变的可持续发展的方法，这些方法的中心点是：一方面必须保证农业生产；另一方面不增加对环境的破坏。

相反，我们需要一种更加动态的理解方式——看到土地上所有使用方式的正反面。除了粮食产量，还可以使用很多不同的方法来衡量农业表现：能源消耗、环境成本、水的纯净性、碳排放量(“碳足迹”)和生物多样性。比如，在英国本土生产土豆需要额外的保暖采光措施，因此所消耗的碳成本显然要比把土豆从西班牙运到英国所产生的碳成本高。但是，我们并不知道降低碳排放量是否一定能提高生物多样性。

关键在于，我们必须意识到，可持续发展的农业不仅仅是指可持续的粮食生产。

Text 41

Crippling health care bills, long emergency-room waits and the inability to find a primary care physician just scratch the surface of the problems that patients face daily.

Primary care should be the backbone of any health care system. Countries with appropriate primary care resources score highly when it comes to health outcomes and cost. The U.S. takes the opposite approach by emphasizing the specialist rather than the primary care physician.

A recent study analyzed the providers who treat Medicare beneficiaries(老年医保受惠人). The startling finding was that the average Medicare patient saw a total of seven doctors—two primary care physicians and five specialists—in a given year. Contrary to popular belief, the more physicians taking care of you don't guarantee better care. Actually, increasing fragmentation of care results in a corresponding rise in cost and medical errors.

How did we let primary care slip so far? The key is how doctors are paid. Most physicians are paid whenever they perform a medical service. The more a physician does, regardless of quality or outcome, the better he's reimbursed(返还费用). Moreover, the amount a physician receives leans heavily toward medical or surgical procedures. A specialist who performs a procedure in a 30-minute visit can be paid three times more than a primary care physician using that same 30 minutes to discuss a patient's disease. Combine this fact with annual government threats to indiscriminately cut reimbursements, physicians are faced with no choice but to increase quantity to boost income.

Primary care physicians who refuse to compromise quality are either driven out of business or to cash-only practices, further contributing to the decline of primary care.

Medical students are not blind to this scenario. They see how heavily the reimbursement deck is stacked against primary care. The recent numbers show that since 1997, newly graduated U.S. medical students who choose primary care as a career have declined by 50%. This trend results in emergency rooms being overwhelmed with patients without regular doctors.

How do we fix this problem?

It starts with reforming the physician reimbursement system. Remove the pressure for primary care physicians to squeeze in more patients per hour, and reward them for optimally(最佳地) managing their diseases and practicing evidence-based medicine. Make primary care more attractive to medical students by forgiving student loans for those who choose primary care as a career and reconciling the marked difference

between specialist and primary care physician salaries.

We're at a point where primary care is needed more than ever. Within a few years, the first wave of the 76 million Baby Boomers will become eligible for Medicare. Patients older than 85, who need chronic care most, will rise by 50% this decade.

Who will be there to treat them?

1. It can be inferred that the author's chief concern about the current U.S. health care system is _________.

   [A] the inadequate training of physicians
   [B] the declining number of doctors
   [C] the ever-rising health care costs
   [D] the shrinking primary care resources

2. We learn from the passage that people tend to believe that _________.

   [A] seeing more doctors may result in more diagnostic errors
   [B] visiting doctors on a regular basis ensures good health
   [C] the more doctors taking care of a patient, the better
   [D] the more costly the medicine, the more effective the cure

3. Faced with the government threats to cut reimbursements indiscriminately, primary care physicians have to __________.

   [A] see more patients at the expense of quality
   [B] improve their expertise and service
   [C] make various deals with specialists
   [D] increase their income by working overtime

4. Why do many new medical graduates refuse to choose primary care as their career?

   [A] They think working in emergency rooms tedious.
   [B] The current system works against primary care.
   [C] They find the need for primary care declining.
   [D] Primary care physicians command less respect.

5. What suggestion does the author give in order to provide better health care?

   [A] Extend primary care to patients with chronic diseases.
   [B] Recruit more medical students by offering them loans.
   [C] Reduce the tuition of students who choose primary care as their major.
   [D] Bridge the salary gap between specialists and primary care physicians.

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕美国的基本医疗资源过少这一问题展开讨论。

第一至三段：讲述问题，即美国健康保险体系中基本医疗资源过少。

第四至六段：分析问题产生的原因。

第七、八段：给出解决问题的建议。

第九、十段：强调解决这一问题的必要性和紧迫性。

试题解析

1. 从文中可以推断出，作者对于当前美国医疗体系最主要的担心是_________。

   [A] 医生培训不够
   [B] 医生数量的减少
   [C] 日益增长的医疗成本
   [D] 基础医疗资源的减少

【答案】D，推理题。根据题干中的U.S. health care system将本题出处定位到第二段。该段介绍了基本医疗在健康保健体系中的地位。第三句在提到美国的情况时说的是takes the opposite approach，是相对上句说的Countries…resources(有适当基本医疗资源的国家)而言，由此推断美国没有适当的基本医疗资源，结合emphasizing…physician可确定这种不适当指的是基本医疗资源配置过少，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]项文中未提及。根据emphasizing the specialist可排除[B]项。[C]项是根据文章首句设置的干扰项。

2. 从文中我们了解到，人们往往认为________。

[A] 看更多的医生可能会导致更多的误诊　　[B] 定期去看医生可以确保身体健康

[C] 护理病人的医生越多，效果就越好　　[D] 药越贵，疗效越好

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的people tend to believe将本题出处定位到第三段倒数第二句。该句提到，与普遍看法相反的是，更多医生护理你并不一定能保证就是更好的护理。由此可推出，普遍看法认为，更多医生护理就是更好的护理，故[C]项为正确答案。题干中的people tend to believe和文中popular belief相对应。由第三段末句可知，[A]项是作者的观点。[B]项中的on a regular basis与原文的more不符。[D]项是根据第三段末句设置的干扰项。

3. 面对政府威胁要一视同仁地降低医疗返还费用，基础医疗医生不得不________。

[A] 以降低质量为代价看更多的病人　　[B] 提高他们的专业技能和服务

[C] 和专科医生进行各种交易　　[D] 通过加班工作提高收入

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的government threats to cut reimbursements indiscriminately将本题出处定位到第四段末句。this fact即上句的专科医生、基础医疗医生同工时却不同酬。no choice but to后提到在政府将不加区分地减少返还给医生的报酬这一威胁下，基础医疗医生的唯一选择即提高看病量以增加收入(increase quantity to boost income)。结合下句提到的有些基础医疗医生拒绝降低质量(compromise quality)可推断，这种“提高看病量”其实是以降低质量为代价的，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]项与原文意思相反。[C]项文中未提及。多看病人并不等同于加班工作，故可排除[D]项。

4. 为什么许多新的医科毕业生拒绝选择基础医疗作为他们的职业？

[A] 他们认为在急诊室工作很乏味。　　[B] 当前的体系不利于基础医疗。

[C] 他们发现对基础医疗的需求在下滑。　　[D] 基础医疗医生得到的尊重较少。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的choose primary care as their career将答案出处定位到第六段第三句。该句提到医学专业刚毕业、选择基本医疗作为职业的学生数量下降了50%，题干中many new…career是对该句的同义转述。[B]项与上句提到的原因“他们看得到返还报酬的体制有多么不利于基本医疗”意思一致，故[B]项为正确答案。[A]项中的tedious文中未提及。[C]项与第六段末句意思相反。[D]项是针对第五段的driven out of business设置的干扰项。

5. 作者提出了什么建议来提供更好的医疗服务？

[A] 将基础医疗扩大到患有慢性疾病的病人。

[B] 通过提供贷款来招聘更多的医科学生。

[C] 减少选择基础医疗作为专业的学生的学费。

[D] 减小专科医生和基础医疗医生之间的薪水差距。

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的suggestion将本题出处定位到倒数第三段，该段是对上段问题“我们如何解决这个问题”的回答，即作者对改善基础医疗行业状况的建议。其中，第三句提到两个吸引医学专业学生到基本医疗行业的方法，即forgiving…career和reconciling…salaries，[D]项是对第二个方法“调整专科医生和基础医疗医生工资之间的明显差距”的同义转述，故为正确答案。[A]和[C]项文中未提及。[B]项与原文意思不符，原文说的是“免除那些将基础医疗作为职业的学生的贷款”(forgiving student…career)。

词汇注释

cripple ['kripl] *vt.* 使致残；严重削弱
emergency [i'mə:dʒənsi] *n.* 紧急情况，不测事件，非常时刻
primary ['praiməri] *a.* 主要的，基本的；最初的，原始的；初级的
scratch [skrætʃ] *v.* 抓，搔；抓伤，划破；刮擦
backbone ['bækbəun] *n.* 支柱；脊椎
approach [ə'prəutʃ] *v.* 靠近，接近；*n.* 靠近，接近；方法，途径
emphasize [ˌemfəsaiz] *vt.* 强调，着重
rather than 而不是
startle ['stɑ:tl] *vt.* 使惊吓，使吃惊
contrary to 与……相反
guarantee [ˌgærən'ti:] *vt.* 保证，担保；*n.* 保证，保证书
fragment ['frægmənt] *n.* 碎片，片断；*v.* (使)成碎片
correspond [ˌkɔri'spɔnd] *v.* 相符合，相一致，相当；通信
slip [slip] *v.* 滑倒，滑落；滑行；溜走
regardless of 不顾，不管，不论
boost [bu:st] *vt.* 提高，使增长；推动，激励
compromise ['kɔmprəmaiz] *n.* 妥协，和解，折中办法；*v.* 妥协，折中解决
contribute to 对……做贡献；导致，引起
stack [stæk] *n.* 整齐的一叠，一堆；大量，许多；*v.* 把……叠成堆；堆放
overwhelm [ˌəuvə'hwelm] *vt.* 压倒，制服
squeeze ['skwi:z] *vt.* 榨(取)，挤(取)；硬塞
reconcile ['rekənsail] *vt.* 使和解，调停，调解
eligible ['elidʒəbl] *a.* 符合条件的，合格的
chronic ['krɔnik] *a.* (疾病)慢性的，长期的；积习难改的
shrink [ʃrink] *v.* 皱缩，收缩；退缩，畏缩
tedious ['ti:diəs] *a.* 乏味的，单调的；冗长的
expertise [ˌekspə'ti:z] *n.* 专门知识或技能
ensure [in'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证，担保，确保
recruit [ri'kru:t] *vt.* 招募，招聘，吸收(新成员)；*n.* 新兵；新成员

难句解析

1. A specialist who performs a procedure in a 30-minute visit can be paid three times more than a primary care physician using that same 30 minutes to discuss a patient's disease.

【结构分析】本句的主干是A specialist can be paid three times more than a primary care physician。specialist后面跟一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，physician后面跟一个现在分词短语using…disease对其进行修饰。

2. Primary care physicians who refuse to compromise quality are either driven out of business or to cash-only practices, further contributing to the decline of primary care.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Primary care physicians are either driven…or…。physicians后面跟一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，逗号后面的现在分词短语further contributing…care作前面整个句子的结果状语。

3. Make primary care more attractive to medical students by forgiving student loans for those who choose primary care as a career and reconciling the marked difference between specialist and primary care physician salaries.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Make primary care more attractive to medical students。by引导的介词短语作方式状语，其中by后面跟两个并列的动名词短语作其宾语：forgiving student loans for those和reconciling the marked difference，those后面跟一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，difference后面跟一个between…and构成的介词短语对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

压得人喘不过气的医疗账单，急诊室前排起的长队，以及无法找到基础医疗医生，这些仅仅是

病人每天要面对的表面问题。

基础医疗应该是所有医疗保障体系的基石。当谈到医疗现状及其投入时，有适当的基础医疗资源的国家总能获得很高的评价。美国的做法正好相反，它注重专科医生而非基础医疗医生。

最近一项研究分析了负责治疗老年医保受惠人的医生，得出了令人吃惊的发现：普通的医保患者一年要看七名医生——包括两名基础医疗医生和五名专科医生。与公众的想法刚好相反，更多的医生给你看病并不能保证更好的医疗服务。实际上，医疗服务的日益分化导致的是费用的上升和误诊数量的增多。

我们是怎么让基础医疗下滑得如此厉害的呢？关键在于医生是如何获得报酬的。大部分医生的收入来源于他们所提供的医疗服务。医生做得越多，不管质量或结果如何，他获得的返还费用就越高。此外，医生的收入在很大程度上依赖如何用药或手术。一名专科医生耗时30分钟进行诊疗，其收入要比一名基础医疗医生花同样多的时间去讨论一个病人病情的收入高3倍。考虑到这一事实，再加上政府每年都威胁要一视同仁地降低医疗返还费用，基础医疗医生别无选择，只好通过提升数量以增加收入。

那些不愿降低行医质量的基础医疗医生，要么被迫停业，要么只收取现金，这使得基础医疗的质量进一步下滑。

医科学生不会对这种情况熟视无睹。他们看得到费用返还体制有多么不利于基础医疗。近期的数据表明，自1997年以来，美国选择基础医疗作为职业的新医科毕业生减少了50%。这种趋势导致急诊室里人满为患，挤满了那些无法找到普通医生的病人。

如何解决这个问题呢？

首先需要改革医生费用返还体制。减轻基础医疗医生每小时要看许多病人的压力，对于优化病患管理和基于病症用药给予奖励。通过减免选择基础医疗作为职业的医科学生的学费贷款，以及缩小专科医生和基础医疗医生在收入上的显著差距，使基础医疗对医科学生更具吸引力。

我们正处在一个对基础医疗需求比以往都多的时期。几年内，第一波7 600万婴儿潮出生的人将成为医疗保险的服务对象。年龄超过85岁、最需要长期照顾的患者将在未来10年中增加50%。

到时候谁去治疗他们？

Text 42

In an essay entitled "Making It in America", the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million in total — disappeared."

There will always be change — new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

1. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate _________.
   [A] the impact of technological advances
   [B] the alleviation of job pressure
   [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
   [D] the decline of middle-class incomes

2. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _________.
   [A] adopt an average lifestyle
   [B] work on cheap software
   [C] ask for a moderate salary
   [D] contribute something unique

3. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _________.
   [A] gains of technology have been erased
   [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
   [C] factories are making much less money than before
   [D] new jobs and services have been offered

4. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is to _________.
   [A] accelerate the I.T. revolution
   [B] advance economic globalization
   [C] ensure more education for people
   [D] pass more bills in the 21st century

5. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
   [A] Technology Goes Cheap
   [B] New Law Takes Effect
   [C] Recession Is Bad
   [D] Average Is Over

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕“平庸已成过去”这一主题展开论述。

第一段：讲述一则关于纺织厂的笑话，用于引出下文所要讨论的话题。

第二段：点明文章所要讨论的话题，即全球化和科技进步使得失业率居高不下。

第三至五段：进一步说明科技进步引起工厂自动化水平提高，普通员工如果没有竞争力和突出优势，就很容易失去工作，员工只有不断地提高自己的教育水平，才能让自己脱颖而出。其中第三段指出average is officially over(平庸已经结束)。

第六段：再次指出average is officially over(平庸已经结束)，并且提出建议，即应该制定更多的法规，使人们可以更容易接受高等教育。

试题解析

1. 第一段的笑话用来阐明_________。
   [A] 技术进步的影响
   [B] 工作压力的缓解
   [C] 纺织厂的萎缩
   [D] 中产阶级收入的下降

【答案】A，例证题。通过举例来引出所要讨论的话题是阅读文章中比较常见的开头形式。本文第一段所举的笑话是为了引出第二段所要讨论的话题。第二段转折连词but之后为文章所要讨论的话题：全球化和信息技术进步是造成失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入下降的原因之一。因此[A]项为正确答案。

[B]项和文中的replacing labor with machines or foreign workers意思相反。笑话中的纺织厂员工很少，不是因为规模缩小，而是因为机器的大规模使用，故可排除[C]。此外，[C]项是例子中的内容，举例一般不是为了证明例子本身，由此也可排除[C]项。[D]项虽然出现在第二段，但它不是笑话所要阐明的论点。

2. 根据第三段可知，要成为一个成功的雇员，就必须________。

[A] 过普通的生活方式　　[B] 开发廉价的软件

[C] 要求适中的薪水　　[D] 做出独特的贡献

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中信号词to be a successful employee定位到第三段最后一句：Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra…of employment，该句的意思是“人人都需要去发现自身的附加值，异于常人的独特价值能够让他们在各自的就业市场中脱颖而出”。题干中to be a successful employee对应文中的that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment，[D]项对应their unique value contribution，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[C]项均违背常理，可以直接排除。

3. 第四段的引言说明________。

[A] 技术的收益被抹去了　　[B] 工作机会在快速消失

[C] 工厂挣的钱比以前少很多　　[D] 新的工作和服务已经出现

【答案】B，引证题。引用某人的话一般是为了证明作者的观点。第四段引用Davidson的话是为了证明该段的主旨，即该段的第一、二句…new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there’s been an acceleration(新技术永远都在吞噬工作机会，而且总是如此。但是，现在出现了加速的趋势)。因此[B]项为正确答案，同时排除[D]项。根据引言中的roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million in total — disappeared(大概每三个制造业岗位就有一个岗位消失，总共约有600万之多)以及上下文讲的都是工作机会的丢失可推知，该句中的gains指的是“所增加的人数”，故排除[A]和[C]项。

4. 根据作者的观点，要减少失业，最重要的是________。

[A] 加速信息技术革命　　[B] 推进经济全球化

[C] 确保人们接受更多的教育　　[D] 在21世纪通过更多的法案

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中信号词to reduce unemployment和the most important定位到最后一段。to reduce unemployment对应文中的to support employment，the most important对应文中的nothing would be more important than，根据转折连词but后的内容可知，促进就业最重要的是颁布类似“G. I. Bill”的法案来保障人们接受高等教育的权利，因此[C]项为正确答案。[A]项中的I.T. revolution和[B]项中的globalization出现在第五段第二句，原文说的是随着两者的进步，好工作要求工人拥有更多更好的教育，与题干问的如何减少失业无关。[D]项是干扰项，虽提及要颁布更多的法案，但未提及保障教育这一目的，故也排除。

5. 下面哪一项最适合作为本文的标题？

[A] 技术变得廉价　　[B] 新法律生效

[C] 衰退是糟糕的　　[D] 平庸时代已结束

【答案】D，主旨题。文章第一段以一则关于现代工厂自动化的笑话引出第二段全文所要讨论的话题：全球化和技术进步使得失业率居高不下。第三至五段进一步说明技术进步引起工厂自动化水平的提高，普通员工如果没有竞争力和突出优势，就很容易失去工作，员工只有不断地提高自己的教育水平，才能让自己脱颖而出。其中第三段指出average is officially over(平庸时代已经正式结束)。最后

一段再次指出average is officially over。可见，文章主旨为：随着全球化和技术进步，平庸时代已经结束。因此[D]项为正确答案。此外，average一词在文中出现9次，average is over出现2次，由此也可以确定[D]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

essay ['esei] *n.* 散文，随笔
entitle [in'taitl] *vt.* 给……权利，给……资格；给(书、文章等)题名
relate [ri'leit] *v.* 有关联，把……联系起来；讲述，叙述
textile mill 纺织厂
recession [ri'seʃən] *n.* (经济的)衰退，不景气；后退，撤退
revolution [ˌrevə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 革命，大变革；旋转
access ['ækses] *n.* 进入，入口；接近(或进入、享用)的机会
genius ['dʒi:njəs] *n.* 天才，天赋；天才人物
contribution [ˌkɔntri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 贡献，促成作用；捐款，捐赠
accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.* (使)加速，(使)增速
shed [ʃed] *v.* 脱落，脱去；流出，发出(光等)；摆脱，去掉
erase [i'reiz, i'reis] *vt.* 抹去，擦掉，清除
previous ['pri:vjəs] *a.* 以前的，先前的，先的；过早的，过急的
ensure [in'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证，担保，确保
illustrate ['iləstreit] *vt.* 说明，阐明；给……作插图说明
impact ['impækt] *n.* 影响，作用；冲击，碰撞；[im'pækt] *v.* 冲击，对……产生影响
alleviate [ə'li:vieit] *vt.* 减轻，缓解
shrink [ʃrink] *v.* 皱缩，收缩；退缩，畏缩
income ['inkʌm] *n.* 收入，所得，收益
moderate ['mɔdərit] *a.* 中等的，适度的；温和的，有节制的；['mɔdəreit] *v.* (使)缓和，(使)减轻
offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)；*n.* 提供(物)，提议；报价，开价

难句解析

1. Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces，pieces后面跟了两个后置定语对其进行修饰，一个是定语从句that…appeared，另一个是现在分词短语making…workers。该现在分词短语的主干为making the point，后面跟了一个that引导的同位语从句对point的内容进行解释说明。该同位语从句是一个并列句，由but连接的两个并列分句构成。第一个并列分句的主干是the reason is because of the big drop，reason后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。第二个并列分句的主干是it is also because of the advances (in…revolution)，最后一个逗号后面是which引导的非限制性定语从句，对advances进行补充说明。

2. In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million in total — disappeared.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由分号连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句的主干是[U.S.] factories shed workers so…that…。第二个并列分句的主干是one (out of every three manufacturing jobs) disappeared。句首的介词短语In the 10 years ending in 2009作整个句子的时间状语。

3. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution,

the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

【结构分析】本句主干是the one thing is that…，that引导表语从句。thing后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。该表语从句的主干是the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education，不定式短语to make themselves above average作后置定语修饰education，介词短语with…revolution作时间状语。

4. In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由but连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句的主干是there are many things，things后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。第二个并列分句的主干是nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill，介词短语for the 21st century作时间状语，后面that引导的定语从句对some kind of G.I. Bill进行修饰。句首的介词短语In…over作整个句子的地点状语，其中包含一个where引导的定语从句对world进行修饰。

全文翻译

在一篇名为《在美国制造》的文章中，作者Adam Davidson讲述了一则来自产棉乡村的笑话，内容是关于一座现代化纺织厂的自动化程度的：如今的普通纺织厂仅有两名雇员，“一个人和一条狗。人负责喂养这条狗，而狗负责让这个人远离机器。”

近来出现了众多揭示我们的失业率为何高居不下和中产阶级收入为何日益缩减的文章，Davidson的文章就是其中之一。这些文章将上述现象很大程度上归因于经济大萧条所导致的需求大幅下降，但是，也有全球化和信息技术革命进步的推动：它们正以空前的速度用机器或海外雇工来替代本国劳动力。

过去，工人只要具备一般的技能，做一份普通的工作，生活就过得还凑合。但如今，平庸时代正式结束了。能力一般的工人再也不能挣得和过去一样多了。尤其是当越来越多的雇主拥有众多的途径去获取更多更好且廉价的海外劳动力、机器人技术、软件、自动化设备以及人才时。因而，每个人都需要去发现自身的附加值——可以使他们不管身处任何工作领域都能够凸现出来的独特的价值贡献。

是的，新技术永远都在吞噬工作机会，而且总是如此。但是，现在出现了加速的趋势。正如Davidson所言，“在2009年之前的十年里，美国工厂辞退工人的速度是如此之快，基本上等于过去70年里新增工人的总量；大概每三个制造业岗位就有一个岗位消失，总共约有600万之多。”

改变总是存在——新工作、新产品、新服务。但是，我们可以肯定的是，随着全球化和信息技术革命的进步，最好的工作将要求工人们拥有更多、更好的教育来使他们优于常人。

在一个正式告别平庸的世界里，我们还需要做很多事情来促进就业。但在21世纪，没有哪件事情比制定像《退伍军人权力法案》之类的法案来得重要，只有这样才能保证每个美国人都能接受高等教育。

Text 43

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people

arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio", birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

1. "Birds of passage" refers to those who _________.
   [A] stay in a foreign country temporarily　　[B] leave their home countries for good
   [C] immigrate across the Atlantic　　[D] find permanent jobs overseas

2. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the U.S. _________.
   [A] needs new immigrant categories　　[B] has loosened control over immigrants
   [C] should be adapted to meet challenges　　[D] has been fixed via political means

3. According to the author, today's birds of passage want _________.
   [A] financial incentives　　[B] a global recognition
   [C] the freedom to stay and leave　　[D] opportunities to get regular jobs

4. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated _________.
   [A] as faithful partners　　[B] with legal tolerance
   [C] with economic favors　　[D] as mighty rivals

5. The most appropriate title for this text would be _________.
   [A] Come and Go: Big Mistake　　[B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk
   [C] With or Without: Great Risk　　[D] Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于美国移民问题的文章。

第一段：介绍历史背景，讲述美国移民分为setters(定居者)和sojourners(旅居者)两类，其中后者也被称为“候鸟”。

第二段：讲述了当今美国人对待移民的态度，即单纯地把他们分为legal或illegal、good或bad，并指出这一“非对即错”的想法所造成的影响，提出了相应的建议。

第三段：分析“候鸟式移民”的特点，为下文提出解决方案作铺垫。

第四、五段：就移民的特点提出相关建议，包括给予他们去留的自由、采取多种方法解决移民问题等。

试题解析

1. “Birds of passage”指的是那些________的人。

[A] 暂时停留在外国　　[B] 永远离开自己国家

[C] 横跨大西洋移民　　[D] 在海外找到永久工作

【答案】A，词汇题。根据题干首先定位到首段末句：They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio”, birds of passage。birds of passage是上一句中1/4的意大利移民的昵称，他们只在美国居住了一段时间，最终还是返回了意大利。因此[A]项为正确答案，同时排除[B]项。由该段第一句可知，横跨大西洋的移民包括定居者和旅居者，其中旅居者和birds of passage同义，因此排除[C]项。[D]项文中未提及。

2. 第二段暗示，美国当前的移民制度________。

[A] 需要新的移民类别　　[B] 放松了对移民的监管

[C] 应该调整以应对挑战　　[D] 已经通过政治手段进行修复

【答案】C，推理题。根据题干首先定位到第二段。根据该段第四句That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it(这一框架尤其导致了我们破碎的移民制度和关于如何修复这一问题的长期政治瘫痪)，可以推出目前美国的移民制度需要调整，因此[C]项为正确答案，同时排除[D]项。根据该段第五句We don’t need more categories(我们不需要更多分类)，可以排除[A]项。根据该段第一句we are much more rigid about immigrants(我们对待移民更加严格了)，可以排除[B]项。

3. 根据作者的观点，如今的候鸟式移民想要________。

[A] 经济激励　　[B] 全球的承认

[C] 去留自由　　[D] 获得固定工作的机会

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中信号词today’s birds of passage定位到第三段。根据该段第三句They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them(他们更喜欢跟着机会走，来去自如)，可以确定[C]项为正确答案。[A]项是根据该段第二句中的money设置的干扰项，也许有些人是受到“金钱”的驱使来到美国，但原文没有提到他们要求政府的财政资助。[B]项文中未提及。该段第三句只是提到机会，并未说明是获得固定工作的机会，因此[D]项也可排除。

4. 作者认为，如今候鸟式移民应该________对待。

[A] 作为忠诚的伙伴　　[B] 在法律上宽容

[C] 在经济上优惠　　[D] 作为强大的竞争对手

【答案】B，推理题。本题的答题依据为文章最后一句...managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system(管理移民需要各种途径和多样化的结果，包括在现行移民体系下难于合法实现的一些结果)。由此推出，对待短期居留者应该给予法律上的容忍，所以[B]项为正确答案。[A]、[C]和[D]项文中均未提及。

5. 本文最适合的标题是________。

[A] 来来去去：大错特错　　[B] 生活与发展：大冒险

[C] 有还是没有：大冒险　　[D] 合法还是非法：大错特错

【答案】D，主旨题。文章第二段第二句提到“我们把新移民分成两类：合法移民和不合法移

民”，同时作者在该段第六句提到“我们需要突破合法和非法的严格定义”，这说明从合法和不合法角度对于移民的分类是错误的。另外，文章最后一句“管理移民需要各种途径和多样化的结果，包括在现行移民体系下难于合法实现的一些结果”也反映了文章的中心，即从合法和不合法角度对于移民的分类是错误的。故[D]项为正确答案。

文章虽然提到了短期居留者来去自如，但并未说明这是错误的，故[A]项可以排除。文章虽然提到了短期居留者的生存和发展，以及是否得到允许，但是都未说明存在巨大风险，因此[B]和[C]项可以排除。

词汇注释

immigrate ['imigreit] *v.* (从外国)移入
immigrant ['imigrənt] *n.* (外来)移民，侨民
permanent ['pə:mənənt] *a.* 永久的，永恒的，持久的
intention [in'tenʃən] *n.* 打算，意图，目的
depart [di'pɑ:t] *vi.* 离开，出发；背离，违反
affection [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 爱，喜爱；感情
divide [di'vaid] *v.* 分，划分；分配，分享；分裂，使分歧；除
hail [heil] *v.* 欢迎，向……欢呼；下冰雹；*n.* 欢呼，招呼；雹，冰雹
alien ['eiljən] *n.* 外国人，外侨；外星人；*a.* 外国的，外国人的；陌生的
framework ['freimwə:k] *n.* 框架，构架；参照标准，基准体系
contribute [kən'tribju(:)t] *v.* 捐献，做贡献；(to)有助于，促成；投稿
paralysis [pə'ræləsis] *n.* 瘫痪，麻痹
definition [defi'niʃən] *n.* 定义，释义；清晰度，鲜明度
recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *vt.* 认出，识别；明白；承认，认可
recognition [ˌrekəg'niʃən] *n.* 认出，识别；承认，认可
thrive [θraiv] *vi.* 兴旺，繁荣；茁壮成长
challenge ['tʃælindʒ] *vt. /n.* 挑战；质疑
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n.* 建造，建设；建造物，建筑物
entrepreneur [ˌɔntrəprə'nə:] *n.* 企业家
permission [pə(:)'miʃən] *n.* 允许，许可，准许
identity [ai'dentiti] *n.* 身份；同一性，一致性
with ease 容易地
commit [kə'mit] *vt.* 犯(错误、罪等)；把……托付给；使承诺
belong to 属于
accommodate [ə'kɔmədeit] *vt.* 容纳；向……提供住处；使适应
multiple ['mʌltipl] *a.* 复合的，多重的，多种多样的
outcome ['autkəm] *n.* 结果
accomplish [ə'kɔmpliʃ] *vt.* 达到(目的)，完成(任务)，实现(计划、诺言等)
loosen ['lu:sn] *v.* 解开，松开；放松
adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.* (使)适应，(使)适合；修改，改编
incentive [in'sentiv] *n.* 刺激，鼓励，动机
faithful ['feiθful] *a.* 忠诚的，忠实的；如实的
rival ['raivəl] *n.* 竞争对手，敌手；*vt.* 与……竞争；与……匹敌
for good 永远，永久

难句解析

1. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home.

【结构分析】本句是一个全部倒装句型，主干为Along with the many folks came those(正常语序为those came along with the many folks)。现在分词短语looking to…States作后置定语修饰folks，those后面跟两个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever.

【结构分析】本句的主干是We need them to imagine…，不定式to imagine the United States as a place作宾语补足语。place后面跟一个where引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句中介词短语for a while作时间状语，without…forever作伴随状语。

3. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Looking beyond…means opening up…and understanding that…，现在分词短语looking beyond…wrong作主语，谓语动词means后面跟两个动名词短语作其宾语。understanding后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句作其宾语，该宾语从句的主干为managing immigration requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes，介词短语including some对multiple paths and multiple outcomes进行补充说明，some后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

一个世纪以前，来自大西洋彼岸的移民包括定居者和旅居者。除了许多人想要在美国永久定居外，还有一些人无意留在美国，而是希望赚到一些钱之后就回家。在1908年到1915年之间，大约有700万人来到美国，然而约有200万人又离开了。例如，大约1/4的意大利移民最终永久地回到了意大利，这些人甚至有个亲切的昵称：“uccelli di passaggio”，意为“候鸟”。

如今，我们对待移民更加严格了。我们把新移民分为两类：合法的或非法的，好的或坏的。我们或称赞他们为“正在成长中的美国人”，或污蔑他们是“会被驱逐的外国人”。这一框架尤其导致了我们破碎的移民制度和关于如何修复这一问题的长期政治瘫痪。我们不需要更多的分类，但是我们需要改变我们关于分类的思考方式。我们需要突破合法和非法的严格定义。首先，我们能够认可新来的短期居留者，那些在灰色地带生活并茁壮成长的人。然后，我们才有可能开始解决我们的移民问题。

农作物采摘者、小提琴演奏者、建筑工人、企业家、工程师、家庭医疗助手和物理学家都属于当今的短期居留者。受工作变动、金钱和观念的驱使，他们积极地参与到全球经济中。他们更喜欢跟着机会走，来去自如。他们可以在一个地方立业，在另一个地方成家。

无论是否得到许可，他们可以轻而易举地跨越法律、管辖区域和身份。我们需要他们把美国想象为一个他们能够暂时创造经济价值而不用承诺永久居留的地方。我们需要他们感觉到家既可以在这里也可以在那里，并且他们可以同时受人尊敬地属于两个国家。

要适应这个流动人口的新世界需要对待移民之争的双方有新的态度。突破移民合法与否的文化战争逻辑，意味着开拓中间地带，并且理解如今管理移民需要各种途径和多样化的结果，包括在现行移民体系下难于合法实现的一些结果。

Text 44

There are few more sobering online activities than entering data into college-tuition calculators and gasping as the Web spits back a six-figure sum. But economists say families about to go into debt to fund four years of partying, as well as studying, can console themselves with the knowledge that college is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends(红利).

A 2008 study by two Harvard economists notes that the “labor-market premium(额外收益) to skill”—or the amount college graduates earned that’s greater than what high-school graduates earned—decreased for much of the 20th century, but has come back with a vengeance(报复) since the 1980s. In 2005, the

typical full-time year-round U.S. worker with a four-year college degree earned $50,900, 62% more than the $31,500 earned by a worker with only a high-school diploma.

There's no question that going to college is a smart economic choice. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn't come down merely to dollars and cents. Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board $49,260 in 2007—2008) yield a 40% greater return than attending the University of Colorado at Boulder as an out-of-state student ($35,542)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student at the University of Colorado at Boulder yield twice the amount of income as being an in-state student ($17,380) there? Not likely.

No, in this consumerist age, most buyers aren't evaluating college as an investment, but rather as a consumer product—like a car or clothes or a house. And with such purchases, price is only one of many crucial factors to consider.

As with automobiles, consumers in today's college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets. This accounts for the willingness of people to pay more for different types of experiences (such as attending a private liberal-arts college or going to an out-of-state public school that has a great marine-biology program). And just as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money on very different cars, college students (or, more accurately, their parents) often show a willingness to pay essentially the same price for vastly different products. So which is it? Is college an investment product like a stock or a consumer product like a car? In keeping with the automotive world's hottest consumer trend, maybe it's best to characterize it as a hybrid (混合动力汽车): an expensive consumer product that, over time, will pay rich dividends.

1. What's the opinion of economists about going to college?
   [A] Huge amounts of money is being wasted on campus socializing.
   [B] It doesn't pay to run into debt to receive a college education.
   [C] College education is rewarding in spite of the startling costs.
   [D] Going to college doesn't necessarily bring the expected returns.

2. The two Harvard economists note in their study that, for much of the 20th century, _________.
   [A] enrollment kept decreasing in virtually all American colleges and universities
   [B] the labor market preferred high-school graduates to college graduates
   [C] competition for university admissions was far more fierce than today
   [D] the gap between the earnings of college and high-school graduates narrowed

3. Students who attend an in-state college or university can _________.
   [A] save more on tuition　　[B] receive a better education
   [C] take more liberal-arts courses　　[D] avoid traveling long distances

4. In this consumerist age, most parents _________.
   [A] regard college education as a wise investment
   [B] place an emphasis on the prestige of the college
   [C] think it crucial to send their children to college
   [D] consider college education as a consumer product

5. What is the chief consideration when students choose a college today?
   [A] Their employment prospects after graduation.
   [B] A satisfying experience within their budgets.
   [C] Its facilities and learning environment.
   [D] Its ranking among similar institutions.

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕大学教育是投资还是消费这个问题展开讨论。

第一、二段：讲述经济学家认为大学教育是一项能产生巨大回报的投资，并引用研究数据加以证明。

第三至五段：讲述大多数人将大学教育看作是一项消费，选择大学时不仅考虑金钱，还有其他因素，指出大学是一项能带来巨额利润的昂贵消费品。

试题解析

1. 经济学家们关于上大学的观点是什么？

[A] 大笔金钱浪费在校园社交上。

[B] 负债接受大学教育不合算。

[C] 大学教育尽管费用惊人但是会有回报。

[D] 上大学不一定会带来预期的回报。

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的opinion of economists和going to college定位到第一段第二句，该句中economists say后面的宾语从句就是经济学家们的观点。他们认为，那些准备负债去资助孩子参加长达四年的派对和学习的家庭可以这样来安慰自己：上大学是一笔投资，但是与购买银行股票不同，它应该能够带来丰厚的收益。简而言之，他们认为，上大学就像投资一样，需要先进行投入，最后能够获得回报，故[C]项为正确答案。[C]项中的rewarding对应文中的yield huge dividends，startling costs对应go into debt to fund...。[A]项中的wasted文中未提及。[B]和[D]项与经济学家的观点相反。

2. 哈佛的两位经济学者在他们的研究中指出，在20世纪的大部分时间里，_________。

[A] 美国几乎所有大学的入学率都在下降

[B] 劳动力市场偏爱高中毕业生而不是大学毕业生

[C] 大学入学竞争要比现在激烈得多

[D] 大学毕业生与高中毕业生的收入差距在减小

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的two Harvard economists和much of the 20th century定位到第二段第一句。该句指出了他们的研究结果：大学毕业生比高中毕业生的收入高的趋势在20世纪的大部分时间里呈现下降趋势，仅在20世纪80年代以来出现强烈反弹的势头。由此可见，在20世纪的大部分时间里，大学毕业生与高中毕业生的收入差距在减小，少部分时间差距在加大，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]和[C]项文中未提及。[B]项与原文意思相反。

3. 就读州内大学的学生可以_________。

[A] 节省更多学费　　[B] 接受更好的教育

[C] 上更多的文科课程　　[D] 避免长途跋涉

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的attend an in-state college or university定位到第三段第三句和第五句。第三句中指出，2007—2008年就读科罗拉多大学的外州学生的费用为35 542美元；第五句中指出，同期就读该所大学的州内学生的费用为17 380美元。通过比较不难发现，就读州内大学可以节省很大一笔费用，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]项文中未提及。[C]项是根据末段第二句设置的干扰项。[D]项虽然符合常理，但文中未提及。

4. 在这个消费主义时代，大多数家长_________。

[A] 将大学教育看作是明智的投资　　[B] 重视大学的声誉

[C] 把送孩子上大学看作是至关重要的　　[D] 把大学教育看作是消费品

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的consumerist age定位到第四段第一句，该中的most buyers实

际上是指题干中的most parents，而句子的主要结构为not...but rather...(不是……而是……)。在这一句中提到，在这个消费主义时代，大多数顾客不会把上大学当作一笔投资，而是看作一件消费品——就像汽车、服装或者房子一样。换句话说，大多数父母会把大学教育看作一件消费品，故[D]项为正确答案。[D]项中的consider...as对应文中的evaluating...as。从第四段首句可知，大多数家长不把上大学看作是一项投资，故排除[A]项。家长考虑的是price，而非prestige of the college，故排除[B]项。第四段末句提到的crucial指的是price，而非send their children to college，故可排除[C]项。

5. 如今，学生们在选择大学时考虑的首要因素是什么？
   [A] 他们毕业后的就业前景。
   [B] 不超预算情况下的一段令人满意的经历。
   [C] 它的设施和学习环境。
   [D] 它在同类学校中的排名。

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的chief consideration 和 choose a college定位到最后一段第一、二句。该第一句以购买汽车作比喻，指出人们会根据他们的预算情况寻找一所最舒适、最让他们满意的大学；第二句接着指出，人们选择不同的大学实际上是为了获得不同类型的体验。将这两句综合起来可知，学生选择就读学校时主要考虑两个因素：一是预算情况，二是获得让自己满意的体验(即大学)，故[B]项为正确答案。[B]项中的satisfying对应文中的satisfaction，within their budgets对应in line with their budgets。[A]和[D]项文中未提及。[C]项过于片面，大学设施和学习环境只属于“comfort”的一部分。

词汇注释

sober [səubə] *v.* 使清醒
gasp [gæsp，gɑːsp] *n./v.* 喘息，喘气
console [kən'səul] *vt.* 安慰，抚慰
as well as 和，以及
diploma [di'pləumə] *n.* 毕业文凭，学位证书，执照
variation [ˌvɛəri'eiʃən] *n.* 变化，变动；变体，变种
reveal [ri'viːl] *vt.* 揭露，泄露；展现，显示
tuition [tjuː'iʃən] *n.* 学费；讲授，指导
evaluate [i'væljueit] *vt.* 评价，评估
crucial ['kruːʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的，决定性的
account for 解释，说明；占
liberal arts 文科
marine [mə'riːn] *a.* 海(洋)的，海生的
characterize ['kæriktəraiz] *vt.* 成为……的特征，以……为特征；描绘(人或物)的特性，描述
reward [ri'wɔːd] *n.* 报答，奖赏；报酬，酬金；*vt.* 报答，酬谢，奖励
in spite of 尽管，不管
startle ['stɑːtl] *vt.* 使惊吓，使吃惊
enroll [in'rəul] *v.* 招收，(使)入伍(入学、入会等)；登记，注册
fierce [fiəs] *a.* 凶猛的，凶残的；猛烈的，激烈的
regard...as 把……视作
prestige [pres'tiːʒ] *n.* 威望，声望，威信

难句解析

1. But economists say families about to go into debt to fund four years of partying, as well as studying, can console themselves with the knowledge that college is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends.

【结构分析】本句的主干是economists say...，后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为families (about...) can console themselves with the knowledge，knowledge后面跟一个that引导的同位语从句对其内容进行解释说明。该同位语从句的主干是college is an investment，后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对investment进行修饰。

2. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend

doesn’t come down merely to dollars and cents.

【结构分析】本句的主干是a look (at…) reveals that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是the choice doesn’t come down merely to dollars and cents，choice后面跟一个about引导的介词短语对其进行修饰。

3．As with automobiles, consumers in today’s college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由and连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句的主干为consumers have vast choices。第二个并列分句的主干为people search for the one，one后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。句首的短语As with automobiles作整个句子的方式状语。

全文翻译

几乎没有比在网上的大学学费计算器里输入数据然后看到网络回馈的让人吃惊的六位数更让人清醒的事了。但是，经济学家说，那些即将要负债来支付四年的聚会和学习费用的家庭可以从以下事实得到一些安慰：上大学是一项投资，与银行股票不同的是，这些投资将有巨大的红利。

2008年哈佛大学的两位经济学者所做的一项研究指出，“技能带来的劳动力市场额外收益”(或者说大学毕业生比高中毕业生挣得多的那部分钱)在20世纪的大部分时间都在下降，但是从20世纪80年代起，开始迅速回升。2005年，美国典型的拥有四年本科学历的全职职工平均年薪为50 900美元，比只有高中文凭的工人的31 500美元要高出62%。

毫无疑问，上大学是一项明智的经济投资。但是看一下学费奇怪变化，就可以知道选择哪所大学不仅仅是金钱的问题。与作为州外学生去哥伦比亚大学(以2007—2008学年为标准，学费加住宿费一共49 260美元)相比，作为州外学生去科罗拉多大学博尔德分校(35 542美元)，回报会多40%吗？可能不会。作为州外学生去上科罗拉多大学博尔德分校得到的回报会是作为州内学生去该校(17 380美元)的两倍吗？不大可能。

不，在这个消费主义时代，大多数买家不是把上大学看作投资，而是看作消费品，就像汽车、衣服和房子一样。购买这些产品时，价格是许多需要考虑的重要因素之一。

与买汽车一样，消费者在如今的大学市场有很多选择，人们会在自己的预算范围内寻找那些让他们感到最舒服、最满意的。这可以解释为什么人们为了享受不同的经历愿意付出更多的钱(比如，去读一所私立的文科学校或者去读一所拥有不错的海洋生物学项目的州外学校)。就像两个买车的顾客可能会花同样的钱买完全不同的车一样，大学生(或者更确切些说是他们的父母)通常愿意花完全相同的钱去买完全不同的商品。那么，是哪个呢？大学是像股票一样的投资，还是像汽车一样的消费品？为了与汽车世界最火的消费潮流保持一致，或许最好把它定义为混合动力汽车：假以时日，会给你带来大量利润的一项昂贵的消费品。

Text 45

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don’t know where they should go next.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices

involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores — personality, ability, courage or humanity are completely ignored." Says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War Ⅱ had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents".

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

1. In the Westerners' eyes, the postwar Japan was________.
   [A] under aimless development　　[B] a positive example
   [C] a rival to the West　　[D] on the decline

2. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?
   [A] Women's participation in social activities is limited.
   [B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
   [C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
   [D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

3. The quotation in Paragraph 3 explains that ________.
   [A] Japanese education scorns the basics
   [B] Japanese education puts more stress on creativity and self-expression
   [C] Japan turns a deaf ear to foreigners' criticism
   [D] Japanese education puts more emphasis on test taking and mechanical learning

4. Which of the following is true according to the author?
   [A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder
   [B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
   [C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
   [D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

5. The change in Japanese Life-style is revealed in the fact that________.
   [A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
   [B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.
   [C] the Japanese endure more than ever before

[D] the Japanese appreciate their present life

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕日本人传统道德价值观的沦丧现象展开论述。

第一段指出日本出现了工作道德价值观的沦丧现象。

第二至四段分析这种现象产生的三个原因：日本青少年机遇有限，及其对生活、工作、学校的质疑和不满；日本教育系统存在弊病；日本人生活方式的改变。

试题解析

1. 在西方人的眼中，战后的日本_______。

[A] 处于漫无目的的发展状态　　[B] 是一个正面的例子

[C] 是西方国家的竞争对手　　[D] 正在走下坡路

【答案】B，推理题。根据关键词postwar可以定位到第一段第一句。这句话指出，战后，日本的生产力与和谐的社会状态是美国和欧洲所羡慕的，无目标性一直不是日本的特点(其发展目标明确)。可见日本是一个成功的例子，因此[B]项正确，同时排除[A]项。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是当今日本的情况，不是战后的特点。

2. 根据作者的观点，日本社会道德水平下降的主要原因是什么？

[A] 妇女参加社会活动受到限制。　　[B] 更多的工人对自己的工作感到不满。

[C] 过多地注重基础教育。　　[D] 生活方式受到了西方价值观的影响。

【答案】D，细节题。第三段最后一句作者引用前教育部长的话指出，受美国自由改革的影响，日本人尊重父母的道德观念削弱了。第四段首句指出，日本社会中道德观的弱化不但与美国的影响有关，而且与生活方式的改变相关，因此[D]项是最主要的原因。[A]项与第二段首句提到的“女性进入过去男人占统治地位的就业市场”不符。[B]项第二段最后提到过，但最多只能算是就业压力的问题，与道德水平下降无关。[C]项不是道德下降的主要原因，第三段首句提到强调基础教育是好的，日本的问题是忽视了创造性和自我表达的培养。

3. 第三段的引言解释了________。

[A] 日本的教育轻视基础知识

[B] 日本的教育更加重视创造性和自我表现

[C] 日本对外国人的批评充耳不闻

[D] 日本的教育更加重视应试和机械的学习

【答案】D，引证题。引用某人的话一般是为了证明作者的观点。第三段引用Toshiki Kaifu的话是为了证明该段第一句所表述的观点。该段第一句前后之间是转折关系，前面是while引导的让步状语，逗号后面的内容是作者所要强调的。根据逗号后面的内容Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression(日本教育往往强调考试和机械学习，而不重视创造性和自我表现)，可知[D]项为正确答案，同时排除[B]项。[A]项和前半句中的its emphasis on the basics相矛盾。[C]项文中未提及。

4. 根据作者的观点，下面哪一项是正确的？

[A] 日本的教育因为有助于年轻人攀登社会阶梯而受到称赞。

[B] 日本教育的特征是既强调机械的学习，也强调创造力。

[C] 应该更多地强调创造力的培养。

[D] 辍学导致了对考试的反感。

【答案】C，判断题。第三段首句指出，日本的教育往往强调应试和机械性学习而不是强调创造力和自我表达能力的培养。接着作者通过引言和列举数字等方法分析了这种教育制度所产生

的不良后果。可以看出作者对日本的教育制度持否定态度，他更希望那些在现行的教育制度中被忽视的东西在学校里得到发展，因此[C]项是正确答案。[A]项张冠李戴，日本的教育受到外国人赞赏的原因是它强调基础教育。[B]项与第三段首句相矛盾。[D]项是颠倒因果的干扰项，根据Toshiki Kaifu的看法，对这种东西(指上一句提到的强调考试，忽视个性、能力、勇气或人性教育)的反感使孩子们弃学，变得难以管教。

5. 能够说明日本生活方式改变的事实是________。
   [A] 年轻人更难以忍受生活中的困难　　　[B] 日本的离婚率超过了美国
   [C] 日本人忍受的东西比以前更多了　　　[D] 日本人珍惜自己目前的生活

【答案】A，细节题。第四段谈论了日本人生活方式的转变，如居住集中化，单门独户的两代之家取代了四世同堂……城市居民长期以来一直承受着上下班时间长和生活环境拥挤的折磨，但是随着旧的价值观被摈弃，(与之相关的)困难开始表面化了。对日本人来说，问题一直不是一个他们能否享受工作和生活的问题，而是一个他们有多大的承受力的问题。这里的意思是，日本人以前默默地忍受生活的困苦，但是，现在年轻的日本人觉得这种牺牲太大，对此产生了逆反情绪。这也正是选项[A]要表达的意思，所以[A]项正确。根据第四段最后一句提到的“日本人的离婚率仍然大大地低于美国人”，可排除[B]项。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项明显不对，否则不会有离婚率和自杀率上升等事情。

词汇注释

harmony [ˈhɑːməni] *n.* 和谐，融洽
envy [ˈenvi] *n.* 妒忌，羡慕；妒忌的对象，羡慕的目标
primary [ˈpraiməri] *a.* 首要的，主要的，基本的；最初的，初级的
being [ˈbiːiŋ] *n.* 生物，人；存在
fulfil(l) [fulˈfil] *vt.* 履行，实现，完成；满足，使满意
dominate [ˈdɔmineit] *vt.* 在……中占首要地位；支配，统治
sacrifice [ˈsækrifais] *n.* 牺牲，舍身；献祭，供奉；祭品
rigid [ˈridʒid] *a.* 严格的，死板的；刚硬的，僵硬的
counterpart [ˈkauntəpɑːt] *n.* 与对方地位相当的人，与另一方作用相当的物
humanity [hjuːˈmæniti] *n.* 人类，［总称］人；人性；人道，博爱，仁慈
frustration [frʌsˈtreiʃən] *n.* 挫败，挫折，受挫
assault [əˈsɔːlt] *n.* (武力或口头上的)攻击，袭击
amid [əˈmid] *prep.* 在……中间，在……之中，被……围绕
minister [ˈministə] *n.* 部长，大臣；公使，外交使节；牧师
authority [ɔːˈθɔriti] *n.* 权力，管辖权；[*pl.*] 官方，当局；当权者，行政管理机构；权威，专家
morality [məˈræliti] *n.* 道德，(行为等的)道德性；德行，品行
centralization [ˈsentrəlaiˈzeiʃən] *n.* 集中，中央集权化
abandon [əˈbændən] *vt.* 离弃，丢弃；遗弃，抛弃；放弃
in favor of 赞同，支持
isolated [ˈaisəleitid] *a.* 隔离的，孤立的，单独的
endure [inˈdjuə] *vt.* 容忍，忍受
lengthy [ˈleŋθi] *a.* 冗长的，过长的
commute [kəˈmjuːt] *n.* (上下班)两地之间坐车往返，往返的路程
divorce [diˈvɔːs] *n.* 离婚；分离，脱离

难句解析

1. The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan’s rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The coming (of…) and an entry (of …)have limited the opportunities of

teenagers (who…)。主语由两个名词短语组成，其核心词分别是the coming 和an entry，the coming后面跟着一个of引导的介词短语作其后置定语，an entry后面跟着两个介词短语作其后置定语：of women和into the male-dominated job market。teenagers后面跟一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，该定语从句中过去分词短语involved in…作sacrifices的后置定语。

2. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents."

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是Mitsuo Setoyama raised eyebrows，双逗之间who引导的非限制性定语从句对Mitsuo Setoyama进行补充说明。主句后面是when引导的时间状语从句，其中主语是he，谓语动词是argued，后面是that引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句的主干是liberal reforms(introduced by…) had weakened the Japanese morality (of respect for parents)，其中过去分词短语introduced by…War II作liberal reforms的后置定语，介词短语of respect for parents作morality的后置定语。

3. With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households.

【结构分析】本句由两个并列分句组成，中间由分号隔开。第一个分句是一个倒装句，其正装语序是Centralization has come with economic growth。第二个分句的主干是fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities，后面是where引导的定语从句对cities进行修饰。

全文翻译

战后日本的生产力和社会的和谐为美国和欧洲所称羡，因此漫无目标根本就算不上是战后日本的特色。但是，日本人正在经历传统工作道德价值观的日益衰退。10年前，日本人工作勤奋，将工作视为他们存在的主要理由，但现在日本大体上已经满足了其经济需求，年轻人却不知道他们下一步的目标在哪里。

战后婴儿潮(生育高峰)的到来及妇女进入男性主宰的就业市场，限制了青少年的发展机遇，他们已经开始质疑在进好学校、找好工作、攀登日本等级森严的社会阶梯的过程中所付出的巨大的个人牺牲是否值得。最近一次调查中发现，与62.7%的美国学生相比，只有24.5%的日本学生对学校生活完全满意。此外，与被调查的其他10个国家的工人相比，对自身工作表示不满的日本工人多得多。

虽然日本的教育因强调基础知识而经常受到外国人的赞扬，但是它往往强调考试和机械学习，而不重视创造性和自我表现。“在考分中得不到体现的那些东西——个性、能力、勇气或人性——完全被忽视，”执政的自民党教育委员会主席Toshiki Kaifu说，“对这类事情灰心丧气，致使孩子辍学、放荡不羁。”去年日本发生了2125起校园暴力事件，其中包括929起袭击老师事件。在一片抗议声中，许多保守党领导人正在力图恢复到战前，强调道德教育。去年，时任教育部长的Mitsuo Setoyama提出，二战后美国就业专家推行的自由主义改革削弱了“日本人尊敬父母的道德观”，这个观点让大家大皱眉头。

但是，那也许与日本人的生活方式关系更大。“在日本，”教育家Yoko Muro说，“问题绝对不是你是否喜欢自己的工作和生活，而仅仅是你能承受多大的负荷。”随着经济的发展，居住呈集中化。日本的人口为1.19亿，其中足有76%住在城市，在那里社区和几世同堂的大家庭已经成为过去，取而代之的是单门独户的两代之家。城市里的日本人长期忍受着漫长的上下班来回路程和拥挤不堪的居住条件，但是随着旧的群体观念和家庭观念的弱化，这种不便开始产生影响。在过去10年中，日本的离婚率尽管仍远在美国之下，已经上升了50%，而自杀事件则上升了近1/4。

Text 46

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, where as the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

1. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as ________.
   [A] sociology and chemistry　　[B] physics and psychology
   [C] sociology and psychology　　[D] physics and chemistry

2. We can infer from the passage that ________.
   [A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation
   [B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
   [C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
   [D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

3. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate ________.
   [A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation

[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
[C] the change of policies in scientific publications
[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

4. The direct reason for specialisation is ________.
[A] the development in communication
[B] the growth of professionalisation
[C] the expansion of scientific knowledge
[D] the splitting up of academic societies

5. This text mainly discusses ________.
[A]accumulation of scientific knowledge
[B] specialisation and professionalization of science
[C] importance of science
[D] British geology

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕科学发展的专业化和职业化展开论述。
第一段：指出科学发展中出现的两种现象，即专业化和职业化。
第二段：指出专业化发展对业余人员参与科学研究造成了更大的困难。
第三、四段：举例说明专业人员和业余人员之间分化越来越明显。

试题解析

1. 19世纪专业化的发展在一些科学领域更加显而易见，比如_______。
[A] 社会学和化学
[B] 物理学和心理学
[C] 社会学和心理学
[D] 物理学和化学

【答案】D，推理题。第二段最后两句指出，19世纪专业化的发展，以及随之而来的对训练的长期性和复杂性的要求，对业余人员进入科学界造成了更大的困难。特别是在以数学或实验室训练为基础的科学领域，这种倾向自然最为明显，英国地质学领域的发展充分地说明了这一点。在这四个选择项中，虽然没有提到地质学，但是众所周知，物理学和化学均是以数学和实验作为基础的科学，因此[D]项是正确答案。

2. 从文中，我们可以推断出_______。
[A] 专业化和职业化过程几乎没有区别
[B] 在某些科学领域业余研究者能够和专业研究者相竞争
[C] 专业研究者往往欢迎业余研究者加入他们的科学团体
[D] 业余研究者拥有全国性的学术团体，但是没有地方性的学术团体

【答案】B，推理题。第二段最后一句指出，专业化的发展给业余研究者的进入带来了困难，这种趋势在某些科学领域尤为突出。其暗含的意思是，在另外一些领域中非专业化人员可以与专业人员去竞争，[B]项表达了此意，是正确答案。

第一段最后两句指出，专业化仅仅是科学领域内一系列影响交流过程的有关现象之一，另一现象是科学活动的日益职业化。由此可知，专业化和职业化是两个不同的过程，因此可以排除[A]项。根据第二段最后一句以及第三段英国地质学研究的例子可知，专业人员和非专业人员的分化越来越明显，故[C]项错误。[D]项与第三段最后一句(业余地质学家要么留在地方性团体中，要么以一种不同的方式组成全国性的团体)不符。

3. 作者提到地质学发展是为了说明_______。
[A] 职业化和专业化形成的过程
[B] 业余研究者在科学研究中碰到的艰辛
[C] 科技出版物出版方针的变化
[D] 专业研究者对业余研究者的歧视

【答案】A，例证题。第二段末句提到，业余研究者很难进入专业领域的趋势可以通过英国地质学发展的例子来加以说明。第三段谈到英国地质学研究中出版标准的变化、专业和业余人员的不同的研究方式、业余人员在专业刊物上发表论文的困难以及专业和业余两种不同的刊物和学会的形成。可见，作者举例的目的是描述职业化和专业化形成的过程，[A]项正确。[B]和[C]项都是第三段提到的职业化和专业化发展过程中的具体表现，并不是例子旨在说明的问题。[D]项文中未明确提出。

4. 造成专业化的直接原因是_______。

[A] 交流的发展　　[B] 职业化的发展

[C] 科学知识的扩展　　[D] 学术团体的分化

【答案】C，细节题。文章第一句指出，专业化可被视为针对科学知识不断增加这个问题所做出的反应。其中response to与题干中的direct reason对应，因此[C]项正确。文中提到[A]项受专业化过程影响(第一段最后一句)，[B]项是与专业化并存的现象，[D]项是专业化发展造成的结果，因此都不是专业化的直接原因。

5. 本文主要讨论_______。

[A] 科学知识的积累　　[B] 科学的专业化和职业化

[C] 科学的重要性　　[D] 英国地质学

【答案】B，主旨题。本文主要围绕科学发展的专业化和职业化展开论述。第一段指出科学发展中出现的两种现象，即专业化和职业化；第二段指出专业化发展对业余人员参与科学研究造成了更大的困难；最后两段以英国地质学研究为例，说明专业人员和业余人员之间分化越来越明显，而这种专业化和职业化的分化过程在19世纪英国的地质学领域就已形成。specialisation和professionalisation是全文的两个核心词，故[B]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

specialization [ˌspeʃəlaiˈzeiʃən] *n.* 专门化，专业化
response [risˈpɔns] *n.* 回答，答复；反应，响应
accumulation [əˌkjuːmjuˈleiʃ(ə)n] *n.* 积累，积聚；积聚物，堆积物
split up 分开，分裂
clear-cut [ˈkliəˈkʌt] *a.* 轮廓鲜明的，清晰的；明确的，清楚的
amateur [ˈæmətəː] *n.* 业余爱好者，业余运动员；外行
exception [ikˈsepʃən] *n.* 例外
connotation [ˌkɔnəuˈteiʃən] *n.* 含蓄，内涵
integrate [ˈintigreit] *v.* (into，with)(使)成为一体，(使)合并
in particular 特别，尤其
consequent [ˈkɔnsikwənt] *a.* 作为结果的，随之发生的
in terms of 从……方面来说，按照
reveal [riˈviːl] *vt.* 揭露，泄露；展现，显示
primacy [ˈpraiməsi] *n.* 首位，第一位
constitute [ˈkɔnstitjuːt] *vt.* 组成，构成；制定(法律)，建立
definition [defiˈniʃən] *n.* 定义，释义；清晰(度)，鲜明(度)
incorporate [inˈkɔːpəreit] *vt.* 包含，加上，吸收；把……合并，使并入
reflect on 考虑；反映，表现
pursue [pəˈsjuː] *vt.* 继续，从事；追赶，追踪；追求
overall [ˈəuvərɔːl] *a.* 总体的，全面的，综合的；全部的
reinforce [ˌriːinˈfɔːs] *vt.* 增强，加强，增援
referee [ˌrefəˈriː] *v.* 当裁判，仲裁
differentiation [ˌdifəˌrenʃiˈeiʃən] *n.* 区别，区分，鉴别
whereas [(h)weərˈæz] *conj.* 然而，尽管，但是
reckon [ˈrekən] *vt.* 认为，估计；(on)指望，盼望
crucial [ˈkruːʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的，决定性的

难句解析

1. Nevertheless, the word “amateur” does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated

into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the word “amateur” does carry a connotation，其中does表强调，后面的that从句是connotation的同位语从句。该从句的主语是the person (concerned)，后面跟了两个并列的谓语成分：is not fully integrated into…community和may not fully share its values。

2. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

【结构分析】本句的主语是the trend，后面跟了两个并列的谓语成分：was most obvious in…和can be illustrated in terms of…。过去分词短语based…training作areas的后置定语。

3. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture.

【结构分析】本句由两个并列分句组成，中间以分号隔开。第一个分句的主干是local geological studies represented worthwhile research。第二个分句是一个复合句，主句是local studies have become acceptable to professionals，后面是only if引导的条件状语从句，该从句中包含两个并列的谓语动词：incorporate 和reflect on。

4. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The overall result has been to make entrance (to…) harder for amateurs，entrance后面跟一个to引导的介词短语作其后置定语。逗号后面是一个名词短语，其核心词是a result，它是the overall result的同位语，其后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句。该定语从句的主干为that has been reinforced by…refereeing，后面两个by引导的介词短语对introduction of refereeing进行补充说明。

5. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，两个并列分句由whereas连接。第一个分句的主语是A rather similar process，谓语是has led to，宾语是后面的动名词短语professional geologists coming…societies。第二个分句的主干是the amateurs have tended either to remain…or come…。

全文翻译

专业化可被视为针对科学知识不断增加这个问题所做出的反应。通过将学科细化，个人能够继续处理这些不断膨胀的信息，并将它们作为深入研究的基础。但是专业化仅是科学领域内一系列影响交流过程的有关现象之一。另一现象是科学活动的日益职业化。

在科学领域内，专业与业余之间没有绝对的区分：任何规律都有其例外。但是“业余人员”这个词的确具有某种(特殊的)含义，即这个人没有完全融入科学界，尤其是他可能并不完全认同其价值观。19世纪的专业化的发展，以及随之而来的对训练的长期性和复杂性的要求，对业余人员进入科学界造成了更大的困难。特别是在以数学或实验室训练为基础的科学领域，这种倾向自然最为明显，它可以通过英国的地质学发展过程来加以说明。

对过去一个半世纪的英国地质出版物进行比较，我们发现现在不但越来越强调把研究放在首位，而且对什么是可以接受的论文的界定也在不断变化。因此，在19世纪，局部的地质研究本身就代表着有价值的研究，而到了20世纪，局部的地质研究只有在包含和思考更广阔的地质面貌时才会

越来越为专业人员所接受。另一方面业余人员继续以旧的方式从事局部的研究。总的结果是使业余人员进入专业性地质学杂志更加困难，而广泛引入论文评审制度使这个结果得到巩固。这种制度在19世纪率先为全国性杂志采用，进入20世纪后一些地方性地质杂志也相继实行。这样发展的必然结果是出现了针对专业读者和业余读者的不同杂志。类似的分化过程导致专业地质学家组成一两个全国性的团体，而业余地质学家则要么留在地方性团体中，要么以不同的方式组成全国性的团体。

虽然职业化和专业化过程在19世纪的英国地质学界中已经得到迅速发展，但是它的效果直到20世纪才充分显示出来。然而，从科学这个整体来看，19世纪必须被视为科学结构发生变化的关键时期。

Text 47

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide — the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access — after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will dwindle rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure — including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on — were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

1． Digital divide is something ________.
[A] getting worse because of the Internet　　[B] the rich countries are responsible for
[C] the world must guard against　　[D] considered positive today

2． Governments attach importance to the Internet because it ________.
[A] offers economic potentials　　[B] can bring foreign funds

[C] can soon wipe out world poverty　　[D] connects people all over the world

3. The word “dwindle” (Line 5, Para.2) is closest in meaning to ________.

[A] thrive　　[B] narrow　　[C] increase　　[D] aggravate

4. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of ________.

[A] providing financial support overseas　　[B] preventing foreign capital’s control

[C] building industrial infrastructure　　[D] accepting foreign investment

5. It seems that now a country’s economy depends much on ________.

[A] how well-developed it is electronically

[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants

[C] whether it adopts America’s industrial pattern

[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

文章结构分析

本文主要讨论因特网在信息时代的重要性及如何利用外资帮助贫困国家搞好第三次电子基础设施建设。

第一段：先指出数字鸿沟的存在令人担忧，接着转折指出，现在的情况令人乐观，因为出现了新的积极因素。

第二、三段：从技术角度证明数字鸿沟会缩小。互联网可以作为缩小数字鸿沟，从而对抗贫困的有力工具。

第四段：指出要想充分利用互联网，就要积极利用外资建设电子基础设施。

试题解析

1. 数字鸿沟是_______的东西。

[A] 因为互联网而恶化　　[B] 应该由富裕国家负责

[C] 全世界必须警惕　　[D] 今天被认为具有积极作用

【答案】C，细节题。第一段第一句提到，今天所谓的数字分化正在被高度重视。其后作者提到，他和妻子20年前就在讲演中谈到这种隐约出现的危险，这里的danger指的是前面提到的the digital divide。既然是危险，当然需要警惕，所以[C]项正确。

[A]项与第二段第一句提到的“利用technological reasons(即Internet)可以缩小数字鸿沟”的观点相矛盾。文中没有提到数字鸿沟是由谁造成的，应该由谁负责，因此[B]项不正确。无论从首段对数字鸿沟的定义中或是下面对缩小数字鸿沟的论述中，都可以知道[D]项与作者的态度相反。

2. 政府重视互联网，因为它_______。

[A] 提供经济潜能　　[B] 可以带来海外投资

[C] 能很快消除世界贫困　　[D] 将全世界的人连接在一起

【答案】A，细节题。通过关键词governments和Internet可以定位到第二段。第二段提到，随着互联网越来越趋于商业化，普及上网会符合商家的利益，因为上网的人越多，潜在的顾客人数就越多，因此许多国家的政府唯恐落后于形势，都想要扩大上网率。可见，政府关心的是互联网带来的经济利益，因此[A]项正确。[B]项属于因果颠倒，第四段重点谈到利用外资可以发展互联网。[C]项不切合实际，虽然作者提到了互联网可能是战胜贫困的工具，但这仅仅是一种潜力，把这种力量转换为现实还取决于很多因素。[D]项只是互联网的一种功能，不是政府关注的直接原因。

3. “dwindle”(第二段第五行)一词的意思最接近于_______。

[A] 繁荣　　[B] 缩小　　[C] 增加　　[D] 加重

【答案】B，词汇题。dwindle一词出现在第二段倒数第二句。根据该句中的rather than(而不是)，可知dwindle的意思应该与widen(变宽、扩大)的意思相反，四个选项中只有[B]项符合上下文语境，故为正确答案。

4. 作者提到美国的例子是为了证明_______的政策是正确的。
   [A] 向海外提供资金援助　　[B] 防止外资的控制
   [C] 建设工业基础设施　　[D] 接受国外投资

【答案】D，例证题。举例通常是为了说明一个观点，例证题的答案应该从例子的上文或下文中找。在举例之前作者建议贫困国家应该摈弃认为外国投资是对本国主权入侵的陈腐观点。举例之后，作者更是直接指出，哪个国家在建设“第三次浪潮”的基础设施上利用外资多(the more foreign capital)，哪个国家就会变得更富裕(the better off)。[D]项正是作者所要说明的观点，因此[D]项为正确答案。[A]项与文意相反，可以排除。[B]项是作者建议人们应该摈弃的错误观点。[C]项是例子中谈到的事实，并不是作者想要说明的问题。

5. 当前，一个国家的经济似乎在很大程度上取决于_______。
   [A] 其电子工业发展的程度　　[B] 它是否歧视外来移民
   [C] 它是否采用美国的产业模式　　[D] 它在多大程度上控制着外企

【答案】A，推理题。最后一段提到，现在第三次电子基础建设浪潮中哪个国家接受的外资越多就越富有。也就是说，利用外资进行电子基础建设才是富有与否的关键。这足以说明电子工业发展程度对于一个国家经济发展的重要作用，[A]项正确。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。作者谈到美国，只是作为一个引用外资建设基础设施的成功范例，而不是提倡完全效仿它的模式，所以[C]项不正确。

词汇注释

division [di'viʒən] *n.* 分开，分隔，分裂；分配，分担；除(法)；部门
loom [luːm] *vi.* 阴森地逼近，隐现；即将来临
optimistic [ˌɔpti'mistik] *a.* 乐观(主义)的
commercialize [kə'məːʃəlaiz] *v.* 使商业化
universalize [ˌjuːni'vəːsəlaiz] *vt.* 使一般化，使普遍化
after all 毕竟，终究，究竟
potential [pə'tenʃəl] *a.* 潜在的，可能的；*n.* 潜力，潜能
leave behind 把……撇在后面；留下，忘记带
in the years ahead 在将来的若干年内
combat ['kɔmbæt] *vt.* 与……斗争，与……战斗
impoverished [im'pɔvəriʃt] *a.* 穷困的
get over 消除，克服，(从疾病中)恢复过来
prejudice ['predʒudis] *n.* 成见，偏见
with respect to 关于，至于
invasion [in'veiʒən] *n.* 入侵，侵略，侵犯
sovereignty ['sɔvrinti] *n.* 君权，统治权；主权
infrastructure ['infrəˌstrʌktʃə] *n.* 基础，基础设施
investment [in'vestmənt] *n.* 投资，投资额；(时间、精力等的)投入
finance [fai'næns] *vt.* 为……提供资金，为……筹措资金

难句解析

1. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access — after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，句首是as引导的时间状语从句，主句是it is in the interest of business to universalize access，it是形式主语，不定式to universalize access为真正的主语。破折号后面的部分是对前面内容的解释说明。

2. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Countries might well study the history。主语countries后面跟着一个that

引导的定语从句，该定语从句中，谓语动词think后面跟着一个宾语从句。介词短语of infrastructure (in the United States)作the history的后置定语。括号中的部分对infrastructure进行解释说明。

3. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be.

【结构分析】本句是一个the more..., the more...句型。主干是The more foreign capital you have, the better off you're going to be。现在分词短语helping you ….infrastructure作foreign capital的后置定语，这里形成名饰分裂。which引导的非限制性定语从句对Third Wave infrastructure进行补充说明。

4. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

【结构分析】本句的主语是it, 谓语动词是does mean(does表示强调，可以翻译成"的确")，宾语是动名词短语recognizing …。recognizing的后面跟一个how引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句中，介词短语in building the energy and telecom infrastructures作状语，infrastructures后面的过去分词短语needed to take …作其后置定语。

全文翻译

今天，所谓的数字鸿沟，即把世界划分为信息富裕阶层和信息贫困阶层，非常引人瞩目。这个差异确实存在，我和我妻子20年前就曾谈及这个临近的危险。然而，那时还不太明显的是一些抵制信息差异的、新的积极因素。实际上我们是完全有理由感到乐观的。

一些技术上的因素使我们有理由期望差异会缩小。随着互联网的日趋商业化，上网普及对商家是有利的——毕竟，上网人数越多，潜在的客户就越多。越来越多的政府，唯恐自己的国家落后，纷纷推广互联网的普及。一二十年之内，全球将有一二十亿人互联。因此，我认为在未来的数年中，信息差异将缩小而不会变大。那是好消息，因为互联网很可能成为我们消除所面临的贫困的最有效的工具。

当然，使用互联网不是唯一消灭贫困的方法。互联网也不是我们所拥有的唯一工具，但它却有巨大的潜力。

要想利用这一工具，某些贫困国家必须克服对外资所持的过时的反殖民主义偏见。那些认为外国投资是对本国主权的侵犯的国家最好还是研究一下美国的基础设施(社会的基本结构基础)建设历史。当初美国建设自己的工业基础设施时，缺乏必要的资金，因此美国的第二次浪潮基础设施(包括公路、港口，高速公路、港口城市等)都是用国外资金建造的。英国人、德国人、荷兰人和法国人都在前英国殖民地投资。他们提供资金，美洲移民建造。想想看，现在谁拥有这一切？美国人。我想，在这件事上，像巴西或其他任何地方同样也该这样。你拥有的去建造第三次浪潮基础设施(即现今的电子基础设施)的外国资金越多，那么你的情况就越好。这并不是说卑躬屈膝，任人愚弄，也不是对外国公司不加控制。但这的确意味着你已认识到外国公司对本国能源及通信基础设施建设的重要性，这些基础设施是充分利用互联网所必要的。

Text 48

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling

and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates(patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   [A] Needs of the readers all over the world.
   [B] Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
   [C] Origins of the declining newspaper industry.
   [D] Aims of a journalism credibility project.

2. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be ________.
   [A] quite trustworthy　　[B] somewhat contradictory
   [C] very illuminating　　[D] rather superficial

3. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their ________.
   [A] working attitude　　[B] conventional lifestyle
   [C] world outlook　　[D] educational background

4. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its ________.
   [A] failure to realize its real problem　　[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
   [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting　　[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

5. If the newspaper industry noticed the cultural and class biases, it would ________.
   [A] open up its program about more aspects　　[B] focus only on race and gender
   [C] employ more outstanding reporters　　[D] put more emphasis on advertisement

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕美国报纸业遭受不信任危机展开论述。

第一段：以疑问句的形式提出主旨，即为什么美国人对报纸不信任。

第二段：指出“新闻可信度调查”所得出的一些表面原因。

第三至七段：分析不信任危机的深层次原因。

试题解析

1. 本文主要论述的是什么？

[A] 世界各地读者的需求。 [B] 造成公众对报纸失望的原因。

[C] 报业衰败的根源。 [D] 新闻可信度调查项目的目的。

【答案】B，主旨题。文章首句以疑问句的形式提出了本文旨在说明的问题：为什么那么多美国人不相信自己在报纸上看到的东西？第二段指出“新闻可信度调查”所得出的一些表面原因。第三至七段分析了不信任危机的深层次原因。[B]项中的disappointment对应首句的distrust，cause对应首句的why，故[B]项是正确答案。[A]项是第二段末句提到的新闻可信度调查所反映出来的困惑，属细节，不能概括全文内容。文章只有最后一段首句提到报业是一个日趋衰败的行业，但并未就其衰败原因进行探究，所以[C]项不对。[D]项在第一段提及，属于细节内容，不是全文讨论的对象。

2. 新闻可信度调查项目的结果是_______。

[A] 非常可信的 [B] 有点矛盾的 [C] 很有启发性的 [D] 相当肤浅的

【答案】D，细节题。第二段指出，新闻可信度调查的结果只是一些低级的发现(low-level findings)，以及许多令人挠头的困惑。第三段首句转折指出，对报纸的不信任有更深刻的根源(go way deeper)。[D]项中的superficial对应文中的low-level，和deeper意思相反，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]项明显与原文相悖。[B]和[C]项文中未提及。

3. 正如作者所指出的，新闻记者的根本问题在于他们的_______。

[A] 工作态度 [B] 传统生活方式 [C] 世界观 [D] 教育背景

【答案】C，推理题。第三段指出，多数记者通过一套标准的模式来看世界，将每天报道的消息嵌入这些模式。第四段又指出，由于在记者和读者之间存在着社会和文化上的分歧，这就解释了为什么新闻报道的“标准模式”似乎不为许多读者所接受。第六段作者指出，记者似乎属于社会和文化名流的一分子，所以他们的工作倾向反映这部分人的传统价值观。由此可见，公众对新闻媒体的不信任根源于记者和读者之间世界观的冲突。因此[C]项为正确答案。[A]项文中未提及。[B]和[D]项应属于记者和读者之间不同的两个方面，但不是问题的根本所在。

4. 尽管做了很多努力，但是新闻业仍然不能使读者满意，因为它_______。

[A] 没有认识到真正的问题所在 [B] 往往雇用令人厌烦的记者

[C] 可能做出失真的报道 [D] 有种族和性别方面的偏见

【答案】A，细节题。最后一段第三句谈到新闻业做出的种种努力，如主办研讨会和可信度调查项目，来探究客户为什么恼怒，为什么大量流失。接着第四句指出他们没有做到的方面：但它似乎从来就抽不出时间来注意那么多老主顾们所抱怨的文化和社会等级偏见。由此可以推断，它的问题就是没有对症下药，因此[A]项是正确答案。[B]和[C]项都是表面现象。文章最后一句提到“新闻行业开设的多样化项目目前只注重种族和性别”，以说明其报道内容的褊狭，但未提到有这方面的偏见，所以[D]项与事实不符。

5. 如果新闻业注意到了文化和社会等级偏见，它会_______。

[A] 开设更多方面的节目 [B] 只关注种族和性别

[C] 雇用更优秀的记者 [D] 更加重视广告

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干关键词noticed the cultural and class biases定位到文章最后一句，If it did中的did指代上一句提到的noticing the cultural and class biases。[A]项是文中open up its diversity program的同义转换，故为正确答案。[B]项是现在栏目的特点，是没有注意到文化和社会等级偏见

时的情况。[C]项错在more outstanding，文中只是提到会雇用那些世界观、价值观、教育水平和社会阶层完全不同的记者，而没有提到会雇用更优秀的记者。[D]项文中未提及。

词汇注释

credibility [ˌkrediˈbiliti] *n.* 可信性，可靠性
turn out 结果是
factual [ˈfæktjuəl] *a.* 事实的，真实的
puzzlement [ˈpʌzlmənt] *n.* 迷惑，困惑
template [ˈtemplit] *n.* 模板，样板
plug [plʌg] *vt.* 把……塞住，用……塞住
backbone [ˈbækbəun] *n.* 脊椎，骨干，支柱
narrative [ˈnærətiv] *n.* 叙述文，故事；叙述，讲述
alien [ˈeiljən] *a.* 外国的，外国人的；陌生的；性质不同的，不相容的
questionnaire [ˌkwestʃəˈnεə] *n.* 调查表，问卷
metropolitan [ˌmetrəˈpɔlitən] *a.* 大城市的，大都会的
resident [ˈrezidənt] *n.* 居民，定居者；住院医生
at random 随机地，任意地
upscale [ˈʌpskeil] *a.* 高消费阶层的，迎合高层次消费者的，(商品)质优价高的
stock [stɔk] *n.* 备料，库存，现货；股票，公债
define [diˈfɑin] *vt.* 给……下定义，解释；限定，规定
elite [eiˈliːt] *n.* 出类拔萃的人(或集团)，精英
reportorial [ˌrepəˈtɔːriəl] *a.* 记者的
clash [klæʃ] *n.* 冲突；不协调；(金属等的)刺耳的撞击声
explosive [iksˈpləusiv] *a.* 爆炸的，爆发的；极易引起争论的
sponsor [ˈspɔnsə] *vt.* 发起，主办；资助，赞助；支持
flee [fliː] *vt.* 逃离，避开，逃避
get around to 抽出时间来做(或考虑)
bias [ˈbaiəs] *n.* 偏见，偏心，偏袒
diversity [daiˈvəːsiti] *n.* 差异，多样性
gender [ˈdʒendə] *n.* 性，性别

难句解析

1. Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

【结构分析】本句的主干是this project has turned out to be low-level findings，findings后面的介词短语about …mistakes作其后置定语。过去分词短语combined with…对findings进行补充说明，其中about what in the world those readers really want是puzzlement的后置定语，介词about后面是what引导的宾语从句。句首的Sad to say是插入语。

2. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

【结构分析】本句是一个there be句型，主干是there is a conventional story line，介词短语in the newsroom culture作状语，后面的that从句修饰主语story line。

3. There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers.

【结构分析】本句实际上是一个there be句型，there exists…= there is…。逗号后面是which引导的非限制性定语从句，其中which 指代前面的整个句子内容。

4. Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Relies show that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句由两个并列分句组成，中间以and连接。第一个分句的主干是journalists are more likely，后面跟了四个并列的不定

式；第二个分句的主干是they're less likely，后面跟了三个并列的不定式。过去分词短语compared with other Americans作整个宾语从句的比较状语。

5. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，句首是if引导的条件状语从句。主句的主语是it，后面跟了两个并列的谓语成分：would open up its diversity program和(would)look for reporters。reporters后面跟了who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，过去分词短语now focused…gender对program进行补充说明。

全文翻译

为什么那么多美国人不相信自己在报纸上看到的东西呢？美国新闻编辑协会正试图回答这个棘手的问题。该组织正在深入进行一次长期的自我剖析运动，即新闻可信度调查项目。

遗憾的是，这次调查的结果主要是一些表面的发现，诸如事实错误，拼写和语法错误，另外还有许多令人挠头的困惑，譬如读者到底想读些什么。

但这种对报纸的不信任有更深刻的根源。多数新闻记者都学着用一套标准的模式去看待世界，并把每天发生的事件纳入这种模式。换句话说，在新闻采编室的文化中存在着一套约定俗成的写作模式，它为纷繁复杂的新闻报道提供了一个主干框架和一个现成的故事叙述结构。

新闻记者和读者之间存在着社会和文化方面的隔阂，这就是新闻编辑室的"标准模式"似乎与许多读者的意趣相差甚远的原因。在最近一次调查中，问卷被送到了全国五座中等城市及一座大都市的记者手中，然后随机地给这些城市的居民打电话，问他们同样的问题。

结果显示，与其他美国人相比，新闻记者更有可能居住在富人区，有女佣，有奔驰车，炒股，而他们去教堂，参加支援服务，扎根社区的可能性却很小。

记者们往往属于广义的社会文化精英的一个部分，因此他们的工作往往反映了这些精英传统的价值观。对新闻媒体这种令人震惊的不信任，其根源并非是报道失实或低下的报道技巧，而是记者与读者的世界观每天都发生着碰撞。

这对任何一个行业来说，都是一个容易引起激烈争论的形势，对于一个日趋衰落的行业来说尤其如此。这是一个处于困境的行业，一直在雇用那些观点使客户非常恼怒的雇员。然后它又出资组织研讨会和可信度调查项目，去探究为什么顾客们恼火，为什么会有那么多人逃避新闻。但它似乎从来就没回过头来去注意那么多以前的顾客所抱怨的文化和阶级偏见。如果它注意到了的话，就会开设多样化栏目，寻找那些世界观、价值观、教育水平和社会阶层完全不同的记者，而现在的栏目只是单纯考虑招收不同种族和性别的员工。

Text 49

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This

phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as World Com, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing — witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan — but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

1. What is the typical trend of businesses today?
   [A] To take in more foreign funds.　　[B] To invest more abroad.
   [C] To combine and become bigger.　　[D] To trade with more countries.

2. The author mentions multinational corporations in Paragraph 2 to show________.
   [A] large corporations are becoming more and more mighty
   [B] the fast-growing production of international affiliates
   [C] the sharp increase of foreign investment in small economies
   [D] people's confidence in the world economy

3. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is ________.
   [A] the greater customer demands　　[B] a surplus supply for the market
   [C] a growing productivity　　[D] the increase of the world's wealth

4. From Paragraph 4 we can infer that ________.
   [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
   [B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
   [C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous
   [D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition

5. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be ________.
   [A] optimistic　　[B] objective　　[C] pessimistic　　[D] biased

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕企业并购现象展开论述。
第一段：指出世界正经历一场企业兼并潮。
第二段：用数据说明兼并使大公司更强大。
第三、四段：分析并购现象的原因及影响。

第五段：呼吁人们对这种并购现象加以关注。

试题解析

1. 当今企业发展的典型趋势是什么？

[A] 吸收更多的外资。 [B] 更多地向海外投资。

[C] 合并并且变得更庞大。 [D] 与更多的国家做生意。

【答案】C，细节题。第一段指出，世界正在经历一场前所未有的巨大的并购浪潮。这个浪潮从异常活跃的美国席卷到欧洲，并以不可比拟的威力影响到正在崛起的国家。第二段首句提到，大企业正在变得更大更强，因此[C]项正确。第二段第二句提到welcome foreign investment，但它是解释跨国公司生产增加时提到的细节，排除[A]项。[B]、[D]项文中未提及。

2. 作者在第二段提到跨国公司是为了表明_______。

[A] 大公司正在变得越来越强大 [B] 国际分公司的产量在迅速增加

[C] 小型经济体外商投资的迅速增长 [D] 人们对于世界经济的信心

【答案】A，例证题。举例通常是为了证明一个观点，而且观点句一般在例子的上文。文中举跨国公司的例子是为了证明第二段第一句提出的观点。[A]项是第二段第一句中the big are getting bigger and more powerful的同义改写，故为正确答案。[B]项是例子中的内容，一般举例的目的不是证明其本身的内容。[C]和[D]项文中未提及。

3. 根据作者观点，推动合并和收购浪潮的动力之一是_______。

[A] 顾客更大的需求 [B] 市场的供给过剩

[C] 日益增长的生产率 [D] 世界财富的增长

【答案】A，细节题。第三段剖析了造成并购热潮的重要原因。这些因素和推动经济全球化进程的因素是一样的，如：交通运输成本的日趋下降，贸易和投资障碍的减少，以及扩大的市场(市场的扩大就要求拓展业务以满足顾客的需求)。在以上三个因素中，包括了根据顾客的需要扩大市场这个因素。[A]项正是并购浪潮的一个推动力。以上提到的三个原因不包括[B]、[C]、[D]项提到的内容。

4. 从第四段我们可以推出_______。

[A] 日益增长的行业集中肯定会损害顾客的利益

[B] 世界通信公司是关于合并利弊兼有的一个很好的例子

[C] 全球化过程成本巨大

[D] 标准石油托拉斯可能对竞争形成过威胁

【答案】D，推理题。第四段第二句指出，当今数家石油公司的合并，是否会再次对竞争造成威胁却难以预料。100年前美国标准石油托拉斯(Standard Oil trust)被迫解体，就是由于当时人们担心它会对竞争构成威胁。由此可推知[D]项为正确答案。从第四段的电信业和汽车工业的例子可知，企业合并没有带来价格上涨或阻碍技术进步，因而消费者的利益也没有受损害，[A]项与原文不符。第四段首句提到，关于目前这段集中浪潮一定会带来利或弊的例子还不多见。该段举世界通信公司的例子(本段第三句)也只是说明合并没有带来坏处，所以可以排除[B]项。[C]项文中未提及。

5. 对于新出现的企业合并浪潮，可以认为作者的态度是_______。

[A] 乐观的 [B] 客观的 [C] 悲观的 [D] 有偏见的

【答案】B，态度题。本文描述了目前的并购热潮，第二段用数据证明了目前这种情况的现实存在，第三段解释了造成这一现象的原因，第四段具体分析了并购热潮的影响，认为人们没有必要担心，但是在最后一段，作者也提醒人们注意合并活动的动向。可见，作者没有对并购热潮过于悲观或乐观，而是提到了它可能产生的正反两方面的影响，对这一现象的产生采取了审慎理智的客观态度，因此[B]项为正确答案。[D]项是作者态度题的典型干扰选项，可直接排除。

词汇注释

merger [mə:dʒ ə] *n.* (公司、企业等的)合并
acquisition [ˌækwi'ziʃ ən] *n.* 取得，获得，习得；获得物，增添的人(或物)
witness ['witnis] *vt.* 目击，注意到；为……作证，证明
hyperactive [ˌhaipə(:)'ræktiv] *a.* 活动过度的，极度活跃的
unsurpassed [ˌʌnsə(:)'pɑ:st] *a.* 未被凌驾的，非常卓越的
concentration [kɔnsən'treiʃ ən] *n.* 专注，专心；集中；浓缩，浓度
turn into 变成
affiliate [ə'filiit] *n.* 附属机构，分公司
segment ['segmənt] *n.* 部分，片断；(橘子等的)瓣
reform [ri'fɔ:m] *n.* 改革，改良，改造
ultimate ['ʌltimit] *a.* 极端的，最大的，最高的；最后的，最终的
massive ['mæsiv] *a.* 大的，大而重的，大块的；大量的，大规模的
underlie [ˌʌndə'lai] *vt.* 位于……之下，成为……的基础
globalization [ˌgləubəlai'zeiʃ ən] *n.* 全球化，全球性
transportation [ˌtrænspɔ:'teiʃ ən] *n.* 运输，运输工具
beneficial [beni'fiʃəl] *a.* 有益的，有利的
detrimental [ˌdetri'mentl] *a.* 有害的，不利的
scanty ['skænti] *a.* 缺乏的，不足的
reduction [ri'dʌkʃ ən] *n.* 减少，缩小；下降，降低
on the contrary 正相反
supervise ['sju:pəvaiz] *v.* 监督，管理，指导
resort [ri'zɔ:t] *n.* 求助，凭借，诉诸；求助的对象，采用的手段；常去之地，胜地
gigantic [dʒai'gæntik] *a.* 巨大的，庞大的
infringement [in'frindʒmənt] *n.* 违反；侵害
take upon 承担(等于take on)

难句解析

1. I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands.

【结构分析】本句的主干是I believe that…，that引导一个宾语从句。该从句的主干是the most important forces are the same，后面是that引导的定语从句，that可替换为as the ones that，behind引导的介词短语作forces的后置定语。冒号后面的成分由三个并列的名词短语组成，其核心词分别是costs、barriers 和markets，其中markets后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the US, when the Standard Oil trust was broken up.

【结构分析】本句的主干是it is hard to imagine…，it是形式主语，不定式to imagine…是真正的主语。image后面跟着一个that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是the merger could re-create the same threats(to competition)，后面的that从句为threats的定语从句。该定语从句中还包括一个when引导的非限制性定语从句对a century ago进行补充说明。

3. In cars, too, concentration is increasing — witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan — but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

【结构分析】本句是一个以but为连接词的并列句，第一个分句比较简单，破折号中的插入成分对第一个分句进行举例说明。第二个分句中，it是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的that从句。

4. And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the US vs. Microsoft case?

【结构分析】本句的主干是should one country take upon the role，介词短语of "defending

competition” 作the role的后置定语，介词短语on issues (that...)作状语，issues后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句。as in the US vs. Microsoft case作举例说明，相当于一个状语成分。

全文翻译

世界正在经历一场前所未有的巨大的并购浪潮。这个浪潮从异常活跃的美国席卷到欧洲，并以不可比拟的威力影响到正在崛起的国家。这些国家的许多人面对这个浪潮开始忧虑：“企业合并的浪潮会不会变成一股不可控制的反竞争的力量？”

无疑，大企业正在变得更大、更强。跨国公司在1982年只占有国际贸易不到20%的份额。而现在，这个数字上升到25%，并且还在迅速上升。在那些对外开放并鼓励外资的国家，跨国公司的分支机构已经成为经济领域中一个快速增长的生产部门。比如，在阿根廷，经过20世纪90年代初的改革之后，跨国公司在200家大型企业的工业生产中从43%增加到几乎70%。这个现象造成了人们对小型企业和民族资本的作用以及世界经济的最终稳定的严重忧虑。

我认为，推动这股巨大的并购浪潮的最重要的力量，也是推动全球化进程的力量，包括日趋下降的运输与通信费用，更低的贸易与投资壁垒，以及扩大的市场，而市场的扩大就要求拓展业务以满足顾客的需求。所有这些对消费者来说都是有益而无害的。随着生产力的提高，世界的财富也在增长。

目前证明这股合并浪潮是带来利还是弊的实例并不多。但是很难想象当今的几个石油公司的合并是否会重新造成约100年前美国标准石油托拉斯对竞争造成的同样的威胁，那时由于人们对该公司的这种担心而导致了它最终的解散。像世界通信这样的通信公司合并似乎没有给消费者带来更高的价格，或者降低技术进步的速度。相反，通信的价格在迅速下降。在汽车行业，合并也同样在增加——比如戴姆勒与克莱斯勒、雷诺与尼桑的合并——但消费者看起来并未受到伤害。

但是合并运动必须受到严密监视这个事实仍然存在。就在几个星期以前，格林斯潘对银行业的巨大合并发出了警告。如果合并后如此巨大的银行出现，谁来充当最终的借贷者，发挥监督、规范和运作的作用呢？当一个国家对破坏公平竞争的行为的处理过于严厉时，跨国公司会不会把它们的生产从一地转到另一地呢？在那些将会影响许多其他国家的事情中，如美国政府与微软公司的诉讼案，一个国家是否应该独自担负起“保护竞争”的责任呢？

Text 50

It’s a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers’ misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might — surprised! — fall off. The label on a child’s Batman cape cautions that the toy “does not enable user to fly.”

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary — the dangers of drug interactions, for example — and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn’t clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are

beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries." Says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight — issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. "Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities." Says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

1. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?
   [A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
   [B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
   [C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
   [D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

2. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to ________.
   [A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
   [B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
   [C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
   [D] feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern

3. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that warnings ________.
   [A] are called for by the government　　[B] can help companies to win all lawsuits
   [C] are not always protecting for sellers　　[D] can actually protect sellers from liability

4. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that ________.
   [A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law
   [B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
   [C] product labels would eventually be discarded
   [D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

5. The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be ________.
   [A] biased　　[B] indifferent　　[C] puzzling　　[D] objective

文章结构分析

本文主要叙述了人身伤害索赔的由来、发展和变化。

第一至三段：介绍过去人身伤害索赔案的特点。由于法庭总是倾向于让公司负责，公司开始写出冗长的警示语来避免承担法律责任，但即使这样也不能保护它们免受制裁。

第四段：指出现在情况发生了变化，一些法庭开始站到公司一边，同时警示语开始真正起到保护消费者利益的作用。

试题解析

1. 20世纪80年代发生事故时，情况会怎么样？
   [A] 顾客可以通过诉讼而免受灾难。

[B] 受伤的顾客有望得到法律制度的保护。

[C] 公司将通过提供新的警示语避免被起诉。

[D] 陪审团往往会对公司所承诺的赔偿严加挑剔。

【答案】B，细节题。根据关键词1980s可以定位到第一段最后一句：大约自20世纪80年代，人们就不再这样认为了，当时陪审团已开始认为更多的公司应对其顾客所遭受的不幸负责。而上文也提到“一场成功的诉讼或许可以补偿你所受的伤害”，所以[B]项是正确选项。[A]项犯了因果颠倒的错误，顾客正是因为受了灾难才诉讼的。[C]项有两处主要错误：一是avoid，二是new，这两个词的使用使[C]项与原文表达的内容不一致。文中只提到了陪审团认为公司应对其客户所遭受的不幸负责，[D]项属于无中生有的干扰项。

2. 文中提到的生产厂商往往_______。

[A] 通过在产品上写长长的警示语使顾客满意

[B] 在描述自己产品的不足方面表现诚实

[C] 充分利用标签避免法律责任

[D] 不得不将顾客的安全看作是头等重要的事

【答案】C，细节题。第二段列举出了公司方面的反应：撰写比以前更长的警示标签，力图预先标明种种可能发生的事故。第三段接着提到，警示语能否真正保护制造商和销售商使之免于承担责任，却还很难说。由此可知，生产商利用警示语或标签的真正意图是“避免法律责任”，[C]项正确。[A]、[B]和[D]项都与文意不符。

3. 从第三段可以推断，警示语_______。

[A] 是政府所要求的
[B] 可以帮助企业赢得所有诉讼
[C] 对商家来说不是总能起保护作用
[D] 实际上能使商家免于责任

【答案】C，推理题。第三段第一句指出，当一名消费者受伤时，警示语是否真能免除制造商和销售商的责任，这还不清楚。第二句接着指出，被受伤的消费者告上法庭的公司中，大约一半的情况是公司败诉。由此可知，警示语对商家来说不是总能起保护作用，故[C]项为正确答案。同时可以排除[B]和[D]项，其中[B]项过于绝对。[A]项属于就事论事，文中已述，并非推理。

4. Schutt头盔的案例说明_______。

[A] 某些因伤害提出的索赔再也不受法律的保护了

[B] 头盔不是被设计用来防止伤害的

[C] 产品标签最终将被淘汰

[D] 运动员可能不再会热衷于某些体育运动项目

【答案】A，例证题。根据Schutt定位到第四段，在举例子之前有这样一句话：潮流似乎正发生逆转，虽然因人身伤害引起的索赔案像以往一样不断出现，某些法庭正逐渐开始站到被告一边，特别是在有警示标签也可能无济于事的案件中。在Schutt Sports的案件中，Schutt Sports公司被告生产了不安全的头盔，造成一名橄榄球队员的瘫痪，但是，陪审团认为，造成球员受伤的不是头盔，而是橄榄球这种运动本身的危险性，公司因此胜诉。这一例子用于说明第四段第一、二句提到的现象。[A]项是对该段主题的概括，是正确答案。[B]项是Schutt公司总裁辩护时的用词，是例子中的内容，与例子所要说明的观点无关。[C]和[D]项文中均未提及。

5. 作者对于这个问题的态度似乎是_______。

[A] 有偏见的
[B] 漠不关心的
[C] 令人困惑的
[D] 客观的

【答案】D，态度题。这里所说的“问题”指的是索赔案中孰是孰非的问题。综观全文，作者只是站在第三者的角度论述问题，客观地叙述索赔案的由来、发展和变化，以客观事实和例子说明问题，无任何偏袒，因此[D]项正确。[A]、[B]和[C]项是作者态度题典型的干扰选项，可以直接排除。

词汇注释

rough [rʌf] *a.* 粗糙的；粗野的，粗暴的；粗略的，大致的；未加工的
slip [slip] *vi.* 滑(倒)，滑落
doormat ['dɔːmæt] *n.* (放于门前的)擦鞋垫
stove [stəuv] *n.* 炉子，火炉
disaster [di'zɑːstə] *n.* 灾难，大祸
lawsuit ['lɔːsjuːt] *n.* 诉讼(尤指非刑事案件)
jury ['dʒuəri] *n.* 陪审团；(竞赛或展览的)评判委员会
misfortune [mis'fɔːtʃən] *n.* 不幸，厄运，灾难
label ['leibl] *n.* 标签，标记；称号
anticipate [æn'tisipeit] *vt.* 预期，期望，预料
stepladder ['steplædə(r)] *n.* 活梯
caution ['kɔːʃən] *vt.* 警告，劝……小心
federal ['fedərəl] *a.* 联邦(制)的，联邦政府的
liability [laiə'biliti] *n.* 责任；负债，债务
tide [taid] *n.* 潮，潮汐；潮流，趋势
side with 支持，站在……的一边
defendant [di'fendənt] *n.* 被告
paralyze ['pærəlaiz] *vt.* 使瘫痪，使麻痹；使丧失作用
helmet ['helmit] *n.* 头盔，钢盔
substantial [səb'stænʃəl] *a.* 可观的，大量的；牢固的，结实的；实质的，真实的
bombard ['bɔmbɑːd] *vt.* 炮轰，轰击
lengthy ['leŋθi] *a.* 冗长的，过长的
triviality [trivi'æliti] *n.* 琐事
draft [dræft，drɑːft] *vt.* 起草，草拟
moderate ['mɔdərit] *a.* 中等的，一般的；温和的，稳健的；适度的
for the benefit of 为了……的利益

难句解析

1. While warnings are often appropriate and necessary — the dangers of drug interactions, for example — and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是由while引导的让步状语从句，这个从句由两个并列分句组成，中间用and连接，破折号之间的插入成分是对warnings的举例说明。主句部分本身又是一个主从复合句，其中主句的主干是it is *adj.* that…结构，it是形式主语，真正的主语是that引导的从句，后面跟了一个if引导的条件状语从句。

2. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是as引导的时间状语从句，主句的主干是some courts are beginning to side with defendants。especially in cases作状语，cases后面跟了一个where引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

3. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Julie Nimmons fought a lawsuit，president (of Schutt Sports in Illinois)是主语Julie Nimmons的同位语，宾语lawsuit 后面跟了一个现在分词短语involving a football player (who…)作其后置定语。a football player后面跟了一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，该定语从句中有一个while引导的现在分词短语作时间状语，相当于时间状语从句while he was wearing a Schutt helmet。

4. At the same time, the American Law Institute — a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight — issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones.

【结构分析】从整体上看，本句是一个简单句。句子的主干是the American Law Institute issued

new guidelines (for tort law)。破折号中的插入成分对American Law Institute进行解释说明，其中包括一个whose引导的定语从句。现在分词短语stating that…作new guidelines (for tort law) 的后置定语，stating后面跟着一个that引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句中包含两个由or连接的并列的谓语成分。

5. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，句首是if引导的条件状语从句，主句部分的主干是the information (on products) might be provided，后面跟了两个并列的状语：for the benefit of customers和not as protection against legal liability。

全文翻译

外面是一个危险的世界。如果你走出去，可能会滑倒在门垫上，摔伤一条腿。如果你点燃炉灶，可能会把房子烧掉。但是假如门垫或炉灶上没有警示语告诉你可能发生的危害，那么你或许可以就自己所受的伤害通过法律诉讼，成功地获得赔偿。大约自20世纪80年代，人们就这样认为了，当时陪审团已开始认为更多的公司应对其顾客所遭受的不幸负责。

公司因此感到了威胁，便做出了反应，写出越来越长的警示标识语，力图预先标明种种可能发生的事故。现在，梯子上警告标签有几英寸长，除了警告你其他可能发生的意外情况，还警告你可能会摔下来，简直是莫名其妙！印在儿童蝙蝠侠披风上的标识语竟然也告诫说，本玩具“无法让用户飞行”。

虽然警示语常常是合理而必要的，如提示注意药物的副作用，并且很多是按照州或联邦法规的要求而添加的，但是当一名消费者受伤时，警示语是否真能免除制造商和销售商的责任，这还不清楚。被受伤的消费者告上法庭的公司中，大约一半的情况是公司败诉。

现在看来这种趋势正在转变。随着个人伤害索赔案件一如既往地继续发生，有些法庭开始支持被告一方，特别是在处理那些有警示语也无济于事的案件时。五月份，伊利诺伊州的Schutt体育公司总裁朱利·尼蒙斯就成功地打赢了这样一场官司，原告是一名橄榄球队员，他戴着该公司的头盔在一场比赛中受伤瘫痪。公司总裁朱利·尼蒙斯说：“他成了瘫痪，我们非常难过，但头盔的设计不是为了预防这类伤害的。”陪审团也认为造成该运动员受伤的是这项运动本身的危险性，而不是头盔。与此同时，美国法学会——一群法官、律师和学者，他们的建议举足轻重——公布了新的民事侵权法纲要，说明公司不必警示顾客留意显而易见的危险，也不必给顾客列出一份冗长的清单，列举可能造成的各种危险。康奈尔大学法学院一位参与起草新纲要的教授说，“重要的信息会淹没在细枝末节的汪洋之中。”如果法律界这一普通的目的能够实现，那么产品上提供的警示信息实际上是用来保护消费者利益的，而不是为了避免公司承担法律责任的。

Text 51

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. “Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier.” Says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for

marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

1. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business ________.
   [A] has been striving to expand its market
   [B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion
   [C] tried but in vain to control the market
   [D] has been booming for one year or so

2. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that ________.
   [A] the technology is popular with many Web users
   [B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions
   [C] there is a radical change in strategy
   [D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners

3. In the view of Net purists, ________.
   [A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture
   [B] money making should be given priority to on the Web
   [C] the Web should be able to function as the television set
   [D] there should be no online commercial information without requests

4. We learn from the last paragraph that ________.
   [A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
   [B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
   [C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
   [D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

5. The most appropriate title for this text could be ______.
   [A] Change of Web Business
   [B] Up-to-date Business Mode
   [C] Web Business in Decline
   [D] Shifted Interest in Web

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于网络商务的文章，主要讲述网络商务的两大变化。

第一、二段：讲述网络商务的第一个变化——由单一的开拓消费者市场转向公司相互交易产品和服务。

第三段：讲述网络商务的另一个变化——网络营销策略由“拉”转为“推”。

第四段：指出网络营销的其他手段及促进因素。

试题解析

1. 从文章的开始部分我们了解到网上商务_______。

[A] 一直竭力开拓其市场　　[B] 打算遵循一种空幻的时尚

[C] 企图控制市场，但是徒劳无功　　[D] 已经繁荣了一年左右的时间

【答案】A，细节题。第一段第一句指出，在网络公司创办的最初一两年中，大部分措施是围绕着努力开拓消费者市场而进行的。[A]项是对第一段第一句的改写，属于同义转述。因此[A]项正确。[B]项与第一段第二句不符。文章没有提到网络商务是否控制了市场，因此可以排除[C]项。[D]项中的has been booming文中未提及。

2. 谈及可用于营销的在线技术时，作者暗示_______。

[A] 这种技术受到了很多网络用户的喜爱　　[B] 企业对在线交易的可靠性充满信心

[C] 在策略上发生了根本变化　　[D] 只限于固定商业伙伴可以使用

【答案】C，推理题。根据关键词online technology available for marketing可以定位到第三段第一句：网络商业模式的另一个重大变化是营销策略的变化。接着该段其他部分详细介绍了网上的营销策略从“推”到“拉”的变化。[C]项是对整个段落的概括，为正确答案。

虽然第三段提到了许多用户对“拉”策略的喜爱，但是[A]项中the technology过于宽泛。第二段第一句指出，许多公司对网络的可靠性表示怀疑，因此对使用网络仍然很忧虑，所以[B]项也不正确。第二段末句提到，一些公司只给固定贸易伙伴进入本公司局域网的权利，而没有提到只有它们才能使用网上技术，因此[D]项错误。

3. 网络净化者的观点是_______。

[A] 在线文化中不应该有营销信息

[B] 网络上应该优先考虑赚钱

[C] 网络在功能上应该和电视一样

[D] 在没有要求的情况下，不应该有在线商业信息

【答案】D，细节题。根据关键词Net purists可以定位到第三段最后四句：“推”的策略受到了许多网上用户的厌弃，在线用户们极力推崇信息应该根据特定要求载入屏幕。若商业信息在没有要求的情况下就被推入用户的屏幕，那么网络和电视的区别就不存在了，这正是Net purists所惧怕的。这里，Net purists指主张保持网络特色的人。可以推出[D]项是主张保持网络特色的人的观点，[D]项是正确答案。这些人反对的是销售信息的传送方式，而不是这种信息本身，所以[A]项不正确。文中没有提到上网目的，所以[B]项错误。[C]项正是Net purist所反对的。

4. 从最后一段我们可以知道_______。

[A] 对网络商业来说，在网上“推”信息是至关重要的

[B] 互动、友好、安全对于在线客户来说很重要

[C] 一些大公司几十年前就大胆尝试在线业务

[D] 建立网上销售点与计算机计算能力的成本无关

【答案】B，细节题。最后一段首句指出，公司在网上并不是非得依靠“推”的策略方能挣钱。接着该段以Virtual Vineyards、Amazon.com以及其他开拓者为例，说明将交互性、热情服务和安全性合理结合的网站会吸引网民。可见，[B]项符合文意。根据上文的分析，[A]项和事实恰恰相反。[C]项与第四段最后一句提到的“人们惊讶为何很少有人尝试网上销售”的事实不符。[D]项与第四段第三句提到的“计算机运算能力的成本不断下降，这对于企业建立网上销售点是个好兆头”意思不符。

5. 本文最适合的标题可能是_______。

[A] 网络商务的变化　　[B] 最新的商业模式
[C] 衰退中的网络商务　　[D] 对网络兴趣的转移

【答案】B，主旨题。文章主要讲述了网络商务的两大变化。第一、二段指出网络商务由单一的开拓消费者市场转向公司互相交易产品和服务，但商家对网络商务的可靠性存在怀疑。第三段指出网络商务的另一个变化是营销策略由“拉”转为“推”。最后一段指出网络营销的其他手段及促进因素。由此可知，[A]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

tap [tæp] *vt.* 轻叩，轻拍；利用，开发
make sense 有道理，有意义
nonetheless [ˌnʌnðə'les] *ad.* 仍然，不过
hesitate ['heziteit] *v.* 犹豫，踌躇；不情愿
senior ['siːnjə] *a.* 资格较老的，地位较高的；年长的
transaction [træn'zækʃən] *n.* 交易，业务
intranet [intrə'net] *n.* 企业内部互联网
commerce ['kɔməːs] *n.* 商业，贸易
concern [kən'səːn] *vt.* 涉及，有关于；使关心，使担心
strategy ['strætidʒi] *n.* 战略，策略
notably ['nəʊtbəli] *a.* 显著地
deliver [di'livə] *vt.* 投递，送交；发表，宣布
subscriber [sʌbs'kraibə] *n.* 订购人，捐助者
customize ['kʌstəmaiz] *v.* 按客户具体要求制造
proceed [prə'siːd] *vi.* 进行，继续下去；(沿特定路线)行进，(朝特定方向)前进
notion ['nəuʃən] *n.* 概念，观念；意图，想法
fade [feid] *vi.* 褪去，褪色；逐渐消失，凋谢，枯萎
horrify ['hɔrifai] *v.* 使恐惧，使震惊
purist ['pjʊərist] *n.* 纯粹主义者
resort to 求助于，诉诸
hospitality [hɔspi'tæliti] *n.* (对客人的)友好款待，好客
enterprise ['entəpraiz] *n.* (艰巨的)事业，计划；事业心；企业(事业)单位，公司
silicon ['silikən] *n.* 硅

难句解析

1. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Some companies are limiting the risk，by引导的介词短语作方式状语，介词by的宾语是一个动名词短语：conducting …business partners，business partners后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to “push” information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers.

【结构分析】本句的主干是software companies have developed tools，后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对tools进行修饰。该定语从句的主干是that allow companies to do，transmitting引导的现在分词短语作“push” information directly out to consumers的伴随状语。

3. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Online culture thinks highly of the notion，后面跟着that引导的同位语从句，说明notion的内容。该从句中，现在分词短语flowing onto the screen作the information的后置定语。

4. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The examples show that…，后面是that引导的宾语从句，主语the

example 后面跟着一个of引导的介词短语对其进行修饰。宾语从句的主干是a Web site will attract online customers，a Web site 后面跟着一个现在分词短语(selling…security)作其后置定语。

全文翻译

网上商务开始的第一年左右，大部分业务活动都是围绕着努力开发消费者市场来进行的。最近，随着网络被证明不仅是一种时尚，公司间也开始(在网上)交易产品和服务。这类公司之间的交易非常合理，因为商人通常都知道他们需要什么产品。

不过，由于怀疑网络的可靠性，许多公司仍对网络的使用犹豫不决。Forrester研究所的资深分析家布兰•欧文说："商家需要认识到他们可以信赖销售商和供应商之间的这种途径。"有些公司为了限制这种冒险，只与固定的业务伙伴进行在线交易，并且允许这些伙伴进入公司自己的局域网。

网络商业模式的另一个重大变化体现在营销策略上。前些年，互联网上的营销活动还集中在如何将用户"拉进"网站的策略问题上。然而在去年，软件公司已经开发出了新的技术，这些技术使得公司可以将信息直接"推"给消费者，即直接把营销信息传送给特定客户。最突出的例子是Pointcast网络，该网络使用一种屏幕保护系统，将大量最新的信息和广告不断地传送到用户的计算机显示器上。用户可以定制自己想要接受的信息，然后直接进入某个公司的网址。像Virtual Vineyards这样的公司业已开始采用类似的技术将有关特价销售、产品推销或其他活动的信息"推"向用户。但这种"推"销技术遭到许多网上用户的鄙视。网上文化推崇这样一个概念，即流动到屏幕上的信息应是在专门的请求之后才出现的。一旦商业促销不请自来地充斥电脑屏幕，那么网络和电视就没多大差别了。这种前景让网络净化者感到不安。

公司在网上并不是非得依靠"推"的策略方能挣钱。Virtual Vineyards和Amazon.com及其他开拓者的例子说明：一个销售对路商品的网站，如果将互动性、热情服务、安全性适当结合起来，肯定会吸引网上用户。计算机计算能力的成本持续下降，对任何建立了网上销售的企业来说都是个好征兆。回顾过去的5～10年的历史，人们很可能会感到奇怪：尝试网上销售的公司为何如此之少呢？

Text 52

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction — indeed, contradiction — which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates forsake(抛弃) this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for brining computers into schools, computered advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous(专横的) to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take — at the very longest — a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

1. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is ________.
   [A] far-reaching　　[B] dubiously oriented
   [C] self-contradictory　　[D] radically reformatory

2. According to the second paragraph, a technical education________.
   [A] is universally required by law
   [B] is to prepare students for a certain kind of job
   [C] can broaden students' horizon
   [D] cannot raise students' job prospects

3. The belief that education is indispensable to all children ________.
   [A] is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
   [B] came into being along with the arrival of computers
   [C] is deeply rooted in the minds of computered advocates
   [D] originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries

4. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author's country the European model of professional training is ________.
   [A] dependent upon the starting age of candidates
   [B] worth trying in various social sections
   [C] of little practical value
   [D] attractive to every kind of professional

5. According to the author, basic computer skills should be ________.
   [A] included as an auxiliary course in school
   [B] highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
   [C] mastered through a life-long course
   [D] equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕关于计算机课堂教育的两种观点展开论述。

第一段：指出关于计算机课堂教育的两种不同观点。

第二段：通过对职业教育和普及教育的比较，批评计算机教育倡导者忽视了学生的教育成就。

第三、四段：指出职业教育虽然有可取之处，但不适合美国国情，而且混淆教育目的对任何学生都无益处。

试题解析

1. 作者认为，当前匆忙将计算机引入课堂的现象是_______。

   [A] 意义深远的　　[B] 目标不明确的　　[C] 自相矛盾的　　[D] 彻底改革性的

【答案】B，态度题。第一段第一句指出，将计算机引入课堂的理由有两个：有人主张为学生的未来工作而进行计算机课堂教学；有人则主张为教育的根本改革这一更广泛的目的进行计算机课堂教学。在这两种人之间存在着一条看不见的界限。第二句指出，很少有人撰文论述这一区别，但是这一问题恰恰是主张计算机课堂教学这一运动的症结之所在。在全文的最后一句作者进一步指出，无论是职业学校还是普通学校，混淆计算机教学的目的都不会受益。因此，可以判定[B]项是正确答案。

2. 根据第二段，职业教育_______。

   [A] 被法律所普遍要求　　[B] 目的是使学生为某种工作做好准备

   [C] 可以拓宽学生的视野　　[D] 不能提升学生的就业前景

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干关键词technical education定位到第二段第一句。该句指出，旨在使学生胜任某种工作的教育是职业教育，即职业教育的目的是使学生为某种工作做好准备，故[B]项为正确答案。[B]项中的prepare students for a certain type of job对应文中的getting a student a certain kind of job。被法律所普遍要求的是普及教育，而不是职业教育，根据第二段第一句中的different from可以排除[A]项。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项与原文意思相反，且违背常理。

3. 教育对于所有的孩子都是必不可少的这个观点_______。

   [A] 表明了伪装下的悲观主义态度

   [B] 随着计算机的到来而产生

   [C] 深深地根植于计算机教育倡导者的思想中

   [D] 起源于工业化国家的乐观态度

【答案】D，细节题。第二段第五句指出，随着乐观主义的思想深入到所有工业化国家，人们开始认为每个人都适合受教育。由此可以得出，普及教育产生的根源是[D]项。[A]项属于主张计算机教育的人的特点，与普及教育的态度相反，由此也排除[C]项。[B]项文中未提及。

4. 从文中可以推出，在作者所在的国家，欧洲式的职业培训_______。

   [A] 取决于学员开始接受培训的年龄　　[B] 值得在社会各界进行尝试

   [C] 几乎没有实际价值　　[D] 对各种专业人员都有吸引力

【答案】C，推理题。第三段第二句提到，欧洲的许多学校很早就引进职业培训的概念，以确保儿童具备欲从事的职业所需的技能。第三段第三句对这种模式做出评价：对于像我们这样偌大的一个国家(指美国)来说，这种做法(指欧洲式的职业教育)很难培养出所需要的各类专业人员。也就是说，在美国，欧洲式的职业培训没有多大意义，因此[C]项正确。[A]、[B]和[D]项文中均未提及。

5. 根据作者的观点，基本的计算机技能应该_______。

   [A] 作为学校的一门辅助课程　　[B] 在获得专业素质的过程中加以强调

   [C] 花毕生的时间去掌握　　[D] 无论是职业学校还是其他学校都强调

【答案】A，观点题。根据关键词basic computer skills定位到第四段第六句：无论如何，在成为任何一类专业人员所需要的众多真才实学中，计算机基础技能只是一种辅助技能。这里的complementary和选择项A中的auxiliary是同义词，所以选择[A]项。[B]项与第四段第二句“目前计算机的基本操作非常简单(无须加强)”相矛盾。[C]项与第四段第三句“不需要花毕生的时间去熟悉各种不同的软件程序的使用”相矛盾。[D]项文中未提及，文章结尾只提及职业学校和普通学校都应该明确计算机教学的目的。

词汇注释

border [ˈbɔːdə] *n.* 边，边缘，界线；边界，边境

on the behalf of 代表，为了……的利益

radical [ˈrædikəl] *a.* 根本的，基本的；激进的，激进派的

explore [iksˈplɔː] *v.* 勘探，勘察；仔细查阅，探究

contradiction [kɔntrəˈdikʃən] *n.* 矛盾，不一致；否认，反驳

campaign [kæmˈpein] *n.* 战役，运动

justify [ˈdʒʌstifai] *vt.* 证明……正当(或有理)，为……辩护

teens [tiːnz] *n.* 十多岁

conception [kənˈsepʃən] *n.* 观念，概念

assess [əˈses] *vt.* 对……进行估价，确定……的数额；评价，评论

livelihood [ˈlaivlihud] *n.* 生计，谋生

pursue [pəˈsjuː] *vt.* 继续，从事；追赶，追踪；追求

optimism [ˈɔptimizəm] *n.* 乐观，乐观主义

forsake [fəˈseik] *vt.* 放弃，抛弃

pessimism [ˈpesimizm] *n.* 悲观，悲观主义

betray [biˈtrei] *vt.* 背叛，出卖；失信于，辜负；泄露(秘密等)

cheery [ˈtʃiəri] *a.* 高兴的，愉快的，令人愉快的

outlook [ˈautluk] *n.* 观点，见解；展望，前景

bank on 依赖，指望

vocational [vəuˈkeiʃənəl] *a.* 职业的

insist [inˈsist] *vt.* 坚持，坚决主张，坚决认为

acquaintance [əˈkweintəns] *n.* 相识的人，熟人；认识，相识，了解

complementary [kɔmpləˈmentəri] *a.* 补充的，补足的

a host of 一大群，许多

难句解析

1. An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform.

【结构分析】本句是一个简单句，句子的主干是An invisible border divides those (arguing for…) and those (arguing for)，两个those后面分别跟着一个arguing引导的现在分词短语作后置定语。

2. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education.

【结构分析】本句由两个并列分句组成，中间以分号隔开。第一个分句比较简单，第二个分句是一个复合句，前面是before引导的时间状语从句，该从句中，it 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式to attend school until a certain age，后面是主句部分，其中it是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的that从句，some指代的是some students。

3. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

【结构分析】本句的主干是this is unlikely to produce…professional，主语this指代的是前面所说的professional training。in a country作地点状语，其中country后面跟了两个修饰成分，第一个是as large as ours，第二个是where引导的定语从句，该从句的主语是the economy，后面跟了两个并列的谓语成分：is spread…和involves…。

4. But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是professional training might be the way，前面的介

词短语for a small group of students作状语，不定式to go作the way的后置定语。后面是since引导的原因状语从句，该从句的主干是well-developed skills can be the difference，between having a job and not作the difference的后置定语，all other factors being equal是插入语。

全文翻译

对于计算机课堂教学，人们在观点上存在着一条无形的界线：有人认为应从学生的就业前景来考虑这一问题，另一些人认为应从推行根本教育改革方面更加全面地考虑计算机进入教室这一问题。在讨论这一主题的作者中，很少有人就这一区别——事实上是矛盾——进行探讨，但它却触及了问题的核心：将计算机引入课堂这场运动的问题究竟在哪里。

旨在使学生胜任某种工作的教育是职业教育，它存在的理由与法律所规定的普及教育之间有很大差别。根据法律要求，所有儿童都必须上学至十几岁，其目的并非简单地提高他们的谋职能力。我们更应该具有的是作为美国公民的某种观念，即他必须准确判断自身的生活和幸福是如何受到外界影响的，否则他的公民特征就是不完整的。但是情况并不总是如此；在法律要求所有儿童必须上学至一定年龄之前，人们普遍认为有些儿童天生就不适合接受这种教育。随着工业化给国家带来的乐观精神，我们已经接受人人都适合受教育的观念。倡导计算机教育的人抛弃了这一乐观理念，取而代之的是与他们乐观外表相悖的悲观论调。基于将计算机引入课堂的“教育理由”和“谋职理由”的混淆，主张计算机教育的人常常只强调毕业生的就业前景，而忽略了他们的教育成就。

对适当的学生实行职业教育也有道理。欧洲的许多学校很早就引进职业培训的概念，以确保儿童具备欲从事的职业所需的技能。然而，去臆断科学家、商人、会计职位的数量是武断的。此外，在我们这么大的一个国家里，经济延展到这么多的州，涉及这么多的国际公司，要培养出所需数量的各类专业人员是不太可能的。

但是对少数学生而言，职业培训也许是可取之路，因为在其他因素相同的情况下，熟练的技能是能否得到工作的关键。当然，目前计算机的基本操作非常简单。不需要花毕生的时间去熟悉各种不同的软件程序的使用。当然如果想成为一名计算机工程师，事情就完全不同了。基本的计算机技能最长也只需一两个月即学会。不管怎样，基本的计算机技能只是对成为专业技术人员所需的各种实际技能的补充。当然，应该看到的是，不管是职业学校，还是普通学校，混淆计算机教学的目的都不会受益。

Text 53

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so — and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group — the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) — has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near-final draft of their recommendations.

NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells — routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to

recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning". Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC members also indicated that they would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still "up in the air".

1. We can learn from the first paragraph that ________.
   [A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
   [B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
   [C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
   [D] the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning

2. The panel agreed on all of the following except that ________.
   [A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
   [B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
   [C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
   [D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being

3. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because ________.
   [A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning
   [B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
   [C] an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research
   [D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law

4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ________.
   [A] some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
   [B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
   [C] privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
   [D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

5. Judging from the context, the phrase "up in the air" (Line 4, Para. 5) most probably means ________.
   [A] unsatisfying　　[B] unresolved　　[C] attractive　　[D] upsetting

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于生物克隆问题的文章。

第一段：介绍了苏格兰成功克隆羊以后美国政府的反应——成立了专家小组进行研究，并就该问题向总统提出建议。

第二、三段：指出专家小组的第一个建议及原因——无限期延长联邦资金用于克隆人的禁令，因为专家小组认为克隆人是违背道德伦理的。

第四段：指出专家小组的另一项建议——禁止政府资助任何克隆人的研究。

第五段：指出专家小组的呼吁——禁止私人资助的研究者和诊所进行克隆人研究。

试题解析

1. 从第一段我们可以知道_______。

[A] 联邦资金已被用在一个克隆人的项目上

[B] 白宫对这一克隆方面的消息反应强烈

[C] NBAC被授权控制克隆技术的滥用

[D] 白宫已经得到专家组关于克隆的建议

【答案】B，推理题。第一段的前两句谈到：当苏格兰一个研究小组三个月前透露他们克隆了一只成年羊时，克林顿总统立即做出了反应，他宣布反对用这种特殊的畜牧技术克隆人，要求禁止使用联邦基金进行这样的研究。他还要求成立一个独立专家小组，在三个月内拿出有关克隆人的国家政策的建议，并向白宫汇报。从这两句的内容来看，白宫的反应不仅迅速而且强烈，故[B]项正确。[A]项与第一段第二句相矛盾，文中说尚未有人提出这样做(使用联邦资金进行克隆人的研究)。NBAC的职责是向白宫提出有关克隆人的政策性建议，[C]项属于过度推断。[D]项从文中无从推知。

2. 专家组同意下面所有的内容，除了_______。

[A] 应该立法禁止使用联邦基金克隆人

[B] 不再对克隆人体DNA做更多的限制

[C] 使用私人基金克隆人是犯罪行为

[D] 克隆人将违背道德价值观

【答案】C，细节题。第二段最后一句明确提出，NBAC小组尚未在一个关键问题上达成一致，即是否建议立法机关把将私人资金用于克隆人的行为视为犯罪，因此[C]项是正确答案。[A]项正是NABC极力赞成的(第二段首句)。[B]项是NBAC计划涉及的(第二段第二句)，注意原文中的avoid new restrictions on改写成了not put under more control。根据第三段第一句可排除[D]项。

3. NBAC将不讨论胚胎研究问题，因为_______。

[A] 胚胎研究只不过是克隆技术当前的发展阶段

[B] 婴儿的健康状况不是胚胎研究主要关心的问题

[C] 胚胎的生命在胚胎研究中不会受到威胁

[D] 有关这个问题的法律已经做出了明确的陈述和规定

【答案】D，细节题。第四段第二句中because引导的原因状语从句直接给出了答案，即：因为现行联邦法律已经禁止使用联邦基金创造供研究用的胚胎，或有意识地危害胚胎的性命，[D]项与之最为接近。[A]项文中未提及。[B]项中的“婴儿的健康状况”出现在第三段第二句，它是道德上关注的方面。[C]项是第四段第二句部分内容的篡改。因此这三个选项都不是相关原因。

4. 从最后一段可以推知_______。

[A] 一些NBAC成员对彻底禁止克隆人表示犹豫不决

[B] 一项禁止克隆人的法律将很快获得通过

[C] 私人资助的研究者将会积极响应NBAC的呼吁

[D] 克隆人这一问题将很快得到解决

【答案】A，推理题。最后一段第二句指出，在是否进一步呼吁制定联邦法律彻底禁止克隆人技术研究方面，NBAC成员意见不一，所以[A]项正确。[B]和[D]项与该段最后提到的“问题悬而未决(up in the air)”的事实不符。最后一段第一句提到，NBAC的成员呼吁受私人资助的研究不要尝试克隆人，但是并没有提到研究人员对这一呼吁的态度，可排除[C]项。

5. 根据上下文判断，短语“up in the air”(第五段第四行)的意思很可能是______。

[A] 不能令人满意的　　[B] 未解决的
[C] 有吸引力的　　[D] 令人心烦意乱的

【答案】B，词汇题。对词义的理解应依赖上下文。up in the air出现在最后一句but之后，but之前的句意是“夏皮罗和大多数委员赞成对此立法的呼吁”，可知but之后的意思应该是“但是他说的这个问题尚未得到解决”，四个选项中只有[B]项符合上下文语境，故为正确答案。此外，根据该短语的字面意思“悬挂在空中”，也可推知[B]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

startle ['stɑːtl] *vt.* 使惊吓，使吃惊
reveal [ri'viːl] *vt.* 揭露，泄露；展现，显示
clone [kləʊn] *v.* (使)无性繁殖，克隆
husbandry ['hʌzbəndri] *n.* 饲养业，农业，管理
panel ['pænl] *n.* 面，板；专门小组，评判小组；控制板，仪表盘
draft [dræft，drɑːft] *n.* 草稿，草案，草图
restriction [ris'trikʃən] *n.* 限制，约束
routine [ruː'tiːn] *n.* 例行公事，惯例，惯常的程序；*a.* 例行的，常规的
crucial ['kruːʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的，决定性的
legislation [ledʒis'leiʃən] *n.* 法律，法规；立法，法律的制定(或通过)
preface ['prefis] *n.* 序言，引言，前言
consensus [kən'sensəs] *n.* 一致同意，多数人的意见
stem from 起源于
embryo ['embriəu] *n.* 胚胎，胎儿
offspring ['ɔ(ː)fspriŋ] *n.* 子女，子孙，后代；(动物的)崽
endanger [in'deindʒə] *vt.* 危及，危害
transfer [træns'fəː] *n.* 转移，调动；转车，换乘
appeal [ə'piːl] *vi.* 呼吁，恳求；有吸引力，有感染力；上诉，申诉
up in the air 悬而未决

难句解析

1. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment — although no one had proposed to do so — and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

【结构分析】本句的主干是he ordered that…and asked…。第一个谓语动词ordered后面跟着一个that引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句中使用了虚拟语气，在谓语动词be前面省略了should。第二个谓语动词asked的宾语是an independent panel (of experts)，过去分词短语chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro作an independent panel后置定语。后面的不定式短语to report back …作an independent panel的宾语补足语。句首的现在分词短语Declaring that…作伴随状语。

2. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells — routine in molecular biology.

【结构分析】本句的主干是NBAC members are planning to word…。不定式短语to avoid new restrictions (on research) 作目的状语。research后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。破折号后面的成分是对the cloning of human DNA or cells的补充说明。

3. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The panel has not reached agreement (on a crucial question)，however是插入语，翻译的时候要放到句首。不定式短语whether to recommend legislation (that…)作a crucial question 的同位语。其中legislation后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，该定语从句

中，it是形式宾语，真正的宾语是不定式for private funding to be used for human cloning。

4. In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning".

【结构分析】本句的主干是Shapiro suggested that…，suggested后面是that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句中，consensus后面跟了一个that引导的同位语从句，对consensus的内容进行解释说明。这个同位语从句中，it是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的不定式to attempt to …。句首的介词短语In a draft preface to the recommendations作状语，过去分词短语discussed at the 17 May meeting作recommendations的后置定语，对recommendations进行补充说明。

5. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是NBAC will remain silent，on embryo research作状语。句首是because引导的原因状语从句，其主干是current federal law forbids the use (of federal funds)，后面跟了两个并列的不定式短语作the use的后置定语：to create embryos (for research) 和to endanger an embryo's life。括号里的内容是对embryos的解释说明。

全文翻译

当一个苏格兰研究小组透露三个月前他们克隆了一只成年绵羊时，世界为之震惊，克林顿总统迅速做出反应。他宣称反对利用这种非同寻常的畜牧业技术去克隆人，并下令禁止使用联邦资金做这样的实验——尽管还没有人提议要那样做——并责成成立一个由普林斯顿大学校长哈罗德·夏皮罗为首的独立专家小组，在90天内拿出有关克隆人的国家政策的建议，并向白宫汇报。这个名为"全国生物伦理道德顾问委员会"(NBAC)的小组一直在非常积极地工作，集思广益，并诉诸笔端；在同年5月17日的一次会议上，委员们就接近定稿的意见书取得了一致意见。

NBAC要求将克林顿总统颁布的禁止使用联邦资金克隆人的90天禁令无限期延长，并且有可能要求将之立法。但是，NBAC成员们正计划将建议的措辞表述得更为严谨，以避免给克隆人体DNA或细胞等研究带来更多的限制——(这属于)分子生物研究中的常规课题。然而，该小组尚未在一个关键问题上达成一致，即是否建议立法机关把将私人资金用于克隆人的行为视为犯罪。

在5月17日会议上讨论的草案中，夏皮罗表示，专家组已取得广泛的共识，认为"试图利用成人细胞核克隆婴儿是违背道德伦理的"。夏皮罗解释说在与会期间，道德上的怀疑主要源于对婴儿健康带来危害的担忧。随后，该小组非正式地接受了几项概括性的结论，尽管有些细节尚无定论。

NBAC计划呼吁继续禁止使用联邦政府基金利用人体细胞核去克隆婴孩的任何企图。因为现行的联邦法律已经禁止使用联邦基金克隆研究用的胚胎(人类子代出生前的最早阶段)或有意识地危及胚胎的生命，NBAC在胚胎研究这一问题上保持沉默。

NBAC的成员明确表示，他们呼吁由私人提供资金的研究人员和机构不要试图通过人体细胞核转移去克隆人。但他们在是否进一步要求联邦立法强令彻底禁止克隆人这一问题上存在分歧。夏皮罗和大多数委员赞成对此立法的呼吁，但在电话采访中，他透露这一议题仍"悬而未决"。

Text 54

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th，2008. All

but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some $65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm — double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to $50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly $200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds —death, debt and divorce — still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

1. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because ________.
   [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
   [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
   [C] *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
   [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

2. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Lines 1—2, Para.3), the author suggests that ________.
   [A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
   [B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
   [C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
   [D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   [A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
   [B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
   [C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
   [D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.

4. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are ________.
   [A] auction houses' favorites　　[B]contemporary trends
   [C] factors promoting artwork circulation　　[D] styles representing impressionists

5. The most appropriate title for this text could be ________.
   [A] Fluctuation of Art Prices　　[B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
   [C] Art Market in Decline　　[D] Shifted Interest in Arts

文章结构分析

本文主要讲述世界艺术品市场随着经济的衰退而萎缩。

第一段：以艺术品市场开始衰退的标志性事件为引子，引出主题——艺术品市场受金融风暴影响，盛极而衰。

第二段：回顾艺术品市场2003年以后的走势，即2007年后开始走下坡路。

第三段：引用具体的数据，说明这次艺术品市场衰退的具体情况。

第四、五段：对此次艺术品市场衰退进行进一步分析。

试题解析

1. 在第一段，Damien Hirst作品的出售被称作为“最后的胜利”，是因为_______。

[A] 艺术品市场已经见证了一系列胜利

[B] 拍卖商最终以最高标价获得了两幅作品

[C] “我心中永远的美丽”击败了所有的杰作

[D] 它刚好是在全球金融危机爆发之前成功完成的

【答案】D，推理题。a last victory出现在第一段倒数第二句：It is a last victory，其中it指的就是上文提到的Damien Hirst作品的出售。本题的答题依据在下文(第一段末句)：As the auctioneer called out bids,…Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy(就在拍卖师喊出报价时，……雷曼兄弟申请破产)。雷曼兄弟的破产代表着金融危机的开始，正因为金融危机的爆发，所以Damien Hirst作品的出售才成了“最后的胜利”。[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项中的witnessed a succession of victories文中未提及。[B]项中的got the two pieces与原文中的All but two pieces sold相矛盾。由第二句末的a single artist可知，*Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*只是Hirst的个人作品拍卖会，说其胜过了其他所有杰作，不合逻辑，可排除[C]项。

2. 通过说“任何类型的花费都变得很不时尚”(第三段第一～二行)，作者暗示_______。

[A] 收藏者不再积极参与艺术品市场的拍卖

[B] 人们停止了所有花费并且远离画廊

[C] 艺术品收藏作为时尚在很大程度上失去了吸引力

[D] 艺术品总体上讲已经过时，因此不值得购买

【答案】A，推理题。spending…unfashionable出现在第三段第一句。本题属于句意推理题，这类题目的答案应该从上下文寻找。根据第三段第二句In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms(在艺术品领域，这意味着收藏家远离了画廊和销售店)，可以推断A项“收藏家不再积极参与艺术品市场的拍卖”为正确答案。were no longer actively involved in对应stayed away from，art-market auctions对应galleries and salerooms。[B]项中的people stopped every kind of spending过于宽泛，且违背常理。由上述分析可知，此处的unfashionable指的是艺术品销售的“冷清”，而非艺术品变得不时尚了，[C]和[D]项都是利用fashion的字面意思捏造的干扰项。

3. 下列哪项陈述是不正确的？

[A] 2007年到2008年之间，当代艺术品的销售大幅下降。

[B] 艺术品市场在发展势头上超过了许多其他产业。

[C] 总体上讲，艺术品市场在各个方面都在下滑。

[D] 一些艺术品商人在等待好机会的到来。

【答案】B，判断题。判断题通常需要将四个选项和原文内容逐一对比。根据第二段第二、三句At its peak in 2007 it was worth some $65 billion... Since then it may have come down to $50 billion，可以确定[A]项表述正确。根据第三段首句…spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable或第四段首句The current downturn in the art market is the worst…，可以确定[C]项表述正确。根据文章最后

一句But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return，可以确定[D]项表述正确。[B]项中的momentum出现在第二段首句The world art market had already been losing momentum…(世界艺术品市场的发展势头已经开始减弱)，other industries出现在第二段末句…it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries(它汇集了巨大的财富、强烈的自我、贪婪、激情和争议，几乎没有哪个产业能与之相提并论)，这两句话以及文章其他部分都没有提到"艺术品市场的发展势头超过了许多其他产业"，因此[B]项为正确答案。

4. 最后一段提到的3D是_______。

[A] 拍卖行最喜欢的东西　　[B] 当代潮流

[C] 促进艺术品流通的因素　　[D] 体现印象派作品的风格

【答案】C，词汇题。three Ds 出现在最后一段倒数第二句：The three Ds—death, debt and divorce — still deliver works of art to the market。根据句子构成可知，three Ds就是指death, debt and divorce。根据后面的谓语成分still deliver works of art to the market(仍然在把艺术品推向市场)，可以确定[C]项为正确答案。promoting artwork circulation对应deliver works of art to the market。[A]项文中未提及。虽然3D因素为艺术品市场提供了藏品，但不能因此就夸大其作用，[B]项无依据。[D]项中的Impressionists一词出现在第四段，与本题无关，故可排除。

5. 最适合本文的题目可能是_______。

[A] 艺术品价格的波动　　[B] 最新的艺术品拍卖

[C] 衰退中的艺术品市场　　[D] 对艺术品兴趣的转移

【答案】C，主旨题。本文主要讲述了艺术品市场的低迷状况。文章的主旨大意经常可以通过关注各段首句来了解大概。根据第一段首句The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with…，第二段首句The world art market had already been losing momentum…，第三段首句…spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable，第四段首句The current downturn in the art market is the worst…，末段首句What makes this slump different from the last…in the market，可以确定文章的主旨应该与艺术品市场的衰退有关，故[C]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

dramatic [drə'mætik] *a.* 戏剧的；戏剧性的，激动人心的；引人注目的

fetch [fetʃ] *vt.* (去)拿来，请来，叫来

auction ['ɔːkʃən] *n./vt.* 拍卖

bid [bid] *v./n.* 喊价，出价；投标

bankruptcy ['bæŋkrəp(t)si] *n.* 破产

momentum [məu'mentəm] *n.* 动力；冲力，势头

peak [piːk] *n.* 山峰，山顶；顶点，顶峰

reckon ['rekən] *v.* 计算，数；认为，估计

enormous [i'nɔːməs] *a.* 巨大的，庞大的

ego ['iːgəu, 'egəu] *n.* 自我，自尊

greed [griːd] *a.* 贪婪，贪心；贪食

passion ['pæʃən] *n.* 激情，热情；狂怒，盛怒；酷爱

controversy ['kɔntrəvəːsi] *n.* 争论，辩论

match [mætʃ] *v.* 相配；比得上；*n.* 比赛，竞赛；对手，相配的人(或物)

contemporary [kən'tempərəri] *a.* 同时代的；当代的；*n.* 同代人，同年龄的人；当代人

guarantee [gærən'tiː] *vt.* 保证，担保；*n.* 保证，担保；保证书

fluctuant ['flʌktjuənt] *a.* 起伏的，波动的

executive [ig'zekjutiv] *a.* 执行的，行政的；*n.* 主管，高级行政人员；行政部门

slump [slʌmp] *v.* 大幅度下降，暴跌；突然倒下；*n.* 不景气，衰退

deliver [di'livə] *vt.* 投递，传送；发表，宣布，讲；给(产妇)接生

witness ['witnis] *vt.* 目击，注意到；为……作证，证明

succession [sək'seʃən] *n.* 连续，接续；一连串，一系列；接替，继任

lack [læk] *n./v.* 缺乏，不足

favorite [ˈfeivərit] *a.* 特别喜爱的；*n.* 特别喜爱的人(或物)

appeal [əˈpiːl] *v./n.* 呼吁，恳求；吸引；上诉

represent [ˌrepriˈzent] *vt.* 代表，表示，象征；描绘，表现

shift [ʃift] *v./n.* 转移，更换，改变；换挡

难句解析

1. The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The longest bull ended，过去分词短语run in a century of art-market history作后置定语修饰bull，介词短语on a dramatic note作方式状语，介词短语with…2008作伴随状语，其中双逗之间的内容Beautiful Inside My Head Forever为a sale的同位语，对其进行补充说明。

2. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some $65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier.

【结构分析】本句的主干reckons Clare McAndrew为倒装句，it was worth some $65 billion为reckons的宾语从句，介词短语At its peak in 2007在宾语从句中作时间状语，founder of Arts Economics为Clare McAndrew的同位语对其进行补充说明，a research firm为Arts Economics的同位语，对其进行补充说明，破折号后面的内容对$65 billion进行补充说明。

3. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，主句的主干是the market generates interest，形容词短语far…size作后置定语修饰interest，后面是because引导的原因状语从句。该状语从句的主干是because it brings together great wealth…controversy，in a way…industries作方式状语修饰谓语动词brings，其中过去分词短语matched by…industries作后置定语修饰way。

4. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Almost everyone said that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为the biggest problem is not…but…。everyone后面跟一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

随着Damien Hirst的56部作品在2008年9月15日伦敦苏富比拍卖行举行的名为"美在我脑海中永存"的拍卖会上成功出售，艺术品市场一个世纪以来最长的牛市戏剧性地落幕了。所有作品中只有两件没有售出，销售额超过7000万英镑，创造了单个艺术家的拍卖纪录。这是最后的胜利。就在拍卖师喊出报价时，纽约华尔街上历史最悠久的银行之一雷曼兄弟申请破产。

在经历了自2003年起的急剧上升后，一段时间以来世界艺术品市场的发展势头已经开始减弱。*Clare McAndrew*是一家名叫*Arts Economics*研究公司的创始人，他估计在2007年的最高点，世界艺术品市场的价值约为650亿美元，是5年前的两倍。从那时起，它的价值可能已经下降到500亿美元。但是艺术品市场产生的利益远远超出它本身的规模，因为它汇集了巨大的财富、膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情和争议，几乎没有哪个产业能与之相提并论。

在Hirst的作品拍卖后的几个星期和几个月里，任何此类的投资都变得很不合时宜。在艺术品领域，这意味着收藏家远离了画廊和销售店。当代艺术品的销售额下降了2/3，而在最过热的领域，截至2008年11月该年的销售额下降了近90%。几周之内，世界上两家最大的拍卖行，苏富比和佳士得，不得不支付近两亿美元作为保证金给那些已经把作品交与他们出售的客户。

当前艺术品市场的下滑是自1989年底日本人停止购买印象派作品以来最糟糕的一次。专家估

计，相对于最高点这一次的价格平均下降了40%左右，有一些艺术品的价格波动幅度更大。但佳士得的首席执行官Edward Dolman说："我们现在已处于谷底，对此我深信不疑。"

他说，与上一次暴跌不同的是，目前市场上仍存在买家。几乎每位接受这个特别报道采访的人都说，当前最大的问题不是缺乏需求，而是缺乏好的作品销售。死亡、债务和离婚这三个因素仍然在把艺术品推向市场。但所有那些不是必须出手的人正在远离市场，等待着市场信心的恢复。

Text 55

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter, the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained, "when I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed — but only a few of the men — gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year — a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

1. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

   [A] Talking to them　　[B] Trusting them

   [C] Supporting their careers　　[D] Sharing housework

2. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means ________.

   [A] generating motivation　　[B] exerting influence

   [C] causing damage　　[D] creating pressure

3. All of the following are true EXCEPT ________.

   [A] men tend to talk more in public than women

[B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
[C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
[D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

4. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?
[A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
[B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
[C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
[D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

5. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _______.
[A] a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk
[B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
[C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.
[D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

文章结构分析

本文主要论述夫妻双方在家中不同的谈话模式及其对婚姻的伤害。
第一段：陈述作者的一次经历，以引出下文所要讨论的话题。
第二段：引出本文主题——在公共场合男性要比女性健谈，但在家里他们却说话很少。
第三、四段：对这种现象进行详述，指出其普遍性和产生的不良影响(导致很多夫妇离婚)。
第五段：以一幅漫画的内容再次重申本文主题，即两性沟通上的危机。

试题解析

1. 大多数妻子对丈夫的主要期望是什么？
[A] 和她们交谈 [B] 信任她们 [C] 支持她们的事业 [D] 分担家务

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的信号词most wives' main expectation of their husbands定位到第四段最后一句"…most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share expectation of their wives"(……大多数妻子都希望自己的丈夫首要的是成为交谈伙伴，但很少有丈夫和妻子有着同样的愿望)。故[A]项为正确答案。main对应first and foremost，expectation of their husbands对应want their husbands to be，talking to them对应conversational partners。[B]、[C]和[D]项文中均未提及，可以排除。

2. 根据上下文判断，短语"wreaking havoc"(第二段第三行)的意思很可能是_______。
[A] 产生动机 [B] 施加影响 [C] 造成破坏 [D] 造成压力

【答案】C，词汇题。对词义的理解应依赖上下文。wreaking havoc出现在第二段末句：And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage。this pattern(这种行为方式)指的就是上文提到的"although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home"(虽然在公共场合，美国男性往往比女性健谈，但在家里他们却说话很少)，显然这种行为方式对婚姻肯定是有害的，因此[C]项为正确答案。

3. 以下各项都是对的，除了_______。
[A] 男人在公共场合往往比女人更健谈。
[B] 最近大约50%的离婚是由交谈失败所导致的。
[C] 女人很重视夫妻之间的交流。
[D] 女人在家里往往比自己的配偶更健谈。

【答案】B，判断题。判断题通常需要将四个选项和原文内容逐一对比。根据第二段首句…

although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home，可以确定[A]、[D]项表述正确。根据第四段第二句Instead, they focused on communication，可以确定[C]项表述正确。[B]项的原文出现在第三段末句Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation(考虑到目前近50%的离婚率，这意味着在美国每年会有数以百万计的离婚案，所以交谈不畅在现实中如同一场流行病)，这句话只是提到“目前的离婚率约为50%”，而[B]项却说“约50%的离婚是由交流不畅所造成的”，[B]项表达有误，为正确答案。

4. 下列哪项能最好地概括本文的主旨？

[A] 道德沦丧值得社会学家做更多的研究。 [B] 婚姻破裂源自性别不平等。

[C] 夫妻双方对婚姻拥有不同期待。 [D] 男人和女人的交谈方式不同。

【答案】D，主旨题。本文主要讲述美国两性在沟通上的危机以及该危机对婚姻的危害。第一段讲述了一个episode，是为了引出第二段文章的主题：在公共场合，美国男性往往比女性健谈，但在家里他们却说话很少。第二段后半部分和第三段讲述了这种行为对婚姻的危害。第四段讲述了女性对家庭沟通的期待。最后一段以一幅漫画的内容再次重申了文章主题：两性在沟通上的危机。因此[D]项为正确答案。[A]项中的moral decaying文中未提及。第三段提到，大多数女性认为lack of communication才是促使离婚的原因，而非[B]项所说的性别不平等。[C]项过于宽泛，没有体现conversation这个核心词。

5. 在紧接着本文之后的部分，作者很可能会专注于_______。

[A] 对新书《离婚谈话》的生动描述 [B] 对这一老套漫画的详细描绘

[C] 美国高离婚率的其他可能原因 [D] 对政治科学家Andrew Hacker的简单介绍

【答案】B，推理题。文章最后一段通过简要描述一幅漫画的内容来再次重申文章主题。根据逻辑顺序，文章接下来的段落很可能会详细描述该漫画的细节来讨论生活中的这种现象，因此[B]项为正确答案。[A]、[C]和[D]项中的内容在最后一段均未出现，故可排除。

词汇注释

address [ə'dres] *n.* 地址；演说，演讲；*vt.* 对……发表演讲；处理

suburb ['sʌbə:b] *n.* 市郊，郊区

offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做)；*n.* 提供(物)，提议；报价，开价

anecdote ['ænikdəut] *n.* 轶事，趣闻

comment ['kɔment] *n./v.* 评论

gesture ['dʒestʃə] *n.* 姿势，手势；姿态；*v.* 作手势(表示)

puzzle ['pʌzl] *n.* 智力测验，谜；难题，令人费解的事(或人)；*v.* (使)迷惑，(使)为难；(使)苦思

episode ['episəud] *n.* (一连串事件中的)一个事件；(剧本、小说等中的)插曲，片段，连续剧的一集

irony ['aiərəni] *n.* 反语，冷嘲；具有讽刺意味的事

amount [ə'maunt] *n.* 数量，数额；总额；*vi.* (to)合计，共计；(在意义、价值等方面)等同

virtual ['və:tjuəl] *a.* 实质上的，事实上的，实际上的

epidemic [ˌepi'demik] *a.* 流行的，流传极广的；*n.* 流行病；流传，盛行

tangible ['tæŋdʒəbl] *a.* 明确的，确凿的；可触摸的，有形的

inequity [in'ekwiti] *n.* 不公平

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪同，伴随；为……伴奏(或伴唱)

represent [ˌrepri'zent] *vt.* 代表，表示，象征；描绘，表现

stereotypical [stiəriə'tipikəl] *a.* 老套的，陈规的

glare [gleə] *vi.* (at)怒目而视；发出强光；*n.* 怒视，瞪眼；强光

exert [ig'zə:t] *vt.* 运用，施加

stem from 源于，来自

brief [bri:f] *a.* 短暂的，短时间的；简短的，简洁的

难句解析

1. This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home.

【结构分析】本句的主干是This episode crystallizes the irony，后面是that引导的同位语从句对irony的内容进行补充说明。该同位语从句是一个主从复合句，前面是although引导的让步状语从句，逗号后面是主句。

2. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book Divorce Talk that most of the women she interviewed — but only a few of the men — gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports that…，介词短语in…Talk作地点状语，that后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是most of the women gave…as…，其中the women后面跟一个定语从句she interviewed。

3. In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements.

【结构分析】本句的主干是complaints focused not on tangible inequities，complaints后面跟两个后置定语：from women和about their husbands。such as having given up the chance for a career or doing…work作后置定语修饰tangible inequities，不定式短语to accompany a husband to his作given up的目的状语，介词短语like…arrangements作后置定语修饰work。

4. In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the image is the stereotypical cartoon scene。image后面跟一个that引导的定语从句that…crisis对其进行修饰，scene后面跟一个of引导的介词短语of…talk作后置定语对其进行修饰。该介词短语中现在分词短语sitting…table做后置定语修饰a man，独立主格结构with…face作sitting的伴随状语，while a…talk作sitting的时间状语。

全文翻译

在弗吉尼亚郊区的一间会客厅里有一个小的聚会，我正在这个聚会上发言——这是一个女性团体举办的聚会，但也邀请了一些男士参加。整个晚上，一位男子特别健谈，不断地表达自己的观点，还讲述着奇闻轶事，而他的妻子则静静地在他的旁边，坐在沙发上。那晚的聚会即将结束时，我评论说，女性常常抱怨自己的丈夫不和她们交谈。这名男子立刻点头表示同意。他向自己的妻子示意并且说：“她是我们家的话匣子。”听到此言，整个房间哄堂大笑。这名男子看起来很困惑和受伤。他解释说：“这是事实，我下班回到家时找不到话题好谈。如果她不把谈话继续下去，我们就会在沉默中度过整个晚上。”

这个故事形象地展现了一个具有反讽意味的现象：虽然在公共场合，美国男性往往比女性健谈，但在家里他们却说话很少。这种行为方式对婚姻正造成严重的危害。

20世纪70年代后期政治科学家Andrew Hacker就已经注意到了这种行为方式。社会学家Catherine Kohler Riessman在她的新书《离婚谈话》中指出，大多数接受采访的女性都把缺乏沟通作为她们离婚的原因，而接受采访的男性则很少这么认为。考虑到目前近50%的离婚率，这意味着在美国每年会有数以百万计的离婚案，所以交谈不畅在现实中如同一场流行病。

在我自己的研究中，女性对丈夫的抱怨往往不是侧重于有形的不平等现象，如为了陪伴丈夫放

弃自己的就业机会，或做了过多日常生活的工作，比如清洗、烹饪以及社交安排。相反，她们很在意沟通交流，她们会抱怨说“他不听我讲话”或者“他不和我讲话”。正如Hacker多年前注意到的那样，我也发现，大多数妻子都希望自己的丈夫首要的是成为交谈伙伴，但很少有丈夫和妻子有着同样的愿望。

简而言之，最能表现当前危机的是一幅老套的漫画所展现的场景：一个男子坐在早餐桌旁，面前举着一份报纸，而一名女子则生气地瞪着报纸的背面，很想说话。

Text 56

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors — habits — among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits.” Said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever — had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers’ lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you’ll find that many of the products we use every day — chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins — are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn’t drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns.” Said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold $76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. “Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers’ lives, and it’s essential to making new products commercially viable.”

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

1. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap ________.

[A] should be further cultivated　　[B] should be changed gradually

[C] are deeply rooted in history　　[D] are basically private concerns

2. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to _______.
   [A] reveal their impact on people's habits
   [B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
   [C] indicate their effect on people's buying power
   [D] manifest the significant role of good habits

3. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
   [A] Tide [B] Crest [C] Colgate [D] Unilever

4. From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to _______.
   [A] perfected art of products [B] automatic behavior creation
   [C] commercial promotions [D] scientific experiments

5. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _______.
   [A] indifferent [B] negative [C] positive [D] biased

文章结构分析

本文讲述产品的广告推广对人们生活习惯的形成所起的作用。

第一段：开门见山地点出主题，即商家在消费者中“创造了”一些无意识的习惯。

第二段：指出研究人员希望利用商家的这种方式改变人们一些固有的不良习惯。

第三至五段：举例说明一些产品的确改变了人们原有的生活习惯。

第六段：引用消费心理学家的话说明创造良好的习惯可以促进新产品的销售。

第七段：总结指出大量的商业广告推广可以培养特定的行为习惯，同时指出这一做法可能导致的负面影响。

试题解析

1. 根据Curtis博士的观点，用肥皂洗手这样的习惯_______。
   [A] 应该进一步培养 [B] 应该逐渐改掉
   [C] 在历史上是根深蒂固的 [D] 基本上是私人的问题

【答案】A，细节题。根据信号词Dr. Curtis和habits like hand washing with soap定位到第二段第一句“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers....”Said Dr. Curtis...(Curtis博士说，“存在一些基本的公共卫生问题，比如不用肥皂洗手的习惯，仍然威胁着人们的生命)，由于dirty hands instead of a soap habit是fundamental public health problems和killer，所以habits like hand washing with soap应该加以培养，因此[A]项为正确答案。[B]、[C]项与文意相反。[D]项中的private concerns与文中的public相矛盾。

2. 第五段提到瓶装水、口香糖和润肤霜是为了_______。
   [A] 揭示它们对人们习惯的影响 [B] 显示对日常必需品的迫切需求
   [C] 表明它们对人们购买力的影响 [D] 表明好习惯的重要作用

【答案】A，例证题。例证题的答案一般从上文或下文中寻找。第五段举了瓶装水、口香糖和润肤霜三个例子，没有概括性的观点句，所以答案只能从上段或下段寻找。本题的答题依据定位在上段。阅读上段信息后发现后两句也在举例(牙膏)，所以本题答题依据为第四段首句“If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day are results of manufactured habits”(如果观察足够仔细，你就会发现我们日常使用的很多产品都是“制造”出的习惯的结果)。作者举这些例子就是为了说明这些产品对习惯的改变，因此[A]项为正确答案。[B]项中的daily necessities、[C]项中的buying power和[D]项中的good habits文中均未提及。

3. 下列哪项不属于帮助培养人们习惯的产品?

[A] 汰渍　　[B] 佳洁士　　[C] 高露洁　　[D] 联合利华

【答案】D，判断题。判断题需要根据选项内容回文定位。根据第四段末句…many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands和第六段首句"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns." Said Carol Berning, …sold $76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year，可以确定Colgate、Crest和Tide都属于帮助人们养成习惯的产品。Unilever出现在第三段首句The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever — had…，破折号中的内容是对companies的补充说明，因此Unilever是公司名称而不是产品，和题干中所问的信息不符，因此[D]项为正确答案。

4. 从文中可知，消费者养成某些习惯是由于_______。

[A] 完美的产品工艺　　[B] 无意识行为的创造

[C] 广告促销　　[D] 科学实验

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的信号词some of consumers' habits are developed due to 定位到第四段末句Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day…(由于精明的广告宣传以及公共卫生运动，许多美国人每天习惯性地为他们珍珠一样白的牙齿刷洗两次，以预防龋齿……)，由该句可知广告宣传和公共卫生运动是消费者养成一些习惯的原因，因此[C]项为正确答案。[A]项文中未提及。[B]项没有说出问题的本质，无意识行为的创造正是由商家对产品的鼓吹形成的。[D]项只是利用最后一段段首的experiments一词捏造的干扰项。

5. 作者对广告对人们习惯的影响所持的态度是_______。

[A] 漠不关心的　　[B] 否定的　　[C] 肯定的　　[D] 有偏见的

【答案】B，态度题。根据题干中的信号词advertisement定位到第四段末句Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their …和末段首句Through…there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising，根据advertising前面的两个修饰语shrewd(精明的，狡猾的)和ruthless(无情的，残忍的)，可以确定作者对the influence of advertisement on people's habits持否定态度，因此[B]项为正确答案。[A]和[D]项属于典型干扰项，可以直接排除。

词汇注释

perfect ['pəːfikt] *a.* 完美的，完满的；完好的，完整的；完全的；*vt.* 使完美，改善

counter ['kauntə] *n.* 柜台；计数器，计算器；*vt.* 对抗，反驳；*ad.* 相反地，对立地

response [ris'pɔns] *n.* 回答，答复；反应，响应

cue [kjuː] *n.* 暗示，信号；提示；*vt.* 提示，暗示

fundamental [fʌndə'mentl] *a.* 基本的，根本的，基础的；*n.* [*pl.*] 基本原则，基本法则

remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是；留下，逗留；剩余

figure out 计算出；想出，理解

turn to 转向；求助于，求教于

routine [ruː'tiːn] *n.* 例行公事，惯例，惯常的程序；*a.* 例行的，常规的

subtle ['sʌbtl] *a.* 微妙的，难于捉摸的；诡秘的，狡诈的；敏感的，敏锐的

infect [in'fekt] *vt.* 传染，感染；影响

shrewd [ʃruːd] *a.* 机灵的，敏锐的，精明的

scrub [skrʌb] *v.* 用力擦洗，刷洗；*n.* 擦洗

beverage ['bevəridʒ] *n.* 饮料

sip [sip] *n.* 小口喝，一小口的量；*v.* 小口地喝，抿，呷

feature ['fiːtʃə] *n.* 特征，特色；[*pl.*] 容貌，相貌；*vt.* 以……为特色，由……主演

ritual ['ritjuəl] *a.* 作为仪式一部分的；例行的；*n.* (宗教等的)仪式；例行公事，老规矩

pattern ['pætən] *n.* 型，模式，样式；花样，图案；*vt.* 模仿，仿制

essential [i'senʃəl] *a.* 必不可少的，绝对必要

的，非常重要的；质的，实质的

emerge [i'mə:dʒ] *vi.* (from)出现，浮现；(问题等)发生，显露

ruthless ['ru:θlis] *a.* 无情的，冷酷的，残忍的

controversy ['kɔntrəvə:si] *n.* 争论，辩论

erupt [i'rʌpt] *vi.*(火山等)喷发，(岩浆等)喷出；(战争、危机等)爆发

tactics ['tæktiks] *n.* 战术，手段，策略

cultivate ['kʌltiveit] *vt.* 耕作，栽培，养殖；培养，陶冶

reveal [ri'vi:l] *vt.* 揭露，泄露；展现，显示

manifest ['mænifest] *v.* 清楚地显示，表明；显现

难句解析

1. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，前面是主句，后面是when引导的时间状语从句。该时间状语从句的主干为customers eat snacks or wipe counters，介词短语almost without thinking作伴随状语，介词短语often in response…cues作原因状语。

2. There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits.

【结构分析】本句的主干是There are fundamental public health problems，problems后面跟一个定语从句that…habits对其进行修饰。该定语从句是一个主从复合句，其中包含一个because引导的原因状语从句。双逗之间的内容like…habit对problems进行补充说明。

3. The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever—had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The companies had invested…finding…。现在分词短语finding the subtle cues作invested的范围状语，companies后面跟一个定语从句that…to对其进行修饰，双破折号中的内容对companies进行补充说明，cues后面跟两个后置定语，一个是介词短语in consumers' lives，另一个是定语从句that…routines。

4. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，逗号之前是as引导的时间状语从句，controversies have erupted为主句，后面是when引导的时间状语从句。

全文翻译

过去十年中，许多公司完善了在消费者中创造无意识行为(习惯)的艺术。消费者往往几乎不假思索地吃快餐或擦拭柜台，就是因为一系列精心设计的日常暗示的影响，这些行为习惯已经为各公司赢得了数十亿美元的收益。

伦敦卫生与热带医学院卫生中心主任Curtis博士说："存在一些基本的公共卫生问题，比如不用肥皂洗手的习惯。这些公共卫生问题仍然威胁着人们的生命，只是因为我们还没能想出办法去改变人们的习惯。我们想从私营企业那里学习如何创造新的无意识的行为习惯。"

Curtis博士要求公司(包括宝洁、高露洁和联合利华，这些公司已经投资数亿美元)寻找消费者生活中的微妙线索，而企业可以利用这些线索来引入新的生活习惯。

如果观察得足够仔细，你会发现我们日常使用的很多产品都是"制造"出的习惯的结果，如口香糖、润肤霜、消毒湿巾、空气清新剂、净水器、健康快餐、洁牙剂、织物柔软剂和维生素等。一个世纪以前，很少有人每天会多次地刷牙。而今天，由于精明的广告宣传以及公共卫生运动，许多

美国人每天习惯性地为他们珍珠一样白的牙齿刷洗两次，以预防龋齿，经常使用的产品是高露洁、佳洁士或者是其他品牌中的一种。

几十年前，许多人不会在餐外时间喝水。后来，饮料公司开始对远处的泉水进行瓶装生产，现在办公室工作人员会不假思索地整天喝着瓶装水。口香糖在从前主要是男孩购买，而在现在的商业广告中，则被定位为是饭后使用的呼吸清新器和牙齿清洁剂。润肤霜被广告宣称为早晨美容过程的一部分，不知不觉已成为梳头和化妆之间的一道程序。

保洁公司的汰渍、佳洁士以及其他品牌产品去年的销售额高达760亿美元。最近刚从保洁退休的消费心理学家Carol Berning说：“当我们的产品成为每日或每周的生活习惯时，我们的产品就成功了。创造良好的习惯是改善消费者生活的重要部分，并且它对于新产品在商业上的成功也很重要。”

通过实验与观察，Berning博士等社会科学家已经了解到，大量无休止的广告确实会把行为习惯的暗示转化为特定的行为。随着这一新的习惯科学的出现，这些策略已被应用于销售有争议的美容霜和不健康的食品，从而引发了很大的争议。

Text 57

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin: that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

1. From the principles of the U.S. jury system, we learn that ________.
   [A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries

[B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
[C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
[D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public

2. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed ________.
[A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
[B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
[C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
[D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges

3. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because ________.
[A] they were automatically banned by state laws
[B] they fell far short of the required qualifications
[C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties
[D] they tended to evade public engagement

4. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, ________.
[A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
[B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
[C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
[D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system

5. In discussing the U.S. jury system, the text centers on ________.
[A] its nature and problems
[B] its characteristics and tradition
[C] its problems and their solutions
[D] its tradition and development

文章结构分析

本文是一篇说明文，讲述了美国陪审员制度的发展。

第一段：指出美国陪审员制度的本质和遵循的五项原则。

第二、三段：指出该制度早期存在对学历、种族及性别的一些隐性歧视。

第四段：指出1968年新法案的通过和1975年法院裁决对以上歧视做出新规，使陪审员制度更民主。

试题解析

1. 根据美国陪审团制度的原则，我们得知________。
[A] 有文化和没有文化的人都可以在陪审团服务
[B] 被告可免于同龄人的审判
[C] 陪审员工作不应有年龄限制
[D] 判决应该考虑公众的意见

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干中的信号词principles of the U.S. jury system定位到第一段第一句Many Americans regard the jury system as …, including the principles that…; that…; that…: that …; and that…，principles后面跟了5个并列的同位语从句对其内容进行解释说明。根据第一个同位语从句的内容all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries可以确定[A]和[C]项错误；根据第四个同位语从句的内容defendants are entitled to trial by their peers可以确定[B]项错误；根据最后一个同位语从句的内容verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law(判决应该代表社会的良知，而不仅仅是法律条文)，可以确定[D]项正确。

2．1968年前，挑选所谓精英陪审员的做法表明________。

[A] 反歧视法律的不力　　[B] 对某些种族的歧视盛行

[C] 陪审员遴选程序方面相互冲突的理想　　[D] 最高法院法官的普遍傲慢

【答案】A，推理题。根据题干中的信号词practice of selecting so-called elite jurors定位到第二段最后一句Although…, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws(虽然……，但挑选所谓的精英或蓝带陪审团的做法却为绕过这种反种族歧视及其他反歧视法律提供了便利)。既然反歧视法律可以绕过，也就说明反歧视法律存在不足，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]项中的prevent和certain races文中未提及。[C]项是对第二段首句的曲解，原文说的是陪审员遴选程序与民主理想相冲突，并非遴选程序中有相互冲突的理想。[D]项文中未提及。

3．甚至是在20世纪60年代，女性也很少出现在一些州的陪审团名单中，因为________。

[A] 她们自动被州法律所禁止　　[B] 她们远远不能满足所需条件

[C] 她们应该履行家庭职责　　[D] 她们往往逃避公共工作

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干中的信号词women were seldom on the jury list in some states定位到第三段第三句：Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless …。原因分析类题目的答案通常出现在下文，所以本题的答题依据定位在下一句This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home…(这种做法的理由是家里需要女性……)，因此[C]项为正确答案。[A]项是对第三段第三句的曲解，该句指出一些州(several states)自动免除了女性担任陪审员的职责，除非……，可见州法律并没有禁止女性当陪审员，这只是某些州的做法，故[A]项错误。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。

4．在《陪审团遴选和服务法案》通过后，________。

[A] 陪审团遴选中的性别歧视违反宪法，必须被废除

[B] 在遴选联邦陪审员时，教育要求不再那么严格

[C] 州级陪审员应该代表整个社会

[D] 在改革陪审团制度方面，各州应该和联邦法院保持一致

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的信号词Jury Selection and Service Act was passed定位到末段首句In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act…。再根据信号词after将答题依据定位到下一句This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors…(该法案废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊教育要求)。因此[B]项为正确答案。[A]项中的sex discrimination和[C]项中的be representative of the entire community出现在最后两句中，这两句都与1975的Taylor decision有关，与题干的法案无关，属于张冠李戴。[D]项文中未提及。

5．在讨论美国陪审团制度方面，本文主要关注________。

[A] 它的本质和问题　　[B] 它的特征和传统

[C] 它的问题和解决方法　　[D] 它的传统和发展

【答案】D，主旨题。本文主要讲述了美国陪审团制度的发展。第一段主要讲述了美国陪审团制度的诸项原则；第二、三段主要讲述了美国陪审团制度在历史实践中存在的一些不民主现象；最后一段主要讲述了美国陪审团制度1968年以后的改革和发展。因此，美国陪审团制度的传统和发展是本文的主旨，[D]项为正确答案。[A]项概括了前三段内容，忽略了最后一段的改革措施。[B]项仅是对首段内容的概括。[C]项仅是对后三段内容的概括。

词汇注释

regard…as 把……看作

jury ['dʒuəri] *n.* 陪审团；评判委员会

concrete ['kɔnkriːt] *a.* 实在的，具体的

crucial ['kruːʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的，决定性的

democratic [deməˈkrætik] *a.* 民主的，有民主作风(或精神)的
qualification [kwɔlifiˈkeiʃən] *n.* 资格，资格证明；限制，限定性条件
literacy [ˈlitərəsi] *n.* 识字，有文化
competent [ˈkɔmpitənt] *a.* 有能力的，能胜任的
representative [ˌrepriˈzentətiv] *n.* 代表，代理人；*a.* (of) 有代表性的，典型的
community [kəˈmjuːniti] *n.* 社区，社会；团体，界
on account of 因为，由于
entitle [inˈtaitl] *vt.* 给……权利，给……资格；给(书、文章等)题名
trial [ˈtraiəl] *n.* 审判，审讯，审理；试验，测试
peer [piə] *n.* 同龄人，同等地位的人；贵族；*vi.* 凝视，盯着看
verdict [ˈvəːdikt] *n.* (陪审团的)裁决，裁定；定论，意见
conscience [ˈkɔnʃəns] *n.* 良心，道德心
conflict [ˈkɔnflikt] *n./ v.* 冲突，抵触
superior [sjuːˈpiəriə] *a.* 上级的，(在职位、地位等方面)较高的；(在质量等方面)较好的，优的，优秀的；*n.* 上级，长官
prohibit [prəˈhibit] *vt.* 禁止；妨碍，阻止
discriminate [disˈkrimineit] *vi.* (between) 区别，辨别；(against) 歧视
eligible [ˈelidʒəbl] *a.* 符合条件的，合格的
exempt [igˈzempt] *vt.* (from)免除，豁免；*a.* 被免除(义务、责任等)的，被豁免的
justify [ˈdʒʌstifai] *vt.* 证明……正当(或有理)，为……辩护
claim [kleim] *vt. /n.*声称，断言；索取
immune [iˈmjuːn] *a.* 免疫的，不受影响的；(from)免除的，豁免的
impose [imˈpəuz] *vt.* (on)把……强加于；征(税)
evade [iˈveid] *vt.* 逃避，回避；避开，躲避
conform to 遵守，顺从

难句解析

1. Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin: that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression，介词短语of crucial democratic values作后置定语修饰expression，介词短语including the principles对democratic values进行补充说明。principles后面跟5个that引导的同位语从句对其内容进行补充说明。

2. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of Strauder v. West Virginia, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，逗号前面是although引导的让步状语从句，该状语从句的主干是Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination，介词短语in jury selection作后置定语修饰discrimination，介词短语as early as…Virginia作时间状语。主句的主干为the practice provided a convenient way，介词短语around…laws作后置定语修饰way。

3. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，逗号前面是although引导的让步状语从句，主句是一个由it was…that…构成的强调句型，强调时间状语not until the 1940s，考生如果对强调句型不熟，可以将it was和that删除。

全文翻译

许多美国人把陪审团制度看成是关键民主价值观的具体体现，其中包括的原则有：所有满足年龄和读写能力最低要求的公民都有同样的资格为陪审团服务；陪审员应该从社区具有代表性的人群中随机挑选；任何公民都不应该因为种族、宗教、性别和民族出身而被剥夺为陪审团服务的权利；被告人有权利接受同龄人的审判；判决应该代表社会的良知，而不仅仅是法律条文。陪审团也被认为是现存的直接式民主而非代表式民主的最佳范例。在直接式民主体制中，公民轮流执政，而不是选举代表替他们执政。

但是，近至1986年，陪审团遴选程序仍然与这些民主理想相冲突。例如，在一些州，陪审团职责仅限于由那些被认为具有较高智商、学历和道德品质的人来承担。虽然美国最高法院早在1880年的“Strauder v. West Virginia案件”中就禁止了陪审团遴选方面蓄意的种族歧视，但挑选所谓的精英或蓝带陪审团的做法却为绕过这种反种族歧视及其他反歧视法律提供了便利。

直到20世纪中期之前，陪审团制度也一直没有常规地将女性纳入陪审团成员中。虽然早在1898年女性就第一次出现在了犹他州的州陪审团中，但直到20世纪40年代，大多数州才使女性的陪审员资格合法化。即使是在那时，一些州也自动免除了女性担任陪审员的职责，除非女性自己要求将她们的名字列在陪审团名单内。这种做法的理由是家里需要女性，它使得整个20世纪60年代陪审团都没有女性代表。

1968年，美国国会通过了“陪审团选举和服务法案”，开创了陪审团体制民主改革的新时代。该法案废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊教育要求，规定必须从整个社会的典型成员中随机挑选。1975年“Taylor v. Louisiana案件”的裁决是一座里程碑，根据该裁决，最高法院把陪审团成员应该代表社会的各个阶层这一要求延伸到州的级别。该裁决还宣布在遴选陪审团成员过程中的性别歧视违反宪法，并命令各州在遴选男女陪审员时必须使用同样的程序。

Text 58

While still catching up to men in some fields of modern life, women appear to be far ahead in at least one undesirable aspect. “Women are particularly susceptible(易受影响的) to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men.” According to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormone somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased “opportunities” for stress. “It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well. It’s just that they have so much more to cope with.” Says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they

tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

1. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
   [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
   [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
   [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
   [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

2. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women ________.
   [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress
   [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress
   [C] are more capable of avoiding stress
   [D] are exposed to more stress

3. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be ________.
   [A] domestic and temporary
   [B] irregular and violent
   [C] durable and frequent
   [D] trivial and random

4. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Lines 4—5, Para. 5) shows that ________.
   [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money
   [B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses
   [C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs
   [D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check

5. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
   [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out
   [B] Response to Stress: Gender Difference
   [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
   [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕“女性在面临压力时更容易受到伤害”这一主题展开讨论。

第一段：通过两性比较引入“女性在面临压力时更容易受到伤害”这个主题。

第二至四段：分别探讨了造成这种现象的原因，即女性在面临压力时分泌更多的化学物质、女性承受的压力更多、女性承受的压力具有周期长、重复性的特点。

第五、六段：论述了女性承受巨大压力的现状。

试题解析

1. 根据前两段，下面哪一项正确？

[A] 女性从生理上来说更容易受到压力的伤害。

[B] 女性仍然遭受着男性施加的很多压力。

[C] 在应对压力方面女性比男性更有经验。

[D] 面对压力时女性和男性表现出不同的倾向。

【答案】A，细节题。由第一段第二句的直接引语可知，与男性相比，女性更容易在压力下感到抑郁和焦虑，[A]项中的vulnerable to对应原文的susceptible to。第二段解释了原因，由于性荷尔蒙的差异，女性在压力下会产生更多的应激化学物质，这属于生理方面(biologically)的原因。据此两点可以确定[A]项为正确答案。[B]项中的caused by men没有根据。[C]项是对原文的曲解，原文是说女性应对压力时更脆弱，而不是更有经验。[D]项具有一定的干扰性，其中inclination指的是人的主观因素，属于心理方面，而文中提到的性荷尔蒙属于生理方面。

2. Yehuda博士的研究表明，女性________。

[A] 需要额外剂量的化学物质来应付压力　　[B] 承受压力的能力有限

[C] 更善于躲避压力　　[D] 面临更多的压力

【答案】D，细节题。第三段第二、三句引用了Yehuda博士的话。她指出，女人应对压力的能力不一定比男人差，只是因为她们面临更多的压力，因此对压力的反应更明显，因此[D]项正确。释放化学物质是感受到压力产生的结果，而不是应对压力的手段，故可排除[A]项。根据第三段第三句Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's，可以排除[B]项。原文只是提到也许女性更能承受压力，她们是不是更擅长于避免压力，文中没有提及，故可排除[C]项。

3. 根据第四段，女性面临的压力往往是________。

[A] 家庭内部的和暂时的　　[B] 无规律的和暴力的

[C] 持久的和频繁的　　[D] 微不足道的和偶然的

【答案】C，细节题。第四段第二句是段落主题句，该句指出，女性面对的压力通常具有周期长(chronic)和单调重复(repeated)的特点。因此[C]项正确。[A]项中的temporary(暂时的)和文中的chronic(长期的)相矛盾。[B]项应该是男性所面对的压力的特点。[D]项中的trivial(微不足道的)与该段末句中的devastating(毁灭性的)相矛盾，且random(偶然的)是男性所面对的压力的特点。

4. "I lived from paycheck to paycheck"(第五段第四至五行)这句话表明________。

[A] Alverez除了挣钱以外什么都不关心　　[B] Alverez的薪水几乎不够家庭开支

[C] Alverez通过不同的工作挣薪水　　[D] Alverez用支票支付几乎所有的款项

【答案】B，词汇题。应该根据上下文来理解句意。文中上一句指出，Alverez承担着各种家庭责任，包括照顾孩子、工作、付房租、养车以及偿还债务等。本句话应顺接上一句，进一步论述Alverez所承受的压力。选项中只有[B]和上一句衔接通顺、连贯，同时也和"Alverez承受着巨大的压力"这个段落主旨相符。因此[B]项正确。文中提到Alverez除工作外，还要照顾孩子等，故她不可能只是一心挣钱，因此可排除[A]项。[C]和[D]项都是利用paycheck一词的字面意思编造的干扰选项，[C]项中的different jobs文中没有提及，[D]项中的"用支票付款"与上下文语境不符。

5. 下面哪一项是本文最好的标题？

[A] 压力的束缚：无路可逃　　[B] 对压力的反应：性别差异

[C] 压力分析：化学物质告诉我们什么　　[D] 性别不平等：压力下的女性

【答案】D，主旨题。文章第一段通过两性比较引入了"女性在面临压力时更容易受到伤害"这个主题。第二、三、四段分别探讨了造成这种现象的原因：女性在面临压力时分泌更多的化学物质、女性承受的压力更多、女性承受的压力具有周期长、重复性的特点。最后两段论述了女性承受巨大压力的现状。"女性"和"压力"这两个关键词贯穿全文，[D]项最适合做文章的标题。

词汇注释

sphere [sfiə] *n.* 球体，地球仪；范围，领域，方面

undesirable [ˌʌndiˈzaiərəbl] *a.* 不想要的，令人不快的，讨厌的

be liable to 易于……，倾向于……

depression [diˈpreʃən] *n.* 沮丧，消沉；(经济)萧条

disorder [disˈɔːdə] *n.* 杂乱，凌乱；骚乱；(身心、机能)失调

in response to 作为反应

stress [stres] *n.* 压力，紧张；强调，重视；*vt.* 使受压力；强调，重视

compared to 和……相比(=compared with)；比作

psychiatrist [saiˈkaiətrist] *n.* 精神病医生，精神病专家

veteran [ˈvetərən] *n.* 老兵；老手，经验丰富的人

administration [ədminisˈtreiʃən] *n.* 管理，经营；实行，执行；行政机关，管理部门

hormone [ˈhɔːməun] *n.* 荷尔蒙，激素

somehow [ˈsʌmhau] *ad.* 不知何故；设法，以某种方式

trigger [ˈtrigə] *n.* (枪等的)扳机；触发物；*vt.* 引起，触发

reproductive [ˌriːprəˈdʌktiv] *a.* 生殖的；复制的

tolerate [ˈtɔləreit] *vt.* 忍受，容忍

worn out 筋疲力尽的；穿破的，用坏的

expose [iksˈpəuz] *vt.* 使暴露；揭露

chronic [ˈkrɔnik] *a.* 长久的，不断的；(疾病)慢性的

combat [ˈkɔmbət] *n.* 战斗，格斗；*vt.* 与……战斗，抗击

random [ˈrændəm] *n./a.* 随意(的)，任意(的)

violence [ˈvaiələns] *n.* 暴力；猛烈

interpersonal [ˌintəˈpəːsənl] *a.* 人与人之间的，人际间的

domestic [dəˈmestik] *a.* 家庭的；国内的；驯服的

one-shot [ˈwʌnʃɔt] *a.* 一次性的，一次完成的

wear-and-tear 磨损，损耗，消耗；(喻)折磨

devastating [ˈdevəsteitiŋ] *a.* 破坏性的，毁灭性的

give birth to 生育

be determined to 决心

frustration [frʌsˈtreiʃən] *n.* 挫折

severe [siˈviə] *a.* 严酷的；剧烈的；(人)严厉的，苛刻的

obligation [ˌɔbliˈgeiʃən] *n.* 义务，责任

strain [strein] *n.* 绷紧，张力；紧张，过劳；*vt.* 拉紧；尽力(使用)

demonstrate [ˈdemənstreit] *v.* 示范，演示；表明；证明；示威

diffuse [diˈfjuːz] *v.* 传播，散布；扩散，(使)弥漫

threaten [ˈθretn] *v.* 威胁；预示(危险)

be vulnerable to 易受……攻击，易受……伤害

temporary [ˈtempərəri] *a.* 临时的，暂时的

难句解析

1. Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormone somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Studies have shown that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是sex hormone affect the stress response，现在分词短语causing…conditions作结果状语，其中包含一个than引导的比较状语从句。

2. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由and连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句的主干是The kinds of interpersonal violence tend to be in domestic situations，介词短语by…members对The kinds of interpersonal violence进行补充说明，violence后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

3. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do

better.

【结构分析】本句的主干是I was living in so…that…，that引导结果状语从句。该状语从句中that相当于it，作形式主语，三个并列的不定式to go to school, (to) get ahead和(to) do better为真正的主语。

4. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance，介词短语of…stress作后置定语修饰importance，before引导的时间状语从句作finding的时间状语，该状语从句中不定式to function作后置定语修饰ability。

全文翻译

尽管在现代生活的某些领域，女人和男人仍然有差距，但至少在一个令人不甚满意的方面，她们似乎远远超过了男人。Yehuda博士是纽约退伍军人管理医院的首席精神病医生，她说："与男人相比，女人特别容易在压力下感到抑郁和焦虑。"

对动物和人所作的研究表明，性荷尔蒙会以某种方式影响对压力的反应，使得压力下的女性与处于同样条件下的男性相比会产生更多的应激化学物质。在其中的几项研究里，当深受压力的雌老鼠的卵巢(雌性动物的生殖器官)切除后，它们的化学反应就变得和公老鼠一样了。

不仅面对压力时会产生更多的化学物质，女性承受压力的"机会"也更多。Yehuda博士说："女性应对压力的能力不一定比男性差，只是她们要面临更多的压力。"她评论说："女性承受压力的能力甚至可能比男人还强，只是由于她们要处理的事情太多，以至于在压力面前她们会更快、更明显地显得力不从心。

Yehuda博士还注意到男女之间的另一个差异。"我认为女性所面对的压力往往具有持续时间长和不断重复的特点。男人上战场时面临作战带来的压力，这时他们面对的行为更多的是无法预知的身体暴力。不幸的是，女性所面临的人际间暴力通常发生在家庭内部，来自父母或其他家庭成员，而且往往不是一次性的。这些更持久的人际交往所带来的精神折磨可能具有很大的毁灭性。"

Adeline Alvarez 18岁时结婚，育有一个男孩，但后来决心完成自己的大学学业。"为取得大学学位，我付出了很多。在生活中我有过很多挫折，通过上学、不断进步、让自己做得更好就能够摆脱这些。"后来，她的婚姻破裂，成了单身母亲。"照顾十几岁的孩子，上班工作，付房租，还车贷，还要偿还债务，没有比这些更艰难的了。每次薪水都花得一干二净。"

并非每个人都会经历Adeline所描述的这些沉重、漫长的压力，但是今天，大多数女性都面临着许多责任，少有闲暇，倍感压力。Adeline的经历表明，在压力威胁到你的身体健康和行动能力之前，找到方法去缓解它很重要。

Text 59

It used to be so straightforward(简单的). A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author's names and affiliations(相关信息) from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publishers, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet — and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it — is making

access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion. The International Association of Scientific Technical and Medical Publisher says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives(档案), where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories(仓库). Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

1. In the first paragraph, the author discusses ________.
   [A] the background information of journal editing
   [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports
   [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers
   [D] the traditional process of journal publication

2. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
   [A] It criticizes government-funded research.
   [B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
   [C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
   [D] It benefits from scientific research considerably.

3. According to the text, online publication is significant in that ________.
   [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results
   [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers
   [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge
   [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research

4. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to ________.
   [A] cover the cost of its publication
   [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it
   [C] allow other online journals to use it freely
   [D] complete the peer-review before submission

5. Which of the following best summarizes the text?
   [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
   [B] A new mode to publication is emerging.

[C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.

[D] Publication is rendered easily by online service.

文章结构分析

本文主要谈论一种新型的出版方式(网络出版)及其带来的影响。

第一段：为本文的引子，介绍传统的出版方式，暗示其方式单一、获取渠道难的缺点。

第二段：正式引出新型的出版方式，即网络出版，引用经合组织的报道说明这种出版方式使人们容易获得科研成果。

第三段：谈到网络出版的巨大经济意义，暗示科研成果易使公众获得可增加知识的价值和投资的回报。

第四段：介绍新趋势下的几种主要出版模式，即大单订阅、开放阅览、开放式资料库及混合三者的其他模式。

试题解析

1. 作者在第一段讨论的是________。

[A] 期刊编辑过程的背景信息　　[B] 实验报告的发表流程

[C] 作者与期刊出版商的关系　　[D] 传统的期刊出版过程

【答案】D，细节题。第一段是本文的引子，为第二段的论述做铺垫。综合各句的含义可以看出，第一段主要描述了科研成果发表的传统过程，因此[D]项正确。traditional和文中的used to相对应。[A]项的journal editing偏离了本段论述的重点journal publication。[B]项具有一定的干扰，有的考生可能会误选，首先laboratory reports和research results含义并不一致，而且[B]项未点明是否是过去传统的出版流程，与第一段的重点不符。文中的确出现有关authors和journal publishers的信息，但本段并没有讲述两者的关系，故[C]项错误。

2. 下面哪一项是有关经合组织报告的正确说法？

[A] 它对政府资助的研究提出了批评。　　[B] 它提出了一种有效的出版方式。

[C] 它让获利的期刊出版商感到不舒服。　　[D] 它使科学研究受益匪浅。

【答案】C，判断题。第二段第三、四句指出，经合组织的报告描述了免费使用科研成果这一做法的深远影响，出版商读了肯定会心情沉重，因为他们赚取了丰厚的利润。可见，[C]项是正确答案。由第二段第二句可知，受到批评的对象应该是“出版商通过查阅限制从政府资助的研究项目获益”这一事实，[A]项把政府资助的研究作为批评对象，属于断章取义。[B]项文中未提及。[D]项属于强干扰项。第三句指出，经合组织的报告描述了免费使用科研成果这一做法的深远影响，并不是说该报告本身对科研意义重大。

3. 根据文章内容，在线出版具有重要意义，因为________。

[A] 它提供了使用科研成果的便捷方式　　[B] 它给科研人员带来了巨大利润

[C] 它强调了科学知识的关键作用　　[D] 它促进了科学研究方面的公共投资

【答案】A，细节题。第二段第二句提到，网络使得共享科研成果成为现实(The Internet is making access to scientific results a reality)，该句中的Internet与题干中的online publication相对应，[A]项中的easier access to scientific results对应文中的making access to scientific results a reality，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]项是利用原文出版商在以前made handsome profits捏造的干扰项，新趋势确实为研究人员带来好处，但文中未提及能否带来巨大利润。[C]和[D]项分别是利用第三段首句中的value of knowledge和public investment这些只言片语捏造出来的干扰项。

4. 在开放阅览出版模式中，论文作者被要求________。

[A] 支付出版费用　　[B] 订阅登载论文的期刊

[C] 允许其他在线期刊免费使用他的论文　　　　[D] 投稿前先交给同行进行评阅

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干中的open-access model定位到第四段第五句。该句提到在这种模式下，出版者会向论文的作者(或其雇主)收取出版费用，[A]项是文中pay for the paper to be published的同义转述，故为正确答案。[B]项是利用第四段第四句捏造的干扰项，该句说的是big deal模式，故可排除。[C]项文中未提及。[D]项是利用末句提到的peer-review process捏造的干扰项，文中只是提到改变了“同行评阅的传统模式”，但是改成什么样不得而知。

5. 下面哪一项最恰当地概括了本文的中心思想？

[A] 互联网正对出版商构成威胁。　　　　[B] 一种新的出版模式正在出现。

[C] 作者们欢迎新的出版渠道。　　　　[D] 在线服务使出版更加容易。

【答案】B，主旨题。文章第一段介绍了科研成果发表的传统过程，用于引出第二段以后所介绍的新的网络出版模式。[B]项中的a new mode of publication指的正是网络出版，可以概括文意，为正确答案。[A]项只是在第二段中提到，不足以概括全文。文中没有明确说明网络出版模式是否受到作者的欢迎，故可排除[C]项。[D]项文中未提及。

词汇注释

submit [səb'mit] *v.* 提交，递交；(使)屈服，(使)顺从

affiliation [əˌfili'eiʃ(ə)n] *n.* (从属)关系，联系

peer [piə] *n.* 同辈，同等的人；贵族

review [ri'vjuː] *n./vt.* 回顾，复习；审查；评论回顾，复习；审查；评论

comment ['kɔment] *n./vi.* 评论评论

publication [ˌpʌbli'keiʃən] *n.* 出版物；出版，发行，发表

rest with 取决于，由……负责

seek [siːk] *v.* 寻找；寻求

subscribe [səb'skraib] *v.* 订阅，订购；捐助，赞助

fund [fʌnd] *n.* 资金，基金；*v.* 资助，提供资金

agency ['eidʒənsi] *n.* 代理处，中介；机构

restrict [ris'trikt] *vt.* 限制，约束

access ['ækses] *n.* 进入，入口；接近(或进入、享用)的机会

issue ['iʃuː,'isjuː] *n.* 问题，争论点；发行，颁布；(书刊的)期；*v.* 颁布，发行；流出，发出

so far 截至目前，迄今为止

handsome ['hænsəm] *a.* (男子)漂亮的，英俊的；相当大的，可观的

element ['elimənt] *n.* 元素；要素，成分，元件；基础；自然力，天气

endeavor [in'devə] *n./vi.* 尽力，努力

distribution [ˌdistri'bjuːʃən] *n.* 分配，分发；散步，分布

core [kɔː] *n.* 果核；中心，核心

estimate ['estimeit] *v.* 估计，评价

association [əˌsəusi'eiʃən] *n.* 协会；联想；交往

specialize ['speʃəlaiz] *v.* 专攻，专门研究；使专用于

subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n.* 主题，题目；学科，科目；(试验等的)对象；*a.* (to)受……支配的，取决于……的；易遭……的； [səb'dʒekt] *vt.* (to)使服从；使遭受

scholarly ['skɔləli] *a.* 学者风度的；适合学者的；博学的；勤奋好学的

emerge [i'məːdʒ] *vi.* 显现，出现

identify [ai'dentifai] *vt.* 识别，认出；认为同一

institutional [ˌinsti'tjuːʃənəl] *a.* 公共机构的

license ['laisəns] *n.* 许可(证)，执照；*vt.* 许可，特许

hybrid ['haibrid] *n.* 杂种，混血儿，混合物；*a.* 混合的；杂种的

delay [di'lei] *n./v.* 耽搁，延迟

available [ə'veiləbl] *a.* 可得到的，可使用的；有空的

process [prə'ses] *n.* 过程，程序

routine [ruː'tiːn] *n.* 例行公事，惯例，惯常的程序；*a.* 例行的，常规的

upset [ʌp'set] *vt.* 使心烦意乱，使苦恼；打乱，弄翻；*a.* 心烦的，苦恼的

facilitate [fə'siliteit] *vt.* 使变得(更)容易，使便利

emphasize ['emfəsaiz] *vt.* 强调，着重

crucial ['kruːʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的，决定性的

render ['rendə] *vt.* 使得，致使；给予，提供

难句解析

1． The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The Internet is making access to scientific results a reality，a reality为宾语补足语。双逗之间的内容对The Internet进行补充说明，agencies后面跟一个who引导的非限制性定语从句对其进行补充说明。该定语从句的主干为who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research，介词短语by restricting access to it作方式状语修饰making。

2． There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements.

【结构分析】本句的主干是There is the so-called big deal，where引导的非限制性定语从句对deal进行补充说明。该定语从句的主干为where institutional subscribers pay for access，介词短语to…titles作后置定语修饰access，介词短语through…agreements作方式状语修饰pay。

3． Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Other models exist，that引导的定语从句that are hybrids of these three对models进行修饰，介词短语such as delayed open-access对models进行举例说明，后面是where引导的非限制性定语从句对delayed open-access进行补充说明。该定语从句中还包含一个who引导的定语从句对everyone进行修饰。

全文翻译

原本这事很简单。一起在实验室工作的研究团队把他们的研究结果投稿到某刊物。刊物的编辑把作者姓名及相关信息隐去，然后把论文交给他们的同行去评阅。根据收到的评阅意见，编辑将决定是否发表该论文。版权属于杂志社，其他研究人员要知道他们的研究成果，必须订阅该杂志。

现在不再是这样了。互联网以及来自科研资助机构的压力正在使共享科研成果成为现实，这些资助机构质疑为什么商业出版机构可以通过限制查阅来从政府投资的研究项目中牟利。经济合作及发展组织(OECD)近日发表了一篇报告，描述共享科研成果所产生的深远影响。这份由澳大利亚维多利亚大学的John Houghton和经合组织的Graham Vickery联合完成的报告，让那些到目前为止盈利不菲的出版商们读起来心情沉重。但是其意义远远不止于此。它标志着，科学创新一直以来的一个关键因素开始发生变化。

知识的价值和对科研的公共投资的回报，一定程度上取决于其传播的广泛性和易获得性。这是一盘大生意。据估计，美国核心科学出版市场的市值在70亿至110亿美元之间。国际科学技术与医学出版者协会声称，在他们的这些领域里，全世界共有2000多家出版商。他们每年在约1.6万个刊物上出版超过120万篇文章。

这种情况正在改变。根据经合组织的报告，目前大约75%的学术期刊在线出版。崭新的商业模式正在出现，报告的撰写者提出了三大类别：一类是所谓的大单订阅，即机构订阅者根据网站授权协议支付费用，然后获取该网站的一系列线上期刊。另一类是开放阅览出版模式，其典型特点是要求作者(或其雇主)付费发表文章。最后一类是开放式资料库模式，机构数据库由诸如大学或者国际实验室等组织提供支持。也存在由上述三种模式混合而成的其他模式，如延时开放出版模式：文章出版后的前6个月，期刊只允许其订户阅读，其他人要在6个月之后才可免费阅读。这一切可能会改变同行评阅稿子这一传统形式，至少在论文出版方面是这样。

Text 60

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978—1987 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace — all that re-engineering and downsizing — are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bong Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much "re-engineering" has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. BBDD's Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish — "the worst sort of ambulance-chasing".

1. The author quotes the proverb in the first paragraph in order to ________.
   [A] depict the pain the public suffered from
   [B] describe corporate revival
   [C] support the productivity revolution businessmen were presiding over
   [D] introduce the topic under discussion

2. According to the author, the American economic situation is ________.
   [A] not as good as it seems
   [B] at its turning point
   [C] much better than it seems
   [D] near to complete recovery

3. The official statistics on productivity growth ________.
   [A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
   [B] fall short of businessmen's anticipation
   [C] meet the expectation of business people
   [D] fail to reflect the true state of economy

4. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because ________.
   [A] he questions the truth of "no gain without pain"

[B] he does not think the productivity revolution works
[C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
[D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses

5. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
[A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
[B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
[C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.
[D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于美国生产力革命的文章。
第一段：开始部分使用谚语作为引子，引出全文主旨，即美国生产力革命并没有改善经济状况。
第二段：使用数据说明美国经济形势没有商界人士认为的那么好。
第三至五段：具体分析其原因，即企业重组没有促进生产力发展。

试题解析

1. 作者在第一段引用谚语是为了________。
[A] 描述公众遭受的痛苦　　[B] 描述公司的复苏
[C] 支持商人们正在主导的这场生产力革命　　[D] 引入所要讨论的话题

【答案】D，引证题。通过引言或举例来引出所要讨论的话题是阅读文章中比较常见的开头形式。本文开头使用谚语作为引子，是为了引出下文所要讨论的主题，即美国生产力革命并没有改善经济状况。因此，[D]项为正确答案。[A]项文中未提及。根据第一段最后一句和第二段内容，可以排除[B]和[C]项。

2. 根据作者观点，美国经济形势________。
[A] 并不像表面看上去那样好　　[B] 处在转折点
[C] 比表面看起来好得多　　[D] 几乎完全复苏

【答案】A，主旨题。文章前两段介绍了美国的经济形势。第一段指出，美国到处都在谈论企业复苏现象。但是，商界自认为正在进行的所谓生产力革命究竟是否真实，这一点却很难确定。可见，作者对美国表现出来的经济复苏的形势持怀疑态度。第二段接着指出，官方的统计数字并不怎么乐观。近年发生的生产力快速增长现象部分是由于经济周期到了这时候通常会出现的反弹造成的，因而它不是经济复苏已经是潜在趋势的确凿证据。因此可以看出，[A]项是对美国经济形势最好的概括。[B]项文中未提及。[C]和[D]项与原文意思相反。

3. 关于生产力增长的官方统计数据________。
[A] 排除了商业周期中的正常反弹现象　　[B] 没有达到商业人士的预期
[C] 达到了商业人士的预期　　[D] 没有反映出经济的真实状况

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中的关键词official statistics定位到第二段。该段最后一句指出，大量有关生产力飞跃增长的商业传奇和统计数据所反映的情况之间存在“脱节”(disjunction)。也就是说在生产力增长的问题上商业人士的期望与政府的统计数据不相符，故[B]项为正确答案。根据第二段第五句可知，统计数据反映了反弹现象，而不是排除了反弹现象，因此[A]项错误。[C]项与原文意思相反。作者没有对数据的真实性产生怀疑，故可排除[D]项。

4. 作者提出“有劳无获”的问题是因为________。
[A] 他怀疑“不劳无获”的真实性　　[B] 他认为所谓的生产力革命并没有奏效
[C] 他怀疑官方数字有误导性　　[D] 他掌握了商业复苏的确凿证据

【答案】B，主旨题。本题实际上变相考查了文章主旨。解答本题的关键在于通过上下文确定pain和gain在文中的含义。第一段后半部分提到，美国到处都在谈论企业复苏现象。但是，商界自认为正在进行的所谓生产力革命究竟是否真实，这一点却很难确定。可见，pain指的是“生产力革命”，no gain指的是“没有效果”。第三段到第五段也都在围绕“企业生产力革命无效”这个主旨展开分析。因此[B]项是正确选项。[A]项局限于字面意思，是典型干扰项。[C]项与作者用官方数据去说明自己的观点的用意相悖。[D]项与第二段第五句提到的“统计数据不是经济复苏的确切证据”这一事实相反。

5. 下面哪项说法在文中没有被提及？
   [A] 激进的改革对生产力的增长必不可少。
   [B] 新的企业组织方法可能有助于提高生产力。
   [C] 降低成本并不一定能带来长期利润。
   [D] 顾问是一群无用之辈。

【答案】A，判断题。[B]项在第三段第二句中提到：企业重组的新方法只是对经济生产力做出了一方面的贡献，而经济生产力的发展还受到许多其他因素的驱动。[C]项在第五段第三句中提到：许多公司用机械的方式进行重组，在没有充分考虑到长期赢利能力的情况下降低了成本。[D]项在文章最后一句提到，许多重组咨询专家所做的工作被视为垃圾——“典型的劳而无获”。只有[A]项在文中没有提及。

词汇注释

tale [teil] *n.* 故事，传说
corporate ['kɔːpərit] *a.* 社团的，公司的
revival [ri'vaivəl] *n.* 苏醒，复兴，复苏
productivity [ˌprədʌk'tiviti] *n.* 生产率，生产力
assume [ə'sjuːm] *vt.* 假定，假设；承担；呈现
preside over 主持，主管
somewhat ['sʌmwɔt] *ad.* 有几分，稍微
conclusive [kən'kluːsiv] *a.* 结论性的，最后的，决定性的
underlying [ˌʌndə'laiiŋ] *a.* 含蓄的，潜在的，根本的
treasury ['treʒəri] *n.* 财政部，国库
disjunction [dis'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n.* 分离，分裂
anecdote ['ænikdəut] *n.* 轶事，奇闻
leap [liːp] *n.* 跳，跳跃；激增，骤变
reflect [ri'flekt] *v.* 反映，显示；反射，映现；深思，反省
contribution [ˌkɔntri'bjuːʃən] *n.* 贡献，促成作用；捐款，捐献物
joint [dʒɔint] *a.* 连接的；共同的，共有的
speculative ['spekjulətiv] *a.* 深思熟虑的，推测的
ineptly [i'neptli] *ad.* 不适当地，愚蠢地
academic [ˌækə'demik] *a.* 学校的，学院的；学术的；纯理论的，不切实际的
chain [tʃein] *n.* 链，链条；一连串，一系列；联号，连锁店
crude [kruːd] *a.* 粗鲁的，粗俗的；天然的，未加工的；简陋的，粗糙的
revenue ['revənjuː] *n.* (尤指大宗的)收入，收益；(政府的)税收，岁入
mechanistic [ˌmekə'nistik] *a.* 机械的，机械论的，机械学的
blunt [blʌnt] *a.* 钝的，说话率直的
dismiss [dis'mis] *vt.* 不再考虑，不接受；免……职，解雇；解散，遣散
consultant [kən'sʌltənt] *n.* 顾问；会诊医师，专科医生

难句解析

1. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The trouble is that..., that引导一个表语从句。该表语从句中，主语是part (of the recent acceleration)，后面跟着两个并列的谓语成分：is due to the usual rebound (that…) 和

is not conclusive evidence (of a revival in the underlying trend)，其中rebound 后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a “disjunction” between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

【结构分析】本句的主干是There is a “disjunction” (between...and...)，as Robert Rubin says为非限制性定语从句，as指代的是整个主句的内容, the treasury secretary作Robert Rubin的同位语。anecdote后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，过去分词短语reflected by the statistics作the picture的后置定语。

3. New ways of organizing the workplace — all that re-engineering and downsizing — are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training.

【结构分析】本句的主干是New ways are one contribution，of organizing the workplace作new ways的后置定语，to the overall productivity of an economy作one contribution 的后置定语。破折号中间的插入成分对New ways (of organizing the workplace)进行补充说明。which引导的非限制性定语从句对the overall productivity (of an economy)进行补充说明，其中such as 引导的短语可以看作是many other factors的同位语。

4. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

【结构分析】本句是一个以and为连接词的并列句，第一个分句的主干是most of the changes are intended。changes后面跟一个定语从句(that companies make)对其进行修饰，不定式短语to keep them profitable作目的状语。第二个分句的主语是this，它指代的是前面不定式to keep them profitable，冒号后面的部分对第二个分句进行补充说明。

全文翻译

人们说，不劳就无获。但是，如果有劳却无获又会怎样呢？在美国，无论你走到哪里，都会听到企业复苏的故事。商人们自认为他们主导了这场生产力革命，究竟是否确有其事则更加难以确定。

官方的统计数字却有点不让人乐观。这些数据表明，如果把制造业和服务业合起来算，1987年以来生产力平均增长1.2%。这比前10年的平均增长速度略快。自1991年来，生产力每年约增长2%。这比1978—1987年的平均增长速度高两倍以上。问题在于，近年发生的生产力快速增长现象部分是由于经济周期到了这时候通常会出现的反弹造成的，因而它不是经济复苏已经是潜在趋势的确凿证据。正如财政部长Robert Rubin所说的，大量有关生产力飞跃增长的商业传奇与统计数据所反映的情况之间存在“脱节”。

企业重组的新方法——所有那些重新规划和缩小规模的做法——只是对一个经济的整体生产力做出了一方面的贡献，而经济生产力的发展还受到许多其他因素的驱动，如设备、机械上的联合投资，新技术，以及教育和培训上的投资。另外，公司的大部分改革是为了赢利，而达到赢利的目的不一定非要提高生产力：转入新的市场或改善产品质量也会有同样的功效。

其他两种解释带有很大的猜测性。一种解释是近年来所进行的公司重组也许并未奏效。另一种则说，即使有所成效，效果也不像人们所设想的那样广泛。

哈佛学者，快速增长的面包连锁店Au Bon Pain的前任总裁Leonard Schlesinger说，许多“重组”是粗糙的。他认为很多情况下，企业收益的损失超出了成本的降低。他的同事Michael Beer说，太多的公司采用了机械的方式进行重组，在没有充分考虑长期赢利能力的情况下降低了成本。BBDD

的Al Rosenshine更加直率，他把许多重组咨询专家所做的工作视为垃圾——“典型的劳而无获”。

Text 61

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Galileo’s 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake’s harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics — but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked “anti-science” in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as “The Flight from Science and Reason”, held in New York City in 1995, and “Science in the Age of (Mis)information”, which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Anti-science clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science’s objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pretechnological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

Indeed, some observers fear that the anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. “The term ‘anti-science’ can lump together too many, quite different things,” notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*, “they have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened.”

1. The word “schism” (Line 3, Para. 1) in the context probably means ________.
   [A] confrontation　[B] dissatisfaction　[C] separation　[D] contempt

2. In the past, the scientific community________.
   [A] had small influence
   [B] could turn a deaf ear to its critics
   [C] was accepted by its critics
   [D] afforded to buy expensive devices

3. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to ________.
   [A] discuss the cause of the decline of science’s power

[B] show the author's sympathy with scientists

[C] explain the way in which science develops

[D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities

4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

[A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.

[B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.

[C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.

[D] Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable

5. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is ________.

[A] impartial　　[B] subjective　　[C] biased　　[D] puzzling

文章结构分析

本文是一篇批评滥贴"反科学"标签的文章。

第一段：前两句是引子，引出最后一句，即21世纪自然科学和人文科学之间的分裂更深了。

第二、三段：通过例证法说明自然科学和人文科学之间的分歧，即科学界开始通过著书和集会抨击"反科学"势力。

第四至七段：指出"反科学"这一标签被贴在了不同群体上，但将环保主义者也归为"反科学"则是不恰当的。

第八段：使用引证法指出被"反科学"涵盖的各种不同的东西的共同点。

试题解析

1. "schism"一词(第一段第三行)在上下文中可能的含义是________。

[A] 对抗、冲突　　[B] 不满　　[C] 分裂、分歧　　[D] 蔑视

【答案】C，词汇题。第一段第一句指出，科学与文化的其他方面的关系一直都很紧张。第二句举例之后，第三句指出，21世纪自然科学与人文科学之间的schism更深了。第一句和第三句在内容上相呼应，other aspects of culture与humanities相对应。由此可见，schism和uneasy relationship所表达的意思相同。自然科学与人文科学科学之间的"关系紧张"应是学科之间的"分裂，分歧"。[A]项与谓语deepen不搭配，只有裂痕才能"加深"，而对抗只能"加强"。[B]、[D]项多指的是人的态度，明显不符合文意，因此一并排除。

2. 过去，科学界________。

[A] 影响力很小　　[B] 可以对批评者置之不理

[C] 被批评者所接受　　[D] 可以买得起昂贵的设备

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干关键词in the past和the scientific community定位到第二段第一句。该句指出，以前，科学界如此之强大以致可以对批评者置之不理。[B]项中的turn a deaf ear to对应文中的ignore，故[B]项为正确答案。[A]项与文中的so powerful意思相反。[C]项中的accepted文中未提及。[D]项中的buy expensive devices文中未提及。

3. 第二、三段的写作目的是________。

[A] 探讨科学的影响力下降的原因　　[B] 表示作者对科学家的同情

[C] 说明科学发展的方式　　[D] 例证说明自然科学和人文学科的分歧

【答案】D，目的题。文章第一段提出了文章的主旨：自然科学与人文科学之间的分裂更深了。第二段指出，直到近期，科学界力量壮大，科学家开始著书抨击"反科学"倾向；第三段指出，科学的维护者也在聚会上表达他们的担忧。这两种表现都是二者矛盾公开化、加深的表现，所以[D]项很明显就是其写作目的。第二段虽然提到"以前，科学界如此强大……，但现在不同了。

由于科研经费的减少……”，但是[A]项不是这两段主要涉及的内容，当然也不是写作目的，所以[A]项不能选。[B]和[C]项原文根本没有提及。

4. 根据文章，下面哪项说法是正确的？
   [A] 一篇文章指责环境保护者为反科学者。
   [B] 政治家没有被贴上反科学的标签。
   [C] “更有见识的人”经常给别人贴上反科学的标签。
   [D] 给环境保护者贴上“反科学”的标签是有道理的。

【答案】A，判断题。第六段第二句提到，去年5月刊登在《美国新闻与世界报道》上的一篇文章似乎暗示环境保护者是反科学的，所以[A]项正确。第五段提到，反科学的标签也贴在了官方人士和共和党人身上，所以[B]项不正确。[C]项在文中找不到依据，文章末尾只是提到，反科学标签会激怒或威胁那些自以为比别人更有见识的人。[D]选项与第七段第二句意思相悖。

5. 作者对科学与反科学的争论所持的态度是________。
   [A] 不偏不倚的　[B] 主观的　[C] 有偏见的　[D] 令人困惑的

【答案】A，态度题。从文章结构看，作者首先指出自然科学和人文科学之间的分歧越来越大，并且举例进行说明。然后作者谈到“反科学”这一词语适用的对象。作者只是客观地叙述了自然科学和人文学科之间的分歧，而并没有评价孰是孰非，态度不偏不倚，因此[A]项为正确答案。[B]、[C]和[D]项是作者态度题的典型干扰选项，可直接排除。

词汇注释

uneasy [ˌʌn'iːzi] *a.* 心神不安的，担心的，忧虑的
trial ['traiəl] *n.* 审判，审讯；试用，试验
rebel [ri'bel] *vi.* 反叛，造反；反对，不服从
harsh [hɑːʃ] *a.* 严厉的，严酷的；刺耳的，刺目的
remark [ri'mɑːk] *n.* 话语，评论，谈论
critic ['kritik] *n.* 批评家，评论家
notably ['nəutbəli] *ad.* 显著地
superstition [ˌsjuːpə'stiʃən] *n.* 迷信，迷信行为
demon ['diːmən] *n.* 魔鬼
haunted ['hɔːntid] *a.* 闹鬼的，鬼魂出没的，受到折磨的
assemble [ə'sembl] *vi.* 集合，聚集
primarily ['praimərili] *ad.* 首先，主要地
ghost [gəust] *n.* 鬼魂，幽灵
contradict [kɔntrə'dikt] *vt.* 同……矛盾，同……抵触
reveal [ri'viːl] *vt.* 揭露，泄露；展现，显示
tag [tæg] *n.* 标签，标牌
authority [ɔː'θɔriti] *n.* 权力，管辖权；官方，当局；权威，专家
advocate ['ædvəkeit] *vt.* 拥护，提倡，主张
elimination [iˌlimi'neiʃən] *n.* 排除，消除，根除；淘汰
stock [stɔk] *n.* 备料，库存，现货
smallpox ['smɔːlpɔks] *n.* 天花
dispute [dis'pjuːt] *vt.*对……表示异议，就……发生争论
manifesto [ˌmæni'festəu] *n.* 宣言，声明
scorn [skɔːn] *vt.* 轻蔑，鄙视；拒绝，不屑(做)
long for 渴望
depletion [di'pliːʃən] *n.* 损耗，耗尽
consequence ['kɔnsikwəns] *n.* 结果，后果；重要(性)，重大
epithet ['epiθet] *n.* 绰号
annoy [ə'nɔi] *vt.* 使恼怒，使烦恼；打扰，干扰
threaten ['θretn] *vt.* 威胁，恐吓；预示(危险)快要来临，是……的征兆

难句解析

1. Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as “The Flight from Science and Reason”, held in New York City in 1995, and “Science in the Age of (Mis)information”, which assembled last June near Buffalo.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Defenders of science have voiced their concerns，such as 引导的短语对meetings进行举例说明，可以看成是meetings的同位语。过去分词短语held in New York City in 1995补充说明第一个会议召开的地点和时间，非限制性定语从句which assembled last June near Buffalo补充说明第二个会议召开的时间和地点。

2．A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

【结构分析】本句的主干是A survey reveals that…，that引导的宾语从句的主干是the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups。逗号后面的from authorities (who…) to Republicans (who…)结构可以看成是many other groups的同位语。authorities和Republicans后面都分别跟了一个who引导定语从句对它们进行修饰。

3．Few would dispute that the term applied to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pretechnological utopia.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Few would dispute that…，that引导的宾语从句的主干是the term applied to the Unabomber，the Unabomber后面跟着一个whose引导的非限制性定语从句对其进行补充说明。该定语从句的主语是whose manifesto，后面跟着两个并列的谓语成分：scorns science 和longs for return (to…utopia)，过去分词短语published in 1995对whose manifesto进行补充说明。

4．The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The true enemies of science are those，those后面跟着一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句中，宾语the evidence后面跟着一个supporting引导的现在分词短语作其后置定语，supporting后面跟着三个并列宾语。argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University是插入语，a pioneer of environmental studies为Paul Ehrlich的同位语。

全文翻译

科学与文化的其他方面的关系一直都很紧张。想想看，17世纪伽利略因其叛逆性的信仰而遭到天主教会的审判，诗人威廉·布莱克对艾萨克·牛顿的机械世界观提出尖锐的批判。21世纪，(自然)科学与人文科学之间的分裂更深了。

以前，科学界如此之强大以致可以对批评者置之不理——但现在不同了。由于科研经费减少了，科学家出了几本书来抨击“反科学”势力，其中值得注意的有弗吉尼亚大学生物学家保罗·R.格罗斯和拉特格斯大学的数学家诺曼·莱维特合著的《高级迷信》及康奈尔大学的卡尔·萨根著的《鬼怪世界》。

科学的捍卫者们也在一些会议上表示了他们的担忧，如1995年在纽约举行的“远离科学和理性”会议，以及去年6月在布法罗附近召开的“(伪)信息时代的科学”会议。

显然，反科学对不同的人有不同的含义。格罗斯和莱维特主要挑那些质疑科学客观性的社会学家、哲学家和其他学者的毛病，而萨根则更关注那些相信鬼怪、上帝造物论和其他与科学世界观相左的人。

1996年对新闻报道的调查表明，反科学的标签也贴在了许多其他群体上，其中包括宣扬消灭所有现存的天花病毒的官方人士，以及宣扬削减基础研究基金的共和党人。

将该词用在炸弹客身上，也不会引起多大争议，他在1995年公开发表蔑视科学、渴望回到前技术时代的理想社会的声明。当然，这并不意味着，对不加控制的工业发展表示担忧的环境主义者也是反科学的，而去年5月刊登在《美国新闻和世界报道》的一篇文章似乎有此暗示。

毫无疑问，环境主义者要对这些批评做出反应。斯坦福大学的保罗•埃利希是环境研究的先驱者，他认为全球变暖、臭氧层缺失和工业增长带来的其他后果都有证可稽，而对这些证据表示质疑的人正是科学的真正敌人。

的确，一些观察者担心反科学这个词会失去意义。“‘反科学’这个词可以涵盖很多截然不同的东西”，哈佛大学的哲学家杰拉尔德•霍尔顿在其1993年的著作《科学和反科学》中写道：“它们唯一的共同点就是会激怒或威胁那些自以为比别人更有见识的人。”

Text 62

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful hindrance, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped *taking prosperity for granted*. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, D.C. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

1. The word "hindrance" (Line 1, Para.1) is closest in meaning to ________.

   [A] promotion [B] handicap [C] increase [D]advantage

2. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War Ⅱ because________.

   [A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal

   [B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before

[C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors

[D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

3. The loss of US predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American________.

[A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market

[B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises

[C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions

[D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

4. What can be inferred from the passage?

[A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.

[B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.

[C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.

[D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

5. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the ________.

[A] turning of the business cycle　　[B] restructuring of industry

[C] improved business management　　[D] success in education

文章结构分析

本文主要讲述了美国经济在第二次世界大战后由兴旺到衰退再到复兴的过程。

第一段：首先指出文章主题，即毫不费力就可以获得持久成功的历史可能成为一种可怕的障碍，但是如果处理得当的话，可能成为驱动力。接着指出二战后美国轻而易举地在经济上取得霸主地位的表现及原因。

第二段：指出20世纪80年代竞争使美国逐渐丧失了优势。

第三段：指出经济衰退引发了美国人的信心危机，他们开始自我反思并警惕外来竞争。

第四段：讲述20世纪90年代美国的经济复苏以及随之而来的盲目乐观情绪。

试题解析

1. “hindrance”一词(第一段第一行)的意思最接近于________。

[A] 促进　　[B] 障碍　　[C] 增长　　[D] 优势

【答案】B，词汇题。hindrance一词出现在第一段首句。该句中but前后是转折关系，故hindrance的意思应该和driving force“推动力”的意思相反。四个选项中只有[B]项和driving force意思相反，故为正确答案。此外，根据dreadful“可怕的”也可知hindrance是一个贬义词，四个选项中，只有[B]项表贬义。

2. 二战后美国取得霸主地位是由于________。

[A] 它为实现这一目标付出了艰苦的努力

[B] 其国内市场比以前大8倍

[C] 战争摧毁了大多数潜在的竞争国的经济

[D] 其劳动力的空前规模促进了经济的发展

【答案】C，细节题。第一段列举了美国取得领先地位的几点原因，其中最后一句指出，美国的繁荣和美国人的富裕水平是欧洲人和亚洲人做梦也想不到的，因为战争摧毁了他们的经济。这正和[C]项的意思一致，因此正确答案是[C]项。[A]项与第一段第一句“一段毫不费力就可以获得

持久成功的历史”不符。[B]项比较对象错误，文章说的是美国市场比竞争对手大8倍。[D]项中的unparalleled size of its workforce与文中的unparalleled economies of scale不符。

3. 20世纪80年代美国丧失了世界经济霸主地位，可以被这个事实证明：美国________。

[A] 电视产业已萎缩到国内市场　　[B] 半导体产业已被外国公司接管

[C] 机床制造业已自取灭亡了　　[D] 汽车工业失去了部分国内市场

【答案】D，细节题。根据1980s定位到第二段，该段从各个行业来说明20世纪80年代美国产业的衰退，其中第六句提到，进口车和纺织品涌进(美国)国内市场，因此[D]项正确。[A]项不符合作者的举证——连美国的最后一家电视生产商都被韩国LG公司收购(第二段第五句)。本段末句提到“曾有一段时间似乎美国的半导体制造业将要成为下一个被牺牲的对象”，这说明半导体制造业似乎要失去国内市场，但没有明确指出其已被外国公司接管，因此排除[B]项。文中只提到美国的机床工业岌岌可危(on the ropes)，而没有提到[C]项“机床制造业已自取灭亡了”。

4. 从文中可以推出什么？

[A] 自我怀疑与盲目骄傲之间来回转变是人的本性。

[B] 激烈竞争有可能促进经济的发展。

[C] 经济复苏取决于国际合作。

[D] 持续成功的历史可能为进一步的发展铺平道路。

【答案】B，推理题。全文都在叙述美国经济波动的过程，并且特别强调竞争在20世纪90年代给美国带来的经济复苏。第三段提到，在20世纪80年代中期，他们开始挖掘美国经济衰退的原因，他们有时有些惊人的发现，其中往往提示人们警惕外来竞争。第四段提到了20世纪90年代的经济复苏。其中的含义是：在竞争的压力下，美国人在20世纪80年代进行了自我反思和产业结构调整，因此带来了20世纪90年代的经济复苏。[B]项是在此基础上做出的判断，为正确答案。

文章没有提到自我怀疑和盲目骄傲的互换，也没有提及人的本性，所以[A]项可以排除。文章的主题是竞争而不是合作，所以[C]项可以排除。[D]项中的A long history of success在文章首句出现，但根据文章内容来看，美国并没有因此而得到进一步发展，因此也可排除。

5. 作者似乎认为20世纪90年代美国的经济复苏可以归因于________。

[A] 经济的周期性变化　　[B] 产业结构的调整

[C] 企业管理的改善　　[D] 教育的成功

【答案】A，细节题。根据1990s定位在第四段，该段第二句指出，很少有美国人将美国的经济复苏归因于美元贬值或经济周期的变化这些显而易见的原因。既然是显而易见的，那么它们应该是作者认同的原因，故[A]项正确。[B]项是第四段Richard Cavanaugh提出的观点，[C]项是第四段Stephen Moore提出的观点，他们的观点均是作者所批判的。[D]项文章中没有提及。

词汇注释

effortless ['efətlis] *a.* 容易的，不费力气的

handicap ['hændikæp] *n.* (身体或智力方面的)缺陷；障碍，不利条件

competitor [kəm'petitə] *n.*竞争者

unparalleled [ʌn'pærəleld] *a.* 无比的，无双的，独一无二的

scale [skeil] *n.* 大小，规模；等级，级别；天平，磅秤；刻度，标度

prosperous ['prɔspərəs] *a.* 繁荣的，兴旺的

inevitable [in'evitəbl] *a.* 不可避免的，必然发生的

primacy ['praiməsi] *n.* 首位，第一位

retreat [ri'tri:t] *n.* 退却，撤退；规避，退缩

predominance [pri'dɔminəns] *n.* 优势

at a loss over 对……感到不知所措

shrink [ʃrink] *v.* (使)起皱，(使)收缩

vanish ['væniʃ] *vi.* 突然不见，消失；不复存在，绝迹

textile ['tekstail] *n.* 纺织品

sweep [swi:p] *v.* 扫，打扫，拂(去)；掠过，

(风)吹
domestic [də'mestik] *a.* 本国的，国内的；家(庭)的，家用的；驯养的
semiconductor [ˌsemikən'dʌktə] *n.* 半导体
casualty ['kæʒjuəlti] *n.* 伤亡人员，死伤者；受害人，损失的东西
crisis ['kraisis] *n.* 危机，危急关头；决定性时刻，关键阶段
confidence ['kɔnfidəns] *n.* 信任；信心，自信
take…for granted 想当然
inquiry [in'kwaiəri] *n.* 询问，打听；调查
decline [di'klain] *n.* 下降，减少，衰退
sensational [sen'seiʃənəl] *a.* 耸人听闻的，非常好的，引起轰动的
look back on 回顾，回忆
devalue [diː'væljuː] *vt.* 降低……的价值，使贬值
yield to 让位于，屈服于
pride [praid] *n.* 自豪；自尊；骄傲，傲慢
go on a diet 节食
quick-witted [kwik'witid] *a.* 富有机智的，机敏的

难句解析

1. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，逗号前面是when引导的时间状语从句，其中after引导的介词短语作entered的时间状语。主句的主干是it had a market，eight times larger than any competitor作后置定语修饰market，giving引导的现在分词短语对主句内容进行补充说明。

2. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

【结构分析】本句的主干是America and Americans were prosperous，介词短语beyond the dreams (of…Asians)作状语，whose引导的定语从句对Europeans and Asians进行修饰。

3. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是it looked，后面是as though引导的方式状语从句。该从句的主干是the making (of semiconductors) was going to be the next casualty，双逗之间是两个which引导的非限制性定语从句对semiconductors进行补充说明。

4. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well.

【结构分析】本句的主干是They began to believe that…and that…，believe 后面跟两个并列的宾语从句。

全文翻译

长期不费力气就能取得成功的历史可能成为一种可怕的不利因素，但若处理得当，它也有可能转化为一种推动力。第二次世界大战结束后，美国恰好进入了这样的一个辉煌时期，当时，它拥有比任何竞争者大8倍的市场，这使其工业具有前所未有的经济规模。美国的科学家是世界上最优秀的，它的工人是最富于技术的。美国及其国民的富裕是那些经济遭到战争破坏的欧亚诸国做梦也无法想到的。

随着其他国家日益强盛，美国的这一优势地位逐渐下降是不可避免的。从优势地位上退出的痛苦也同样是不可避免的。到了20世纪80年代中期，面对其日益衰退的工业竞争力，美国人感到不知所措。面对国外竞争，一些大型的美国工业，如消费电子产业，已经萎缩或渐渐消失。到1987年，美国只剩下Zenith这一家电视生产商。(现在一家也没有了：Zenith于当年7月被韩国LG电器公司收购。)外国制造的汽车和纺织品正在大举进入国内市场。美国的机床工业也即将灭亡。曾有一段时

间，似乎半导体制造业是另一个将要覆没的产业，要知道半导体正是美国人所发明的，它在计算机新时代起着核心作用。

所有这一切导致了信任危机。美国不再视繁荣为理所当然之事。他们开始相信自己的商业经营方式不灵了，也相信不久他们的收入也会因此而下降。20世纪80年代中期，人们对美国工业衰退的成因做了一次又一次的探寻。在美国人那些有时耸人听闻的发现中充满着对其他国家日益增长的经济竞争的警告之词。

情况的变化真快！1995年，当日本还在奋力拼搏的时候，美国却可以对5年的稳固发展做回顾了。没几个美国人将这一巨变单纯归因于美元贬值或商业周期循环这些显而易见的原因。到如今，对自身的怀疑已被盲目乐观所取代。“美国的工业已经改变了结构，消除了滞胀，学会了明智”，这是哈佛大学肯尼迪管理学院行政院长理查德·卡佛纳的看法。华盛顿特区的智囊团——卡托研究院的史蒂芬·莫尔说：“看到我们的企业正在提高自身的生产率，作为一个美国人，我感到自豪。”哈佛商学院的威廉·萨尔曼相信人们将会把这一时期视为“美国企业管理的黄金时代”。

Text 63

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women has 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The obvious mediocrity of today — everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring — means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years — even the past 100 years — our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension”. No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

1. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

   [A] A lack of mates　　[B] A fierce competition

   [C] A lower survival rate　　[D] A defective gene

2. What does the example of India illustrate?
   [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
   [B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
   [C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
   [D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

3. The word “mediocrity” (Line 6, Para.2) is closest in meaning to ________.
   [A] equalization　　[B] handicap　　[C] decrease　　[D] distinction

4. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because________.
   [A] life has been improved by technological advance
   [B] the number of female babies has been declining
   [C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
   [D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
   [A] Sex Ration Changes in Human Evolution
   [B] Ways of Continuing Man’s Evolution
   [C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature
   [D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕人类进化已经结束这个主题展开论述。

第一段：指出自然选择的两个因素都已消失，即男性死亡率和婴儿体重的差别。

第二段：以印度为例说明孩子数量的平均化这种“自杀性行为”导致自然选择的差异变小。

第三段：总结指出以上这些现象意味着人类进化已经结束。

试题解析

1. 根据第一段，过去身为男性而面临的危险是什么？
   [A] 缺乏配偶　　[B] 激烈的竞争　　[C] 较低的存活率　　[D] 有缺陷的基因

【答案】C，细节题。第一段第一、二句介绍了男性过去的状况，即做男人总是有危险的。出生时男孩比例高于女孩，到成熟期时男女比例已持平，到70岁时男人仅剩女人数量的一半了。第三句也提到了过去男性的死亡率高，其意思就是男人的存活率低，所以选[C]项。根据以上分析可知，到寻找配偶的关键年龄时，男女的比例是持平的，因此男性不存在“缺乏配偶”的危险，[A]项错误。[B]项文中未提及。本段最后一句提到过基因差距，但并没有提到基因缺陷，所以排除[D]项。

2. 印度的例子说明了什么？
   [A] 富人的孩子往往比穷人的少。
   [B] 自然选择在穷人和富人中几乎都不起作用。
   [C] 中产阶级的人口数量比部落人口少80%。
   [D] 印度是出生率很高的国家之一。

【答案】B，例证题。通常来说，举例是为了证明一个观点，而且观点句一般在例子的上文。文中举印度的例子是为了证明上一句话中的观点：Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished(人与人之间的差异和利用差异进行自然选择的机会再一次减少)。结合例子中的内容，可知[B]项为正确答案。[A]项和第二段末句不符。[C]项比较对象错误，文中只是将自然选择对印度的中上层家庭和部落的影响进行比较。[D]项文中未提及。

3. “mediocrity”一词(第二段第六行)的意思最接近于________。

[A] 均衡、均等　[B] 障碍　[C] 减少　[D] 区别

【答案】A，词汇题。mediocrity一词出现在第二段末句。该句中双破折号之间的内容everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring(每个人的生存机会和子女数量都相同)是对mediocrity of today的解释说明，由此可知，mediocrity应该表示“均等”的意思，故[A]项为正确答案。

4. 作者认为我们的身体已经停止进化的原因是________。

[A] 技术进步改进了人的生活　[B] 女婴数量一直在下降

[C] 我们这种物种已到达进化的最高阶段　[D] 贫富差别正在逐渐消失

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干关键词our bodies have stopped evolving可以定位到第三段。第三段第四、五句指出，在过去的10万年——甚至过去的100年中，我们的生活发生了变化，但我们的身体却没变。我们没有进化，因为机器和社会代替我们进化了，即机器和社会进步造成我们身体进化的停止，[A]项是其正确原因。

[B]项与题干无关，而且与第一段的事实不符。虽然在第三段中作者的确提到了进化已经结束(evolution is over)，但是造成这种现象的原因却只有在第五句中才提到，[C]项不符合题目要求。[D]项过于宽泛，文章提到的只是贫富家庭在婴孩存活率和孩子平均数量上的差别正在缩小，并不意味着所有贫富差别的消失。

5. 下面哪一个是文章最好的标题？

[A] 人类进化过程中性别比例的改变　[B] 延续人类进化的方法

[C] 自然进化的未来　[D] 人的进化已穷尽

【答案】D，主旨题。从全文来看，第一段指出，由于促进自然选择的因素一个又一个地消失了，自然选择的规律无法再保证人类的优胜劣汰。第二段以印度为例说明孩子数量的平均化这种“自杀性行为”导致自然选择的差异变小。在总结全文的第三段，作者直截了当地指出，进化已经结束，因此[D]项是适合的标题。[A]项仅在文章第一段提到，不能概括全文内容。[B]项离题甚远，既然进化已经结束，又何来延续。[C]项也不是本文重点讨论的内容。

词汇注释

balance ['bæləns] *n.* 平衡，均衡；天平，秤
maturity [mə'tjuəriti] *n.* 成熟
universal [ˌjuːni'vəːsəl] *a.* 普遍的，全体的；通用的，万能的；宇宙的，全世界的
mortality [mɔː'tæliti] *n.* 死亡率，必死性
excess [ik'ses] *n.* 过度，过量；超过，超越
crucial ['kruːʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的，决定性的
variation [ˌvεəri'eiʃən] *n.*变化，变动；变体，变种
commit suicide 自杀
fertile ['fəːtail] *a.* 肥沃的，富饶的；多产的，丰产的；(想象力或创造力)丰富的
offspring ['ɔ(ː)fspriŋ] *n.*子女，子孙，后代；(动物的)崽
diminish [di'miniʃ] *v.* 减少，减小，降低
tribal ['traibəl] *a.* 部落的，种族的
grand [grænd] *a.* 宏伟的，壮丽的；重大的，重要的；绝佳的，极好的
mediocrity [ˌmiːdi'ɔkriti] *n.* 平庸，平凡；平庸的人
species ['spiːʃiːz] *n.* 种，类
transform [træns'fɔːm] *vt.* 使改观，改革；变换，把……转换成
be ignorant of 对……无知，不知道
organic [ɔː'gænik] *a.* 有机(体)的，有机物的
comprehension [ˌkɔmpri'henʃən] *n.* 理解，理解力
descendant [di'sendənt] *n.* 子孙，后裔，后代

难句解析

1. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate.

【结构分析】本句的主干是This means that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个there be句型，其中介词短语in those crucial years作时间状语，后面跟着一个when引导的定语从句对those crucial years 进行修饰。双逗之间的短语for the first time为插入语。

2. The grand mediocrity of today — everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring — means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The grand mediocrity means that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为natural selection has lost 80% of its power，in upper-middle-class India和compared to the tribes均为状语。破折号中的插入成分对The grand mediocrity of today进行解释说明，其中survival和number of offspring都是介词in的宾语。

3. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they "look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension."

【结构分析】本句的主干是Darwin had a phrase，不定式to describe those (ignorant of evolution)作a phrase的后置定语，ignorant of evolution作those的后置定语。冒号后面的内容是a phrase的内容，对其进行解释说明，其中包含一个as引导的方式状语从句as a savage looks at a ship，逗号后面as引导的短语也作方式状语。

全文翻译

做男人总是充满危险。出生时男女比例大约是105:100，但到了成熟期，这一比例几乎持平，而在70岁的老人中女性是男性的两倍。但是男性死亡率普遍偏高这种情况正在改变，现在男婴存活率几乎同女婴一样高。这就意味着到了寻找伴侣的关键年龄将首次出现男孩过剩的现象。更重要的是，又一次自然选择的机会不复存在了。50年前，婴儿(尤其是男婴)存活的机会取决于体重，过轻或过重几乎意味着必死无疑。今日体重几乎不起什么作用，因为大部分差异是由基因引起的，又一个进化的因素消失了。

进化自杀还有另一种方法：存活，但少生孩子。现在没有几个人像过去那样具有旺盛的生育力。除了在一些宗教社区之外，没有几名妇女有15个孩子。当今婴儿出生的数量同死亡年龄一样已趋于平均化，我们多数人的子女数量大致相同。人与人之间的差异和利用差异进行自然选择的机会再一次减少。印度可以说明正在发生的一切。这个国家给大城市里的少数人提供财富，而给其余的各部落民族以贫困。今天这种明显的平均化——每个人的生存机会和子女数量都相同——意味着，与部落相比较，自然选择在印度中上阶层已经失去了80%的效力。

对我们来说，这意味着进化已经结束；生物学上的乌托邦已经降临。奇怪的是，这一过程几乎丝毫没有牵涉身体上的变化，没有其他物种充斥着自然中如此多的空间。但在过去的10万年——甚至过去的100年中，我们的生活发生了变化，但我们的身体却没变。我们没有进化，因为机器和社会代替我们进化了。达尔文有一句话描述那些对进化一无所知的人：他们"看有机生命如同野人看着一艘船一样，就像在看一件完全不能理解的东西"。毫无疑问，我们将记住20世纪的生活方式，尽管对其丑陋之处不得其解，但是，不管我们的子孙后代对我们离乌托邦的理想境界还差多远感到有多么惊讶，他们的样子会同我们差不了多少。

Text 64

What would you do with $590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery

jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck." It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib—a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

1. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?
   [A] A big house. [B] A special tour. [C] A stylish car. [D] A rich meal.

2. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is ______.
   [A] critical [B] supportive [C] sympathetic [D] ambiguous

3. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that ______.
   [A] consumers are sometimes irrational
   [B] popularity usually comes after quality
   [C] marketing tricks are often effective
   [D] rarity generally increases pleasure

4. According to the last paragraph, *Happy Money* ______.
   [A] has left much room for readers' criticism
   [B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
   [C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US
   [D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

5. This text mainly discusses how to ______.
   [A] balance feeling good and spending money
   [B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
   [C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
   [D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

文章结构分析

本文主要讨论如何花钱才能获得持久的满足感。

第一段：通过Gloria MacKenzie中彩票的例子引出文章的主题：如何花钱才能获得持久的满足感，并且指出想要获得持久的满足感，应该读一下《幸福金钱》一书；

第二、三段：具体讲述了书中所介绍的几种回报率最高的花钱方式；

第四段：指出该书值得购买。

试题解析

1. 根据 Dunn 和 Norton 的观点，下列哪种购买行为回报最大？

[A] 一栋大房子　　[B] 一次特别的旅行

[C] 一辆时髦的汽车　　[D] 一顿丰盛的大餐

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干中信息Dunn and Norton和the most rewarding purchase定位到第二段。根据倒数第二句“It is far better to spend money on experiences…like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema”(将钱花在一些体验上要好得多，比如有趣的旅行，独特的美食，甚至是看场电影)，可知B项为正确答案。题干中的the most rewarding purchase对应文中的far better以及最后一句中的These purchases often become more valuable with time。B项对应文中的interesting trips。

根据第二段第三句可以排除A项和C项。D项中的rich“丰富的”和文中的unique“独特的，唯一的”意思不同，故可以排除。

2. 作者对于美国人看电视的态度是_______。

[A] 批评的　　[B] 支持的　　[C] 同情的　　[D] 含糊的

【答案】A，态度题。根据题干信息Americans’ watching TV定位到第三段第二句。该句指出，如能少花时间看电视，大多数人会变得更好(most people would be better off if they could spend less of time watching television)；括号中的内容接着指出，美国人平均每年至少花两个月的时间看电视，但他们并未因此而感到更加快乐(hardly jollier for it)。由此可知，作者对于美国人看电视所持的态度是批评的，故A项为正确答案，同时排除B项和C项。D项为态度题典型干扰选项，可直接排除。

3. 第三段提到“烤汁猪排堡”是为了说明_______。

[A] 消费者有时候是不理性的　　[B] 流行通常跟在质量之后来到

[C] 营销把戏常常有效　　[D] 稀少通常会增加愉快感

【答案】D，细节题。举例通常是为了证明一个观点，而且观点句一般在例子的上文。文中举McRib的例子是为了证明上一句话提到的观点：“luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly”(有节制地购买奢侈品才能最令人愉悦)，D项中的rarity对应文中的sparingly，increases pleasure对应文中的most enjoyable。因此D项为正确答案。

A项和B项文中未提及。C项中的marketing tricks对应例子中的a marketing trick，虽然麦当劳这一营销把戏有效，但并不代表其他的营销手段也常常能有效，C项属于过度推理。

4. 根据最后一段，《幸福金钱》_______。

[A] 给读者留下了许多批评的空间　　[B] 被证明值得购买

[C] 预言美国收入差距会增大　　[D] 可以给读者带来成就感

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息定位到最后一段。根据该段末句“But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent”(但是，大多数看过这本书的人都会觉得这本书值得购买)，可知B项为正确答案。

该段第四句提到不是每个人都会认同作者的政策理念，最后一句转折指出大部分人会觉得这本书值得购买，可知并非这本书有很多内容会受到读者的批评，故可排除A项。C项和D项文中均未提到。

5. 本文主要讨论如何_______。

[A] 平衡感觉良好和花钱之间的关系　　[B] 花费从彩票中赢得的大笔钱

[C] 从花钱中获得持久的满足感　　[D] 在购买奢侈品方面变得更合理

【答案】C，主旨题。文章第一段通过Gloria MacKenzie中彩票的例子引出文章的论点：如何花钱才能获得持久的满足感，并且指出想要获得持久的满足感，应该读一下《幸福金钱》一书；接着具体讲述了书中所介绍的几种回报率最高的花钱方式；最后一段指出该书值得购买。可见，文章主要围绕如何花钱才能获得持久的满足感这个论点展开论述，故C项为正确答案。

虽然最后一段第三句中提到the link between feeling good and spending money，但是文章没有详细讨论如何平衡花钱和感到幸福之间的关系，故可排除A项。B项是作者为了引出文章主旨在首段举的例子，故可排除。奢侈品是作者在第三段举的一个例子，不能概括文章主旨，故可排除D项。

词汇注释

emerge [i'məːdʒ] *vi.* (from)出现，浮现；(问题等)发生，显露
yield [jiːld] *v.* 出产，产生；屈服，顺从 *n.* 产量；收益
fulfil/fulfill [ful'fil] *vt.* 履行，实现，完成；满足
academic [ˌækə'demik] *a.* 学校的，学院的；学术的
reward [ri'wɔːd] *n.* 报答，奖赏；报酬 *vt.* 报答，酬谢，奖励
fantasy ['fæntəsi] *n.* 想象，幻想；想象的产物
involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 使卷入，使参与，牵涉；包含，含有
fancy ['fænsi] *vt.* 想要；想象 *n.* 爱好；想象 *a.* 昂贵的；别致的
extravagant [iks'trævigənt] *a.* 奢侈的，浪费的；过分的，过度的
purchase ['pəːtʃəs] *vt.* 买，购买 *n.* 购买；购买的物品
wear off 磨损；逐渐消逝
creep [kriːp] *vi.* 爬行；蹑手蹑脚地走，缓慢地行进
unique [juː'niːk] *a.* 唯一的，独一无二的；独特的，罕见的
slave [sleiv] *n.* 奴隶；苦工 *vi.* 苦干，拼命干
as well as 和，以及
commute [kə'mjuːt] *vi.* 乘公交车上下班，经常乘车(或船等)往返于两地 *n.* 上下班交通
charity ['tʃæriti] *n.* 仁爱，慈爱；[常pl.]慈善团体，慈善事业
luxury ['lʌkʃəri] *n.* 奢侈，奢华；奢侈品
restrict [ris'trikt] *vt.* 限制，约束，限定
available [ə'veiləbl] *a.* 可利用的，在手边的；可取得联系的，可得到的
trick[trik] *n.* 诡计，花招；窍门；把戏 *vt.* 欺骗，哄骗
obsession [əb'seʃən] *n.* 困扰人的想法，无法摆脱的意念；着迷
privilege ['privilidʒ] *n.* 特权，优惠
scarce [skeəs] *a.* 缺乏的，不足的；稀少的，罕见的
enhance [in'hæns, in'hɑːns] *vt.* 提高，增强，加强
agree with 同意，和……意见一致
incentive [in'sentiv] *n.* 刺激，鼓励，动机
rational ['ræʃənl] *a.* 理性的，理智的，明事理的；合理的
worthwhile [ˌwəːθ'wail] *a.* 值得的，值得做的
predict [pri'dikt]*vt.* 预言，预测，预告
obtain [əb'tein] *vt.* 获得，得到
reasonable ['riːznəbl] *a.* 通情达理的，讲道理的；合理的

难句解析

1. This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history.

【结构分析】本句的主干是This is a question for Gloria MacKenzie，逗号后的内容是Gloria MacKenzie的同位语，其中widow后面跟一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句的主干为who emerged from her house，介词短语in Florida作后置定语修饰house，不定式短语to collect…in history作emerged的目的状语。

2. It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more

time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).

【结构分析】本句的主干是It seems…，后面跟一个省略that的表语从句，该表语从句中还包含一个if引导的条件状语从句。该条件状语从句中包含两个并列谓语could shorten和(could) spend，more time和less of it(指代time)作spend的并列宾语，该部分为 spend+时间+with sb.和spend+时间+(in) doing sth.结构。括号中的内容是watching television的同位语，something后面跟一个定语从句。

3． But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

【结构分析】本句的主干为most people will come away from this book，现在分词短语believing…spent作伴随状语，believing后面跟一个宾语从句it was money，过去分词短语well spent作后置定语修饰money。

全文翻译

你会怎么花5.9亿美元？这正是Gloria MacKenzie现在所面临的困扰，这位84岁的寡妇前不久从她在佛罗里达州的铁皮房顶小屋里出来，去领取她独中的有史以来最大的一笔彩票头奖。如果她希望自己这笔新到手的财富能带来持久的满足感，最好读一下Elizabeth Dunn和Michael Norton合著的《幸福金钱》一书。

这两位学者通过一系列行为学研究表明，回报率最高的花钱方式也许与我们的直觉恰恰相反。人们对巨额财富的幻想往往离不开名车与豪宅。然而，这种物质消费带来的满足感很快便会消退。曾经让人兴奋不已的新东西变得过时了，悔意就会慢慢涌上心头。Dunn女士与Norton先生认为，将钱花在一些体验上要好得多，比如有趣的旅行，独特的美食，甚至是看场电影。随着时间的推移，这些消费所带来的经历和回忆通常会变得更有价值，特别是如果在这期间增进了你和他人的感情，则更是如此。

该书篇幅较短，但却有很多能帮助工薪阶层与彩票中奖者学会花钱买回最大快乐的小诀窍。如果能够缩短上下班时间，花更多的时间陪朋友和家人，少点看电视，似乎大部分人都会过得更好(美国人平均每年至少花两个月的时间看电视，但他们并未因此而感到更加快乐)。买礼物送人或向慈善机构捐款往往要比给自己买东西更愉快，有节制地购买奢侈品才能最令人愉悦。麦当劳限量供应其受欢迎的烤汁猪排堡，很明显就是基于这个原因。这种营销方式让猪肉三明治变成了风靡一时的抢购对象。

《幸福金钱》的读者显然是一群幸运的人，他们考虑的是如何获得满足感，而不是为糊口操心。金钱可能买不来幸福，但富裕国家的人通常要比贫穷国家的人更幸福。然而，世界上无论富人还是穷人，为别人花钱总是会和感觉良好有联系，而且对于大部分人来说，稀缺性会提升大多数事物的快乐价值。不是每个人都会认同作者的一些政策理念，譬如延长假期时间，以及减少美国购房者的税收优惠政策等。但是，大多数看过这本书的人都会觉得这本书值得购买。

Text 65

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the

issue has always been so politically charged.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour Party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.

1. The author believes that the housing sector ______.
   [A] has attracted much attention
   [B] has lost its real value in economy
   [C] shoulders too much responsibility
   [D] involves certain political factors

2. It can be learned that affordable housing has ______.
   [A] suffered government biases
   [B] increased its home supply
   [C] offered spending opportunities
   [D] disappointed the government

3. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may ______.
   [A] prepare to reduce housing stock debt
   [B] release a lifted GDP growth forecast
   [C] allow greater government debt for housing
   [D] stop local authorities from building homes

4. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would ______.
   [A] lower the costs of registered providers
   [B] relieve the ministers of responsibilities
   [C] contribute to funding new developments
   [D] lessen the impact of government interference

5. The author believes that after 2015, the government may ______.
   [A] implement more policies to support housing
   [B] stop generous funding to the housing sector
   [C] renew the affordable housing grants programme
   [D] review the need for large-scale public grants

文章结构分析

本文主要讲述了英国的住房问题、原因以及解决措施。

第一段：指出住房对经济的贡献很少被政府提及；

第二段：分析造成这一现象的原因；

第三段：指出经济适用房建设严重不足；

第四至六段：讲述政府应采取的措施；

第七段：指出不能仅依靠政府，房地产行业应主动调整；

第八段：重申提供更多经济适用房的重要性。

试题解析

1. 作者认为房地产行业_______。

[A] 已经吸引了大量关注　　[B] 已经失去了在经济中的真正价值

[C] 承担了太多责任　　[D] 涉及一定的政治因素

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信息housing sector定位到第二段。该段最后一句指出，住房问题未得到关注的最重要的原因也许是该问题一直以来都受到政治制约。也就是说作者认为房地产行业涉及一些政治因素，故D项为正确答案。D项involves certain political factors对应文中的be politically charged。

根据第一段末句可排除A项。B项和第二段第三句“我们不善于阐明住房建设对经济增长所贡献的真正价值”意思不符。C项和第二段第二句“在某种程度上必须承担责任”意思不符。

2. 可以得知，经济适用房已经_______。

[A] 受到政府的偏见　　[B] 增加了住房供给

[C] 提供了消费机会　　[D] 使政府失望了

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干信息affordable housing定位到第三、四段。第三、四段讨论的都是经济适用房问题。第四段最后一句指出，政府需要将历史性偏见放到一边，并采取一些措施来解决我们对住房的迫切需求。由此可知，经济适用房曾经受到了政府的歧视，故A项为正确答案。A项中的biases对应文中的prejudices。

根据第三段第一句“the affordable housing situation is desperate”(经济适用房的情况令人绝望)和第二句“we are simply not building enough new homes”(我们没有建造出足够多的新房)，可以排除B项。第四段第一句说的是综合开支审查给政府提供了一个机会，而不是经适用房提供了一个消费机会，故可排除C项。D项文中未提到。

3. 根据第五段，George Osborne可能_______。

[A] 准备减少住房借贷　　[B] 发布GDP 增长的预测

[C] 允许政府有更多建房借贷　　[D] 阻止地方政府建房

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信息Paragraph 5和George Osborne定位到第五段第二句。该句提到，George Osborne可能会放宽地方政府建房借贷的限额，即允许政府有更多的建房借贷，故C项为正确答案，同时排除A项。C项中allow greater debt对应文中的introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount，government对应文中的 authorities。

第五段最后一句中提到increasing GDP by 0.6%，它是放宽地方政府建房借贷限额的结果，而不是George Osborne的预测，故可排除B项。由该段最后一句可知，借贷限额的提高可以促进新房的建设，也就是说George Osborne的政策是鼓励建房，而不是禁止建房，故可排除D项。

4. 可以推断，稳定的租赁环境将_______。

[A] 降低注册承建商的成本　　[B] 减轻部长们的责任

[C] 有助于新建设项目的注资　　[D] 减少政府干预的影响

【答案】C，推理题。根据题干信息stable rental environment定位到第六段。该段中which引导的非限制性定语从句对creating greater certainty in the rental environment进行补充说明，说明这样做的好处。由此可知，稳定的租赁环境将对注册承建商使用公司收入来注资新住房建设的能力产生重大影响，即稳定的租赁环境有助于新建房项目的注资，故C项为正确答案。题干中stable rental environment对应文中的creating greater certainty in the rental environment，C项中的contribute to对应文

中的have a significant impact on。

A项中的lower the costs文中未提到，故可排除。该段段首指出部长们还应当考虑进一步稳定房屋租赁环境，这表明要加强部长们的责任，而不是减轻他们的责任，故B项可以排除。D项文中未提及。

5. 作者认为，2015 年以后政府可能_______。

[A] 实施更多的政策来支持住房建设　　[B] 停止对房地产行业的慷慨资助

[C] 延长经济适用房拨款计划的有效期　　[D] 重新审视大规模公共拨款的需求

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息2015定位到最后一段第二句。由该句可知，政府在2015年后不会延期对房地产行业的拨款计划，且本段的第四句提到我们不太可能回到大规模公共拨款的时代。由此可以推出政府在2015年之后可能会停止对房地产行业的慷慨资助，故B项为正确答案，同时排除A项和C项。本段第四句提到我们不太可能回到大规模公共拨款的时代，也就是说政府不太可能审查大规模公共拨款的需求，故可排除D项。

词汇注释

infrastructure ['infrəˌstrʌktʃə] *n.* 基础结构，基础设施

contribute [kən'tribju(:)t] *v.* 捐献，做贡献；有助于，促成

sector ['sektə] *n.* 部门；领域

blame [bleim] *vt.* 指责，责怪；(on，onto)把……归咎于 *n.* 指责，责备；责任

inevitable [in'evitəbl] *a.* 不可避免的，必然发生的

significant [sig'nifikənt] *a.* 重要的，意义重大的；相当数量的，值得注意的

desperate ['despərit] *a.* 不顾一切的，孤注一掷的；绝望的，危急的

comprehensive [ˌkɔmpri'hensiv] *a.* 广泛的，全面的，综合的

review [ri'vju:]*n./v.* 复习，温习；审查；评论

rectify ['rektifai] *vt.* 改正，纠正，修正

prejudice ['predʒudis]*n.* 成见，偏见 *vt.* 使有偏见；不利于，损害

address [ə'dres] *n.* 地址；演讲 *vt.* 对……发表演说；处理

urgent ['ə:dʒənt]*a.* 急迫的，紧要的

indication [indi'keiʃən] *n.* 指示，表示；象征，迹象

hint [hint] *n.* 暗示，示意；细微的迹象 *v.* 暗示，示意

flexible ['fleksəbl] *a.* 易弯曲的，柔韧的；灵活的，可变通的

fund [fʌnd] *n.* 基金，资金 *vt.* 为……提供资金，给……拨款

revenue ['revənju:] *n.* (尤指大宗的)收入，收益；(政府的)税收

in the short term从短期来看

face up to 勇敢面对

grant [grænt,grɑ:nt] *vt.* 允许，答应；给予，授予 *n.* 拨款，授予物

extend [iks'tend]*v.* 伸展，延伸；扩大，扩展

announce [ə'nauns] *vt.* 宣布，宣告；预告，预示

retain [ri'tein] *vt.* 保留，保持；挡住，拦住

coalition [ˌkəuə'liʃən] *n.* 联盟，联合

commit [kə'mit] *vt.* 犯(错误、罪等)，干(蠢事、坏事等)；把……托付给；使承诺

responsibility [riˌspɔnsə'biliti] *n.* 责任；责任心；职责，义务

involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 使卷入，使参与，牵涉；包含，含有

suffer ['sʌfə] *v.* 遭受，受痛苦；忍受，容忍；容许

release [ri'li:s]*vt./n.* 释放，排放；发布，发行

authority [ɔ:'θɔriti] *n.* 权力；当权者，官方，当局；权威，专家

relieve [ri'li:v]*v.* 缓解，减轻；使轻松，使宽慰；救济，救援

lessen ['lesn] *v.* (使)变小，(使)减少

interference [intə'fiərəns] *n.* 干涉，介入；妨碍，干扰

implement ['implimənt] *n.* 工具，器具，用具 *vt.* 使生效，履行，实施

难句解析

1. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由so连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句中it为形式主语，不定式短语to shove…projects为真正的主语。第二并列分句中it为形式主语，that引导的从句为真正的主语。

2. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt.

【结构分析】本句的主干为The communities minister has hinted that…，Don Foster为The communities minister的同位语，that后面跟宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为George Osborne may introduce more flexibility to the current cap，介词短语on the amount作后置定语修饰cap，amount后面跟that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，Chancellor of the Exchequer为George Osborne的同位语。

3. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，第一个逗号前面是while引导的让步状语从句，主句的主干为we must face up to the fact。fact后面跟that引导的同位语从句，该同位语从句的主干为the existing £4.5bn programme is unlikely to be extended，介词短语of grants和不定式短语to fund new affordable housing均为programme的后置定语。过去分词短语set to expire in 2015相当于非限制性定语从句which is set to expire in 2015，对programme进行补充说明。

参考译文

当政府谈到对经济作出贡献的基础设施时，其焦点通常是公路、铁路、宽带和能源。住房建设则很少被提及。

为什么会这样呢? 在某种程度上，房地产行业必须承担责任。一直以来我们都不善于阐明住房建设对经济增长所贡献的真正价值。另一个原因是一般住房建设项目的规模。在众多价值数十亿英镑的基础设施项目中，住房建设项目很难获得关注，因此焦点势必会落在其他地方。但是，也许最重要的原因是该问题一直以来都受到政治制约。

然而，经济适用房的情况令人绝望。排队轮候的名单一直增加，而我们却没有建造出足够多的新房。

综合开支审查给政府提供了一个机会来改变这一状态。政府需要将历史偏见放到一边，并采取一些措施来解决我们对住房的迫切需求。

一些迹象表明政府正准备这样做。社区部长Don Foster暗示，财政大臣George Osborne可能会灵活放宽现行的地方政府建房借贷的限额。有证据显示，如果借贷限额放宽，未来5年内将多建成6万套新房，而这将使GDP上升0.6%。

部长们还应当考虑进一步稳定房屋租赁环境，这将对注册承建商使用公司收入来注资新建设项目的能力产生重大影响。

但是，这不仅仅是政府的责任。虽然这些措施在短期内会受到欢迎，但是我们必须勇于面对这样的事实：目前用于投资建设新经济适用房的45亿英镑拨款计划将于2015年到期，并且不太可能得到延期。工党最近宣布，如果重掌政权，将会保留大部分的联合政府支出计划。房地产行业需要接受的是，我们不大可能回到大规模公共拨款的时代。我们需要调整以适应这种变化趋势。

虽然政府对于长期资助的承诺可能已经改变，但人们对于更多经济适用房的迫切需求真实存在，并且暂不会改变。

Text 66

The concept of *man versus machine* is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity." In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events." That is not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe *race against the machine* as *race with the machine*. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

1. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would ______.
   [A] ease the competition of man vs. machine
   [B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs
   [C] provoke a painful technological revolution
   [D] outmode our current economic structure

2. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that ______.
   [A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
   [B] automation is accelerating technological development
   [C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation
   [D] man will finally win the race against machine

3. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often ______.
   [A] performed by innovative minds
   [B] scripted with an individual style
   [C] standardized without a clear target
   [D] designed against human creativity

4. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed ______.
   [A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice
   [B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
   [C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
   [D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

5. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?
   [A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?
   [B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor
   [C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?
   [D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕人与机器之间的竞争展开论述。

第一段：指出许多人类工作岗位正在被机器所取代；

第二至四段：分析了人力被机器所取代的两个原因；

第五、六段：提出解决方案，即我们要转变思想和工作方式，将与机器竞争的观念转变为利用机器来增强自身的能力。

试题解析

1. 根据第一段，经济衰退会_______。
   [A] 减缓人类与机器间的竞争
   [B] 突出机器对人类工作的威胁
   [C] 挑起一场痛苦的技术革命
   [D] 淘汰我们现有的经济结构

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息first paragraph和economic downturns定位到第一段第一句。该句指出，“人机对抗”这种现象往往在经济下滑时让人感受最深，也就是说经济衰退时机器对人类工作的威胁更大，故B项为正确答案，同时排除A项。

C项中的painful technological revolution与第二句中的painful side of a boom and bust cycle意思不符，故可排除。D项和经济衰退无关，属于张冠李戴。

2. 《与机器赛跑》的作者认为_______。
   [A] 科技正在减少人类的工作机会
   [B] 自动化正在加速科技发展
   [C] 一些工作在自动化之后将完好无损地保留下来
   [D] 人类最终将赢得与机器的竞争

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干信息*Race Against the Machine*定位到第二段。该段第一句指出，当技术的价格越来越低、性能越来越高时，那些曾经被认为不会被自动化技术所取代的工作突然受到了威胁。接着第二句指出，《与机器赛跑》这本书的畅销使这种观点备受关注。也就是说《与机器赛跑》的作者也持有这种观点：随着技术发展，人类的工作机会在减少，故A项为正确答案。

文中虽提到自动化，但未提到自动化加速技术的发展，故可排除B项。文中只提到自动化技术正使越来越多的工作机会消失，并没有提到哪些工作仍然得到保留，故可排除C项。D项文中未提及。

3. Hagel认为，美国的工作通常_______。
   [A] 由创造性思维的人完成
   [B] 刻上个人风格的烙印
   [C] 有统一标准，但没有明确目标
   [D] 被设计得不利于人类创新

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信息Hagel和jobs in the U.S.定位到第四段第一句。该句指出，Hagel认为美国的工作是设计好的工作，这些工作往往是“照本宣科的”和“高度标准化的”，没有为“个人的主动性或创造性”留有空间。也就是说，Hagel认为美国的工作被设计得不利于人类

创造性的发挥，故D项为正确答案，同时排除A项。D项中的designed 和原文一致，against human creativity对应原文的leave no room for individual creativity。

B项中的with an individual style和原文意思相反。C项中的without a clear target原文没有提及。

4. 根据最后一段，Brynjolfsson 和 McAfee 讨论了_______。

[A] 机器行为在实践中的可预测性　　[B] 让工作高效开展的方法

[C] 现代社会机器代替人力的方式　　[D] 人们参与工作的必要性

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信息last paragraph和Brynjolfsson and McAfee定位到最后一段第一句。该句中this point指的是上一段谈论的主题：我们比以往任何时候都更需要一些能采取主动并发挥想象力的人“来应对突发事件”，而机器只能执行一些可预测的活动。由此可知，Brynjolfsson和McAfee谈论了人类参与工作的必要性，故D项为正确答案。

A项是对第五段最后一句“机器是被设计用来执行可预测的活动的”的错误理解，可排除。B项过于宽泛，提高工作效率的方法很多，而本文只关注如何利用机器来提高效率。最后一段第三句提到，我们需要着眼于机器如何提升而不是取代人类劳动力，C项和该句意思相反，故可排除。

5. 下列哪项是本文最适合的标题？

[A] 如何创新我们的工作方式？　　[B] 机器将取代人力

[C] 我们会赢得和机器的竞争吗？　　[D] 经济衰退刺激创新

【答案】C，主旨题。本文开篇就提到人与机器之间的竞争(man versus machine)，然后指出许多人类工作岗位正在被机器所取代这一现状。第二至四段分析了人力被机器所取代的两个原因。最后两段提出解决方案，即我们要转变思想和工作方式，将与机器竞争的观念转变为利用机器来增强自身的能力。整篇文章围绕人与机器之间的竞争展开论述，所以首先可以排除A项和D项。第一段第三句提到，一些工作已经被机器所取代了，但并未表明机器将会取代人力，B项表述过于绝对。C项最能体现文章主旨，故为正确答案。

词汇注释

concept ['kɔnsept] *n.* 概念，观念，思想

revolution [ˌrevə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 革命，大变革；旋转

tend to do 往往会做，倾向于做

fragile ['frædʒail] *a.* 易碎的，脆的，易损坏的；虚弱的，脆弱的

recovery [ri'kʌvəri] *n.* 恢复，痊愈；追回，寻回，收复

boom [bu:m] *vi./n.* 激增，繁荣，迅速发展

for good 永远

appetite ['æpitait] *n.* 胃口，食欲；欲望

immune [i'mju:n] *a.* 免疫的，不受影响的；(from)免除的，豁免的

threaten['θretn] *v.* 威胁，恐吓；预示

hail [heil] *v.* 欢迎，向……欢呼，招呼；下雹 *n.* 欢呼，招呼；冰雹

scary [s'keəri] *a.* 使人惊慌的，吓人的；容易受惊的，胆小的

vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] *a.* 脆弱的，易受攻击的，易受伤害的

initiative [i'niʃiətiv] *n.* 主动性；主动的行动，倡议

giant ['dʒaiənt] *n.* 巨人，伟人 *a.* 巨大的

formula ['fɔ:mjulə] *n.* 公式，方程式；配方；原则

respond [ris'pɔnd] *v.* 回答；反应，响应

augment [ɔ:g'ment] *v.* 增强，加强

highlight ['hailait]*vt.* 强调，突出 *n.* 最精彩的部分，最重要的事件

provoke [prə'vəuk] *vt.* 对……挑衅，激怒；激起，引起

diminish [di'miniʃ] *v.* 减少，减小，降低

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.*(使)加速，(使)增速

remain [ri'mein]*vi.* 仍然是，依旧是；留下；剩余

intact [in'tækt] *a.* 完整无缺的，未经触动的，未受损伤的

script [skript] *n.* 笔迹，手迹；剧本

stimulate ['stimjuleit]*vt.* 刺激，激励

innovation [inəu'veiʃən] *n.* 革新，创新

predict [pri'dikt]*vt.* 预言，预测

institution [insti'tju:ʃən] *n.* 制度，习俗；机构

难句解析

1. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是since引导的原因状语从句，主句的主干为this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy，介词短语in ways…foresee作方式状语修饰restructure，其中ways后面跟一个定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT' s Center for Digital Business.

【结构分析】本句的主干为This argument has attracted a lot of attention，介词短语via the success…*Machine*作attracted的方式状语，介词短语by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee对*Race Against the Machine*进行补充说明，who引导的非限制性定语从句对Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee进行补充说明。

3. Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity."

【结构分析】本句的主干为Hagel says…，says后面跟宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为we have designed jobs，介词短语in the U.S.作地点状语，定语从句that…ones修饰jobs，ones后面跟that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

“人机对抗”这一概念至少可以追溯到工业革命时期，但这种现象往往在经济下滑、复苏乏力的情况下让人感受最深。然而，如果认为我们现在只是处于繁荣与萧条周期中的阵痛期，那就错了。一些工作已经被机器所取代，永远消失了。由于科技吞噬人类工作岗位的欲望永无休止，这种现象将继续以我们难于立即预见的方式重建我们的经济结构。

当技术的价格越来越低、性能越来越高时，那些曾经被认为不会被自动化技术所取代的工作突然受到了威胁。《与机器赛跑》这本书的畅销使这种观点备受关注，该书的作者是来自麻省理工学院数字商业中心的Erik Brynjolfsson和Andrew McAfee。

这是一个有说服力的观点，但也是一种令人恐慌的观点。然而，著有《拉动力》等书的John Hagel认为，Brynjolfsson和McAfee忽视了这些工作被新技术轻易取代的根本原因。

Hagel说，在美国我们所从事的是设计好的工作，这些工作往往是“照本宣科的”，并且是“高度标准化的”，没有为“个人的主动性或创造性”留有空间。简而言之，这些工作都是机器比人类能做得好得多的工作类型。Hagel说，这就是我们为美国工人贴上巨人标签的方式。

Hagel认为，现在该是改变工作方式的时候了，因为我们仍在依赖20世纪的工作理念。在快速变化的经济中，我们比以往任何时候都更需要这样一些人：他们能采取主动并发挥想象力“来应对突发事件”。而这并非机器所擅长的。它们是被设计用来执行可预测的活动的。

正如Hagel所指出的，Brynjolfsson和McAfee确实在他们的书中也提到了这一点。我们需要将“与机器竞赛”的观念转变成“与机器一起赛跑”。换言之，我们需要着眼于机器如何提升而不是取代人力。由此可见，问题不在于技术本身，而是“我们该如何创新我们的制度和工作方式”。

第三部分　强化篇

Text 67

“At Booz Allen, we’re shaping the future of cyber-security,” trumpets a recruiting message on the website of Booz Allen Hamilton, a consulting and technology firm. It is hard to argue with that exaggeration right now. Edward Snowden, the man who revealed he was responsible for leaks about surveillance of American citizens by the National Security Agency (NSA), was a contractor working for Booz Allen. That has attracted public’s attention to the extensive involvement of private firms in helping America’s spies to do their jobs. The affair could lead to changes in the way these relationships work.

The role of firms such as Booz Allen in the intelligence field and the flow of government cyber-tsars into tech companies are evidence of an emerging cyber-industrial complex in which the private and public sectors are intimately linked. Some will see this as a worrying development, noting that President Dwight Eisenhower used the term “military-industrial complex” in a speech in 1961 to give warning about the dangers of too cosy a relationship between government, military men and defence contractors.

There are risks inherent in the cyber-industrial complex too. Mr. Snowden’s leak will raise questions about just how watertight firms such as Booz Allen can keep their operations. There is also a theoretical risk that former officials might tap their friends in government to give their new employers an unfair advantage in bidding for federal contracts or to influence policy for commercial advantage.

But there are also reasons why the cyber-industrial complex should, on balance, be welcomed. For a start, many talented but quirky(古怪的) techies would refuse to work for government agencies. Better to have them work as contractors than not to enlist their talents at all. Deep-pocketed firms may also be best placed to attract rare birds such as data scientists.

Secondly, because of the danger that online security threats pose, companies need to co-operate closely with government spies and crimebusters to counter them. Former cyber-officials can advise firms how best to do this. Moreover, if the government wants to continue to benefit from the savvy of its departing cyber-warriors, it can always hire their new firms.

Former officials can also help cyber-security firms and consultancies, which are prime targets for hackers, to protect their own operations better. Dmitri Alperovitch, a founder of CrowdStrike, a cyber-security company that hired Shawn Henry after he retired from a senior position at the FBI, says that in addition to working with clients Mr. Henry is also responsible for CrowdStrike’s own internal security.

1. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that ______.
   [A] many failed to note the role of private firms in the intelligence field
   [B] cooperation between private and public sectors should be stopped
   [C] it is difficult to argue with the exaggeration right now
   [D] the Snowden incident was a heavy blow to Booz Allen Hamilton

2. Some are worried about the cyber-industrial complex in that ______.
   [A] it is a duplicate of the military-industrial complex
   [B] the possible intimate link will pose potential risks
   [C] the term “military-industrial complex” is widely used
   [D] their privacy may be invaded

3. One reason why the cyber-industrial complex should be welcomed is that______.
   [A] it can create more job opportunities in America
   [B] it can enhance industrialization of IT researches
   [C] it is a good way to combat online security threats
   [D] many talented techies would be employed as a staff member of government

4. Shawn Henry is mentioned in the last paragraph to _____.
   [A] demonstrate that he is one of the so-called former cyber-officials
   [B] indicate that Dmitri Alperovitch is a successful cyber-security firm
   [C] shows that companies closely cooperate with government
   [D] illustrate the aid rendered by former officials to companies

5. The author’s attitude toward the cyber-industrial complex is ______.
   [A] critical　　[B] supportive　　[C] objective　　[D] indifferent

文章结构分析

本文主要分析了网络-工业联合体这一新兴现象。

第一、二段：用斯诺登泄密事件引出网络-工业联合体这一新兴现象，并且在第二段末分析了网络-工业联合体产生的问题及公众的担忧；

第三段：分析了网络-工业联合体的内在风险；

第四至六段：分析了网络-工业联合体应该受欢迎的三个原因。

试题解析

1. 从第一段可以推断，____。
   [A] 许多人以前没有注意到私有企业在情报领域的作用
   [B] 私有企业和公共部门之间的合作应该停止
   [C] 很难立刻和这种夸大其词争论
   [D] 斯诺登事件对于博斯艾伦汉密尔顿公司是一次沉重的打击

【答案】A，推理题。首段倒数第二句指出，斯诺登泄密事件使人们开始关注私有企业广泛参与帮助美国政府的情报工作。由此可推知，许多人以前没有注意到私有企业在情报领域的作用。故A项为正确答案。

B项和D项在原文中找不到依据。C项只是对原文做了一个简单的单词的替换，是原文的直接意思，不用推理得出，故可排除。

2. 一些人对网络-工业联合体感到担忧，因为____。
   [A] 它是军事-工业联合体的复制品
   [B] 可能出现的密切关系会造成潜在危险
   [C] “军事-工业联合体”这个术语被广泛使用
   [D] 他们的隐私可能会受到侵犯

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息先定位到第二段末句前半句Some will see this as a worrying development，该句后半句给出了原因。B项和the dangers of too cosy a relationship(过于亲密的关系所

带来的危险) 相对应，故为正确答案。

这些人只是引用了艾森豪威尔总统用到的“军事–工业联合体”一词来表示担忧，并没有提到网络–工业联合体是其复制品，故排除A项。C项和D项文中未提及。

3. 网络–工业联合体应该受到欢迎的一个原因是____。

[A] 它可以在美国创造更多工作机会

[B] 它可以提升IT研究的工业化

[C] 它是一种抵御网络安全威胁的好方法

[D] 许多有才华的技术人员将被雇佣为政府一员

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信息先定位到第四段首句。第四段后面的内容以及最后两段给出了网络–工业联合体应该受到欢迎的三点原因。C项对应第五段提到的第二点原因：企业需要和政府情报人员合作来抵御(counter)网络安全威胁(online security threats)。

A项和B项文中未提及。根据第四段可知，许多有才华的技术人员不愿意为政府机构工作，而网络–工业联合体可以让他们成为承包商为政府工作，而不是成为政府一员，故可排除D项。

4. 最后一段提到肖恩·亨利是为了____。

[A] 说明他是所谓的前网络官员之一

[B] 说明基米特里·阿尔普洛维奇是一个成功的网络安全公司

[C] 说明企业和政府密切合作

[D] 说明前政府官员给公司提供的帮助

【答案】D，例证题。举例通常是为了证明上文所提到的观点。文中举肖恩·亨利的例子是为了证明末段首句提出的观点，即前政府官员可以帮助网络安全公司和咨询公司更好地运作。故D项为正确答案。

A项只是客观事实，肖恩·亨利曾是政府部门的一员，但是提到他不是为了证明这一点。B项是例子本身的内容，举例一般不是为了证明例子本身，且successful没有提到。C项最后一段没有提及。

5. 作者对于网络–工业联合体的态度是____。

[A] 批评的 [B] 支持的 [C] 客观的 [D] 漠不关心的

【答案】C，态度题。文章用斯诺登泄密事件引出网络–工业联合体这一新兴现象，接着从两个方面对其进行分析。一是其产生的问题、公众的担忧以及这种联合体内在的问题，涉及文章第二、三段；二是其应该受欢迎的原因，涉及最后三段。作者从正反两方面对网络–工业联合体进行了分析，没有自己的主观态度，故C项为正确答案，同时排除A项和B项。D项是作者态度题的典型干扰项，可直接排除。

词汇注释

trumpet ['trʌmpit] *vt.* 吹嘘
recruit [ri'kru:t]*vt.* 招募，招聘 *n.* 新兵；新成员
exaggerate [ig'zædʒəreit] *v.* 夸大，夸张
reveal [ri'vi:l]*vt.* 揭露，泄露；展现，显示
surveillance [sə:'veiləns] *n.* 监视，监督
extensive [iks'tensiv] *a.* 广大的，广阔的；广泛的，大量的
intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力，智慧，悟性；情报，消息
intimate ['intimit] *a.* 亲密的，密切的；私人的
cosy/cozy ['kəuzi]*a.* 舒适的；亲密的
inherent [in'hiərənt] *a.* 内在的，固有的
counter ['kauntə]*vt.* 对抗，反驳 *n.* 柜台；计数器
enlist [in'list] *vt.* 招募
depart [di'pa:t] *vi.* 离开，出发；背离，违反
savvy ['sævi] *n.* 悟性；实际知识
consultancy [kən'sʌltənsi] *n.* 咨询公司；咨询服务
duplicate ['dju:plikit] *a.* 完全一样的，复制的 *n.* 完全一样的东西，复制品 *vt.* 复制，复印
invade [in'veid] *v.* 侵入，侵略，侵袭
enhance [in'hæns, in'ha:ns] *vt.* 提高，增强，加强
render ['rendə]*vt.* 使得，致使；给予，提供

难句解析

1. The role of firms such as Booz Allen in the intelligence field and the flow of government cyber-tsars into tech companies are evidence of an emerging cyber-industrial complex in which the private and public sectors are intimately linked.

【结构分析】本句的主干为The role and the flow are evidence，介词短语of firms和in the intelligence field作后置定语修饰role，介词短语of government cyber-tsars和into tech companies作后置定语修饰flow，介词短语of an emerging cyber-industrial complex作后置定语修饰evidence，complex后面跟一个in which引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. Some will see this as a worrying development, noting that President Dwight Eisenhower used the term "military-industrial complex" in a speech in 1961 to give warning about the dangers of too cosy a relationship between government, military men and defence contractors.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Some will see this as a worrying development(see…as)，逗号后面的现在分词短语作伴随状语，其中that引导的从句作noting的宾语。该宾语从句的主干为President Dwight Eisenhower used the term "military-industrial complex"，介词短语in a speech和in 1961作状语修饰used，不定式短语to give…contractors作目的状语。

3. There is also a theoretical risk that former officials might tap their friends in government to give their new employers an unfair advantage in bidding for federal contracts or to influence policy for commercial advantage.

【结构分析】本句的主干为There is a theoretical risk，rick后面跟that引导的同位语从句对其内容进行补充说明。该同位语从句的主干为former officials might tap their friends，介词短语in government作后置定语修饰friends，or连接的两个并列的不定式短语to give…contracts和to influence…advantage作目的状语。

4. Dmitri Alperovitch, a founder of CrowdStrike, a cyber-security company that hired Shawn Henry after he retired from a senior position at the FBI, says that in addition to working with clients Mr. Henry is also responsible for CrowdStrike's own internal security.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Dmitri Alperovitch says that…，that后面跟一个宾语从句。a founder of CrowdStrike作Dmitri Alperovitch的同位语，a cyber-security company作CrowdStrike的同位语，company后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，该定语从句中还包含一个after引导的时间状语从句。

全文翻译

“在博斯艾伦，我们决定着网络安全的未来，”咨询技术公司博斯艾伦汉密尔顿的网站上的一条招聘信息如是吹嘘。目前，还很难和这种夸大其词争论。爱德华·斯诺登是为博斯艾伦公司工作的一个承包商，他公开承认美国国家安全局监视美国公民的行为是其泄露的。斯诺登泄密事件使人们开始关注私有企业广泛参与帮助美国政府的情报工作。这一事件可能会导致他们之间合作关系的改变。

博斯艾伦这样的公司在情报领域的角色以及政府“网络沙皇”流入科技公司的现象证明了一种新兴网络-工业联合体的出现，在这种联合体中私有企业和公共部门紧密相连。一些人认为这是一种令人担忧的现象，他们指出，德怀特·艾森豪威尔总统在1961年的一次演讲中提到“军事-工业联合体”，旨在警示政府、军方和国防承包商之间关系过于密切可能导致的危险。

这种网络-工业联合体也存在一些内在风险。斯诺登泄密事件将引发诸多关于博斯艾伦这样的隐秘公司是如何运作的疑问。理论上，还有一个风险，那就是昔日官员可能会利用自己在政府里的

朋友给新东家在竞标联邦合同时带来不公平的优势，或者影响政府政策来获得商业利益。

但是，从整体来说，这种网络-工业联合体也存在受欢迎的理由。首先，许多才华横溢但性格怪异的技术人员不愿意为政府机构工作。与其白白浪费他们的才能，不如让他们成为承包商为政府工作。腰缠万贯的私有企业也许最适合招揽像数据科学家这样的稀有人才。

其次，由于网络安全威胁带来的危险，私有企业需要和政府情报人员以及罪犯惩治者紧密合作来抵御这些威胁。昔日网络官员可以建议私有企业如何做到更好。此外，如果政府想要继续利用那些离职网络士兵的才智，它也可以雇佣他们的新公司。

昔日网络官员还可以帮助网络安全公司和咨询公司，保护它们更好地运营，因为它们是黑客的主要攻击目标。CrowdStrike是一家网络安全公司，肖恩•亨利从美国联邦调查局高管位置上退休下来之后，该公司聘请了他。该公司创始人之一基米特里•阿尔普洛维奇表示，除了处理公司客户之外，亨利先生还负责公司内部网络安全。

Text 68

An article in *Scientific America* has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect," or "illusory superiority," and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation." If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image—which most did—they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves." If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealised version of themselves."

1. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that ______.
   [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
   [B] illusory superiority is a baseless effect
   [C] our need for leadership is unnatural
   [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

2. Visual recognition is believed to be people's ______.
   [A] rapid matching　　[B] conscious choice
   [C] intuitive response　　[D] automatic self-defence

3. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to ______.
   [A] underestimate their insecurities　　[B] believe in their attractiveness
   [C] cover up their depressions　　[D] oversimplify their illusions

4. The word "viscerally" (Line 2, Para.5) is closest in meaning to ______.
   [A] instinctively　　[B] occasionally
   [C] particularly　　[D] aggressively

5. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can ______.
   [A] present their dishonest profiles　　[B] define their traditional lifestyles
   [C] share their intellectual pursuits　　[D] withhold their unflattering sides

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕"人们往往会认为自己长得比真实相貌更好看"这一论点展开论述。

第一段：通过《美国科学人》的一篇文章引出全文论点，人们往往会认为自己长得比真实相貌更好看，并在段末用研究数据进行论证；

第二段：从心理学的角度论证论点；

第三、四段：引用人们选照片的研究实验来论证论点；

第五段：用网友在脸谱上分享自己的照片这个现实生活中的例子来论证论点。

试题解析

1. 根据第一段，社会心理学家发现________。
   [A] 我们的自我评价高得不切实际　　[B] 虚幻的优越感是毫无根据的行为
   [C] 我们对于领导权的需求是不正常的　　[D] 自我美化的策略是无效的

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干信息first paragraph和social psychologists定位到第一段末句。该句指出，社会心理学家发现，70%的人认为自己的领导力高于平均水平，93%的人认为自己的驾驶能力高于平均水平，85%的人认为自己与他人融洽相处的能力高于平均水平。破折号后面的内容对此作出评价：所有这些在统计学上显然是不可能的。由此可知我们的自我评价不切实际的高，A项为正确答案。题干中的found对应文中的shown，A项中的our self-ratings对应文中的rate ourselves as，unrealistically high对应文中的70%、93%、85%以及statistical impossibilities。

由第一段末句可知，社会心理学家对虚幻的优越感进行了大量研究后才得出结论，B项中的baseless和原文意思不符。文中没有提到我们是否需要领导权，故排除C项。D项中的ineffective文中未提及。

2. 视觉识别被认为是人们的_______。
   [A] 快速匹配　　[B] 有意识的选择
   [C] 直觉反应　　[D] 自动的自我防御

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信息Visual recognition定位到第三段第三句“视觉识别是一个自发的心理过程，这个过程凭直觉快速发生，很少或没有经过明显的刻意思考”，C项对应文中occurring intuitively，故为正确答案。

A项中的matching文中未提到。B项和文中little or no apparent conscious deliberation意思相反。虽然第二段第二句提到我们在受到批评时会变得有戒心(defensive)，但是和视觉识别无关，故可排除D项。

3. Epley 发现自尊心更强的人往往_______。

[A] 低估自己的不安全感 [B] 相信自己的吸引力

[C] 掩盖自己的沮丧情绪 [D] 过于简化自己的错觉

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息Epley和higher self-esteem定位到第四段第三句：“those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem”(那些认为更加好看的形象是真实的自己的人就是那些表现出更强自尊心的人)。由此可知，自尊心更强的人往往相信自己的吸引力，故B项为正确答案。B项believe in their attractiveness对应文中的thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real。

第四段第二句提到，没有任何证据表明那些最大程度美化自己的人这样做是为了弥补其内心深处的不安全感，没有提到低估他们的安全感，故可排除A项。C项是基于第四段最后一句中的depressed出的干扰项，掩盖自己的沮丧情绪与自尊没有明显关系。D项中的oversimplify文中未提及。

4. “viscerally”(第五段第二行)一词的意思最接近于_______。

[A] 本能地 [B] 偶尔 [C] 特殊地 [D] 侵略性地

【答案】A，词汇题。viscerally一词出现在第五段第一句，修饰hate photographs，说明人们讨厌自己照片的程度。破折号后面的内容是对前半句内容的补充说明。根据破折号后面的内容(他们甚至不承认照片中的人就是他们自己)可知，人们对于自己照片非常讨厌。此外，上文多次提到人们喜欢美化的自己是出于本能(deep-seated、naturally、automatic psychological process、intuitively、with little or no apparent conscious deliberation等)。故A项最符合语境。

5. 可以推断，脸谱网是自我美化者的天堂，因为人们可以_______。

[A] 展示自己不实的个人资料 [B] 定义自己的传统生活方式

[C] 分享自己对于知识的追求 [D] 隐藏自己不受欢迎的一面

【答案】D，推理题。根据题干信息Facebook is a self-enhancer’s paradise先定位到最后一段第二句前半句，后半句给出了原因：“where people can share only the most flattering photos”(在那里人们可以只分享最讨人喜欢的照片)。也就说，脸谱网成为自我美化者的天堂是因为人们可以隐藏不受欢迎的一面，因此D项为正确答案。

根据最后一句前半句It’s not that people’s profiles are dishonest可排除A项。B项中的lifestyles只是一个列举信息，并且traditional文中未提及。C项中的intellectual pursuits和文中的intellect意思不符，并且只是一个列举信息。

词汇注释

strategy [ˈstrætidʒi] *n.* 战略(学)；策略，计谋

superiority [sju(ː)ˌpiəriˈɔriti] *n.* 优越(性)，优势；优等

get on well with 和……相处融洽

affirm [əˈfəːm] *v.* 断言，坚持声称；证实，确认

defend [diˈfend] *vt.* 保卫，保护；为……辩护

stereotype [ˈstiəriətaip] *n.* 陈规，老套

boost [buːst] *vt./n.* 提高；推动，激励

esteem [isˈtiːm] *vt./n.* 尊敬，尊重

stalk [stɔːk] *n.* 茎，杆，柄 *vt.* 高视阔步地走

stuff [stʌf] *n.* 材料，原料，东西 *v.* 填进(或满)，塞进(或满)
oversee [əuvə'siː] *vt.* 监督，监视；俯瞰
compared with 和……相比
identify [ai'dentifai] *v.* 确认，认出，鉴定；(with)把……等同于
deliberate [di'libərit] *a.* 故意的，蓄意的；慎重的，深思熟虑的[di'libəreit]*v.* 仔细考虑，商议
flatter ['flætə] *vt.* 向……谄媚，奉承；使高兴，使感到荣幸
make up for 弥补，补偿
profound [prə'faund] *a.* 深的；深切的，深远的；深奥的
correspond [kɔris'pɔnd] *v.* 相符合，相一致，相当；通信
delusion [di'luːʒən] *n.* 错觉，幻想；欺骗
reflection [ri'flekʃən] *n.* 映像，反射；反映；深思
depress [di'pres] *vt.* 使沮丧，使消沉；使不景气
make sense 讲得通，有意义
recognize/recognise ['rekəgnaiz]*vt.* 认出，识别；明白；承认
paradise ['pærədais] *n.* 天堂，乐园
cream [kriːm] *n.* 奶油，奶油食品；乳霜，乳膏
wit [wit] *n.* 风趣，妙语；［常*pl.*］智力，才智
profile ['prəufail] *n.* 侧面；轮廓；概况
response [ris'pɔns]*n.* 回答，答复；反应，响应
automatic [ɔːtə'mætik] *a.* 自动的；不假思索的，无意识的
underestimate [ʌndər'estimeit] *vt.* 对……估计不足，低估
illusion [i'luːʒən, i'ljuːʒən] *n.* 错觉，幻觉；幻想
aggressive [ə'gresiv] *a.* 侵犯的，侵略的，挑衅的；敢作敢为的，有进取心的
intellect ['intilekt] *n.* 智力，理解力；知识分子
intellectual [inti'lektjuəl] *a.* 智力的；需智力的；智力发达的 *n.* 知识分子
withhold [wið'həuld] *vt.* 拒绝，不给；抑制，制止

难句解析

1. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect,” or “illusory superiority,” and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research and (have) shown that…。介词短语into what…superiority作后置定语修饰research，其中what引导的名词性从句作into的宾语。shown后面跟that引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句由三个并列分句组成，后面两个分句均省略了of us rate ourselves as above average，破折号后面内容是对前面数据的补充说明。

2. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive.

【结构分析】本句的主干是he asked them to do rather than have people do，不定式to identify an original photograph from a lineup和(to) rate their beauty均为宾语补足语。介词短语including versions作后置定语修饰lineup，versions后面跟that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

3. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem.

【结构分析】本句的主干是those corresponded with those，两个those后面都跟一个who引导的定语从句。第一个定语从句的主干为who thought that…，that 后面跟宾语从句，该宾语从句主干为the images were real，形容词短语higher up the attractiveness scale作后置定语修饰images。第二个定语从句的主干为who showed other markers，介词短语for having higher self-esteem作后置定语修饰markers。

4. Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves.

【结构分析】本句的主干是it makes sense that…，it为形式主语，that many people … viscerally为主语从句。破折号后面的内容是对前面主语从句that many people…viscerally的补充说明，句首knowing引导的现在分词短语作状语。

全文翻译

《科学美国人》的一篇文章指出，实证研究表明，实际上你会认为自己长得比你的真实相貌更好看。我们对于自我感觉良好有一种根深蒂固的需求，自然我们会使用大量自我美化的策略来实现这一点。社会心理学家已经对他们称为"高于平均效应"或"虚幻的优越感"的现象进行了海量的研究，发现我们当中有70%的人认为自己的领导力高于平均水平，93%的人认为自己的驾驶能力高于平均水平，85%的人认为自己与他人融洽相处的能力高于平均水平——所有这些在统计学上显然是不可能的。

我们会粉饰自己的记忆并时常自我肯定。我们受到批评时会自我防卫，并且用负面的、带有成见的目光来看待他人。我们总是昂首阔步，以为自己很出色。

心理学家和行为科学家Nicholas Epley指导了一项关于自我美化和吸引力的关键性研究。他不是让人们简单地将自己的外貌与他人进行对比、评分，而是要求他们从一组照片中认出自己的原始照片，其中包括一些经过处理而变美或变丑的照片。研究表明，视觉识别是"一个自发的心理过程，这个过程凭直觉快速发生，很少或没有经过明显的刻意思考"。如果受测者很快选择了一张讨人喜欢的假照片——大部分人都这样做——他们确实相信这就是自己的真实长相。

Epley发现男女反应没有明显差异。也没有任何证据表明那些最大程度美化自己的人 (即那些以为修改得最好看的照片是真实的自己的参与者)这样做是为了弥补其内心深处的不安全感。事实上，那些认为更加好看的形象是真实的自己的人就是那些表现出更强自尊心的人。Epley说："我认为我们已有的发现并不能证明这是个人的错觉，这仅仅表明人们通常自我感觉良好。"如果你抑郁寡欢，你是不会去美化自己的。

了解Epley的研究结果之后，就不难理解许多人为何如此发自内心地讨厌自己的照片了——在某种程度上，他们甚至不承认照片中的人就是他们自己。因此，脸谱网就成了自我美化者的天堂，在那里人们可以只分享最讨人喜欢的照片，这是他们的才智、风格、美貌、智慧和生活方式的精华。威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校的Catalina Toma说，这不是说人们的个人资料不诚实，"而是他们描绘的是一个理想化的自己。"

Text 69

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical

matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counselled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes. It was only after "toddler" became a common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences—or invent them where they did not previously exist.

1. By saying "it is…the rainbow" (Line 2, Para. 1), the author means pink ______.
   [A] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination
   [B] should not be associated with girls' innocence
   [C] should not be the sole representation of girlhood
   [D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

2. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?
   [A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.
   [B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.
   [C] White is preferred by babies.
   [D] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

3. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by ______.
   [A] the observation of children's nature
   [B] the marketing of products for children
   [C] researches into children's behaviour
   [D] studies of childhood consumption

4. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to ______.
   [A] classify consumers into smaller groups
   [B] attach equal importance to different genders
   [C] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes
   [D] create some common shoppers' terms

5. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be ______.
   [A] fully understood by clothing manufacturers
   [B] clearly explained by their inborn tendency
   [C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

[D] well interpreted by psychological experts

文章结构分析

本文主要讲述市场营销对人们颜色观念的影响。

第一段：提出粉红色深受女孩喜爱这一现象，同时指出它不应代表女孩的全部；

第二段：揭示这种色彩偏好的原因——非天生如此，实是市场营销所致；

第三段：指出市场营销不仅改变了人们的颜色观念，还改变了人们对儿童天性的认知；

第四段：指出细分消费市场是商家追求利润的万全之策，同时首尾呼应，再次强调女孩对于粉红色的喜爱是营销策略所致。

试题解析

1. 通过说“it is…the rainbow”(第一段第二行)，作者的意思是粉红色________。

[A] 无法解释女孩想象力的缺乏　　[B] 不应与女孩的纯真联系在一起

[C] 不应是少女时代的唯一代表　　[D] 不会影响女孩的生活与兴趣

【答案】C，词汇题。根据该句的字面意思“粉红色是彩虹中如此微小的一部分”以及后半句提到“粉红色可以烘托少女特质”时用的介词短语“in one way”(在某方面)，可推知，作者说这句话想要强调的是，粉红色只是少女时代的很小一部分，而不应是唯一代表。故C项为正确答案。

2. 根据第二段，下面哪项对颜色的叙述是正确的?

[A] 女孩对颜色的喜好蕴藏在其基因里

[B] 蓝色过去被认为是象征女孩的颜色

[C] 现在婴儿更喜欢白色

[D] 在象征性别方面，粉红色过去是一种中性颜色

【答案】B，判断题。第二段第五句指出，蓝色象征着女性气质(Blue symbolised femininity)，并且该句用的是过去时，和B项中的used to do对应，故B项为正确答案。根据第一句后半句but it is not (encoded in their DNA)，可排除A项。第二句说的是在家用洗衣机问世之前，所有的婴儿都穿白色衣服，而不是说现在，并且婴儿也不是因为喜欢白色才穿白色衣服的，故排除C项。第三句提到的中性衣服指的是上一句提到的白色衣服，并且第四句明确说粉红色过去被认为是男性的颜色，故排除D项。

3. 作者认为，我们对孩子心理成长的认知深受______的影响。

[A] 对儿童天性的观察　　[B] 儿童产品的营销策略

[C] 对儿童行为的研究　　[D] 对儿童消费的研究

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息our perception of children’s psychological development定位到第三段首句。该句指出，我们对孩子天性的认知深受营销趋势的影响，包括我们对他们心理成长的核心理念。“I had not realized”(我之前没有意识到)说明这种影响本来就存在，只是作者以前没有意识到。由此可知，作者认为市场营销深深影响了人们对于儿童心理成长的认知，故B项为正确答案。

A项中的observation文中未提及。C项和第三句表达的意思相反。D项中的childhood consumption对应第四句中的childhood consumerism，但是这个短语只是用于说明Daniel Cook的身份，和本题无关。

4. 我们从第四段可以得知，百货商店被建议________。

[A] 对消费群体细分　　[B] 对不同性别同等重视

[C] 聚焦婴儿服装和大童服装　　[D] 创建一些通用的购物术语

【答案】A，推理题。根据题干信息department stores were advised定位到第四段第一句。该句中

that引导的宾语从句说明建议的内容：在婴儿服装和大童服装之间创建“第三个垫脚石”。结合第三句“将孩子或者成人分成更细的类别已被证明是提高利润的万全之策”可知，百货商店收到的建议就是细分消费群体，故A项为正确答案。

B项中的gender第四段没有提到，并且B项和原文意思相反。C项中的focus on和原文意思不符。创建购物术语是toddler这个例子中提到的细分市场的一种手段，百货商场没有直接被建议这么做，D项属于偷换概念。

5. 可以得出结论：女孩对粉红色的迷恋似乎________。

[A] 被服装生产商完全洞悉　　[B] 明显可由她们与生俱来的偏好解释

[C] 主要受追逐利润的商人的影响　　[D] 已被心理学家充分诠释

【答案】C，推理题。得出结论往往需要结合文章主题。本文主要讲述市场营销对人们颜色观念的影响，第一段用女孩偏爱粉红色作为引子，第二段否定这是与生俱来的偏好，并指出这是市场营销所致，然后进行分析。文章从第二段末开始用了marketing strategy、marketing trends、market trick、segment a market等表达来强调市场营销的影响力，并且指出这是增加利润的万全之策(a sure-fire way to boost profits)，由此可推出C项为正确答案。

文中只是讲到女孩对于粉红色的喜爱是商家制造出来的，A项在原文中没有依据，且fully过于绝对。根据第二段第一句后半句but it is not (encoded in their DNA)可排除B项。D项是利用文中的psychological出的干扰项，psychological experts文中未提及。

词汇注释

obsess [əb'ses] *vt.* 迷住，使着迷；不停地困扰

pervasive [pə'veisiv] *a.* 无处不在的，遍布的

fuse [fju:z] *v.* 熔化；熔合；合并

identity [ai'dentiti] *n.* 身份；同一性，一致性

innocent ['inəsnt] *a.* 清白无罪的，无辜的；无害的，没有恶意的；天真的，幼稚的

despair [dis'peə] *n.* 绝望；使人绝望的人(或事物) *vi.* 绝望，失去希望

singular ['siŋgjulə] *a.* 独一的，唯一的；非凡的，突出的；奇特的，奇怪的

encode [in'kəud] *vt.* 译成密码；编码

domestic [də'mestik] *a.* 家庭的，家用的；国内的；驯养的

masculine ['mæskjulin] *a.* 男性的，男子的；男子气的

constancy ['kɔnstənsi] *n.* 忠诚，可靠；始终如一，恒久不变

intimation [inti'meiʃən] *n.* 暗示；宣布，通告

symbolize ['simbəlaiz] *vt.* 象征

faithful ['feiθful] *a.* 忠诚的，忠实的；尽职的，责任心强的；如实的，准确可靠的

amplify ['æmplifai] *vt.* 放大(声音等)，增强(电压等)；扩大(范围，效果等)，详述

dictate [dik'teit] *v.* 口授，口述；命令，支配

perception [pə'sepʃən] *n.* 感知(力)，觉察(力)；认识，观念

counsel ['kauns(ə)l] *v.* 劝告，提议

infant ['infənt] *n.* 婴儿；初学者，生手 *a.* 婴儿的，初期的

evolve [i'vɔlv] *v.*(使)发展，(使)演变，(使)进化

boost [bu:st] *vt.* 提高，使增长；推动，激励

segment ['segmənt] *n.* 部分，片段 *v.* 分割；划分

tendency ['tendənsi] *n.* 趋向，趋势

难句解析

1. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence.

【结构分析】本句的主干是it presents that connection as not only…but as…，介词短语between girls作后置定语修饰connection，双逗之间的内容even among two-year-olds作非限制性定语对connection进行补充说明。

2. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Children were not colour-coded until the early 20th century，冒号后面的内容对前面的内容进行补充说明。冒号后面的主干是all babies wore white，in the era和as a practical matter均作状语修饰wore，介词短语before…machines作后置定语修饰era，逗号后面是since引导的原因状语从句。

3. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是when引导的时间状语从句，主句的主干为pink was considered the more masculine colour，名词短语a pastel version of red作the more masculine colour的同位语，which引导的非限制性定语从句对red进行补充说明。

4. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

【结构分析】本句是一个由It was…that构成的强调句型，主干为It was not until the mid-1980s that pink came into its own。非限制性定语从句when…strategy对mid-1980s进行补充说明，状语从句when it began…girls对came进行修饰，名词短语part of what defined them as female作it(pink)的同位语对其进行补充说明，at least…years作defined的时间状语。

全文翻译

穿粉红色的衣服好看：成年女性已经不记得曾对这种颜色如此痴迷了，然而，它仍充斥在年轻女孩的生活中。并不是粉红色本身不好，而是它只是彩虹中如此微小的一部分。虽然在某个程度上粉红色能烘托少女身份，但它也一再地将少女的特质融于外表。粉红色呈现出少女之间，甚至是两岁女孩之间的共性：纯真，且粉红色自身也是纯真的证据。环顾四周，对于女孩的生活和兴趣如此缺乏想象力，我感到绝望。

女孩喜欢粉红色似乎不可避免，似乎以某种方式蕴藏在她们的基因里，但根据一位研究美国学的副教授Jo Paoletti的观点，事实并非如此。直到20世纪初，孩子才有各自的颜色象征：在家用洗衣机问世之前，从实用角度出发，所有的婴儿都穿白色，因为让衣服干净的唯一方法就是用水煮。此外，那时的男孩和女孩都穿着人们认为是中性的衣服。当托儿所引入颜色概念时，粉红色实际上被认为是更加男性化的颜色，被视为红色的淡版，与力量相关。蓝色暗示圣母玛丽亚的坚贞和忠诚，象征着女性气质。直到20世纪80年代中期，当放大年龄和性别差异成为儿童市场的主导营销策略时，粉红色才完全显示自身价值，自此它开始对女孩似乎有着天生的吸引力，这让粉红色成为定义女性特征的元素，至少在最初关键的几年里是这样。

我之前没有意识到，我们对孩子天性的认知深受营销趋势的影响，包括我们对他们心理成长的核心理念。以蹒跚学步的儿童为例。我曾以为这个阶段是专家们经过多年研究儿童的行为才发现的，但是我错了。根据儿童消费历史学家Daniel Cook的说法，它实际上是在20世纪30年代被服装制造商作为营销技巧而得以流行的。

商业刊物建议百货商店：要增加销售额，就应该在婴儿服装和大童服装之间创建“第三个垫脚石”。“蹒跚学步的儿童”在成为常见的购物术语后，才演变成广为人知的成长阶段。将孩子或者成人分成更细的类别已被证明是提高利润的万全之策。而细分市场最简单的方法之一就是放大性别差异——或者创造出一些原本不存在的差异。

Text 70

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

1. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is ______.
   [A] its drastically decreased population
   [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
   [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
   [D] the insistence of private landowners

2. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it ______.
   [A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
   [B] would involve fewer agencies in action
   [C] granted less federal regulatory power
   [D] went against conservation policies

3. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they ______.
   [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
   [B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
[D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

4. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is ______.
[A] the federal government [B] the wildlife agencies
[C] the landowners [D] the states

5. Jay Lininger would most likely support ______.
[A] industry groups [B] the win-win rhetoric
[C] environmental groups [D] the plan under challenge

文章结构分析

本文主要讲述了在小型草原鸡数量和栖息地面积锐减的严峻形势下，美国渔业和野生动物管理局(USFWS)所采取的相关措施，以及各方对于USFWS方案的质疑。

第一段：指出小型草原鸡生存现状堪忧；

第二、三段：讲述USFWS为保护小型草原鸡所采取的相关措施；

第四段：讲述各方对于USFWS方案的质疑。

试题解析

1. 将小型草原鸡列为受威胁物种的主要原因是_______。
[A] 它的数量急剧减少 [B] 对于草原面积的低估
[C] 一些生物学家的坚决呼吁 [D] 私人土地所有者的坚持

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干信息major reason和listing…as threatened定位到第二段第一句。该句指出，The crash是USFWS决定将小型草原鸡列为受威胁物种的主要原因。联系上文可知，The crash指的是第一段提到的小型草原鸡数量的锐减。故A项为正确答案。

B项文中未提及；C项和D项都是利用原文的个别词汇(desperate、biologists和private landowners)构成的干扰项，和本题无关。

2. 一些环保主义者对“受威胁”标签感到失望，因为它_______。
[A] 屈服于政府的压力 [B] 涉及需要采取行动的机构较少
[C] 赋予联邦政府的监管权较少 [D] 违背保护政策

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信息disappointed some environmentalists先定位到第二段第三句。该句指出一些环保主义者对“受威胁”标签感到失望。接着下一句指出，他们敦促USFWS将小型草原鸡列为“濒危”物种，该等级能赋予联邦官员更大的监管权来遏制各类威胁。也就是说，他们感到失望是因为“受威胁”标签赋予联邦政府的监管权较少。故C项为正确答案。

A项和D项文中未提及；B项是利用文中原词agency和action构成的干扰项。

3. 从第三段可知，非故意伤害的肇事者免于起诉的条件是他们_______。
[A] 同意支付一定数量的赔偿金
[B] 自愿重建等面积的栖息地
[C] 主动支持WAFWA的监管工作
[D] 承诺为USFWS的运作募集资金

【答案】A，推理题。根据题干信息unintentional harm-doers和prosecuted定位到第三段第一句。该句指出，USFWS将不起诉非故意伤害该鸟类的土地所有者和企业，只要他们签署一项管理方案来修复小型草原鸡的栖息地。紧接着下一句对该管理方案进行解释：该方案要求破坏栖息地的个人或企业按照所破坏土地面积的两倍来支付相应的补偿金。也就是说如果他们同意支付一笔赔偿金就可以免于起诉，故A项为正确答案。

B项中的volunteer和equally和原文意思矛盾。C项中的WAFWA monitoring job出现在第三段倒数第二句，和本题无关，故可排除。原文说的是向基金里注入赔偿金，而不是说为USFWS的运作募集资金，故D项错误。

4. 根据Ashe的观点，在管理物种方面起主导作用是_______。
[A] 联邦政府　[B] 野生动物管理局　[C] 土地所有者　[D] 各州

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信息Ashe和managing the species定位到第三段最后一句。该句指出，Ashe认为这个计划的思路就是让“各州仍然掌控管理物种的大权”。句中的remain in the driver’s seat意为“仍然处于主导地位”，和题干中的leading role相对应。故D项为正确答案。A项、B项和C项均与原文不符。

5. Jay Lininger最有可能支持_______。
[A] 行业组织　[B] 双赢的说法
[C] 环保组织　[D] 受到质疑的方案

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干信息Jay Lininger定位到文章最后一句。该句指出，Jay Lininger认为，联邦政府正在将管理这种鸟类的职责推给企业，而正是这些企业正在将该鸟类推向灭绝。也就是说他对该方案持反对态度，认为它没有解决根本问题。根据最后一段第二、三句可知，行业组织和环保组织都反对该方案，行业组织认为它过于极端(goes too far)，而环保组织则认为它力度不够(doesn’t go far enough)。对比可知，力度不够也就是没有解决根本问题，因此可以判断，Jay Lininger最有可能支持C项，而不是A项。

由最后一段前两句可知，B项和D项是同一个事物，都是指USFWS制定的方案，故可以同时排除。

词汇注释

estimate ['estimeit] *vt./n.* 估计，估量
stretch [stretʃ] *v./n.* 伸展，延伸；拉长
landscape ['lændskeip] *n.* 风景，景色；风景画
remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 仍然是，依旧是；留下，剩余
crash [kræʃ] *v.* 碰撞，坠落；发出撞击(或爆裂)声 *n.* 碰撞，坠毁；撞击声
threat [θret] *n.* 威胁，恐吓；凶兆，征兆
desperate ['despərit] *a.* 不顾一切的，孤注一掷的；绝望的，危急的
agency ['eidʒənsi] *n.* 代理行，经销处；机构
crack down on 制裁，镇压
designate ['dezigneit] *vt.* 指派，委任；标出，指明；把……定名为
regulatory ['regjulətəri] *a.* 管理的，控制的；调整的
flexible ['fleksəbl] *a.* 易弯曲的，柔韧的；灵活的，可变通的
conservation [kɔnsə(:)'veiʃən] *n.* 保存，(对自然资源的)保护
confrontational [kənfrən'teiʃənl] *a.* 对抗的
approach [ə'prəutʃ] *v.* 靠近，接近 *n.* 靠近，接近；方法，途径
forge [fɔːdʒ] *vt.* 伪造，假冒；锻造，锤炼
collaborate [kə'læbəreit] *vi.* 合作，协作
habitat ['hæbitæt] *n.* (动物的)栖息地，住处
prosecute ['prɔsikjuːt] *v.* 起诉，告发
restore [ris'tɔː] *v.* 恢复，复原；归还，使复位
compensate ['kɔmpenseit] *v.* 补偿，弥补，抵消
coalition [ˌkəuə'liʃən] *n.* 联盟，联合
responsibility [rispɔnsə'biliti] *n.* 责任；责任心；职责，义务
extinction [iks'tiŋkʃən] *n.* 灭绝，消亡，熄灭
appeal [ə'piːl] *v.* 呼吁，恳求；吸引；上诉，(to)诉诸 *n.* 呼吁，恳求；吸引力；上诉
in that 因为，由于
involve [in'vɔlv] *vt.* 使卷入，使参与；包含
grant [grænt,grɑːnt] *vt.* 允许，答应；给予，授予 *n.* 拨款，授予物
set up 设立，建立
offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供，提出；表示愿意(做) *n.* 提供(物)，提议；报价

难句解析

1. Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States.

【结构分析】本句的主干为Biologists estimate that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干为…lesser prairie chickens lent red to the often grey landscape(lent sth. to sth.)，介词短语of…States作后置定语修饰landscape。双破折号之间的内容是lesser prairie chickens的同位语。

2. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

【结构分析】本句的主干为they called for forging closer collaborations，动名词短语forging closer collaborations作called for的宾语。两个介词短语with western state governments和with the private landowners作后置定语修饰collaborations，which引导的非限制性定语从句对governments进行补充说明，who引导的定语从句对landowners进行修饰。

3. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat.

【结构分析】本句的主干为the plan requires individuals and businesses to pay into a fund，that引导的定语从句that damage … operations对individuals and businesses进行修饰，不定式to replace…with…habitat作pay的目的状语。句首的过去分词短语negotiated by…states作状语，与逻辑主语the plan构成被动关系(the plan was negotiated by USFWS and the states)。

全文翻译

生物学家估计，曾经有多达200万只小型草原鸡——一种生活在辽阔草原上的鸟——生活在美国中西部和西南部，为原本灰暗的景色添加了不少红色。而今仅存大约2.2万只，占据的栖息地也仅为当年的大约16%。

数量锐减正是美国渔业和野生动物管理局(USFWS)决定将其正式列为“受威胁”物种的主要原因。USFWS的局长Daniel Ashe称：“小型草原鸡正岌岌可危。”但是一些环保主义者对此感到失望。他们敦促USFWS将小型草原鸡列为“濒危”物种，该等级能赋予联邦官员更大的监管权来遏制各类威胁。但Ashe等人则认为“受威胁”这个标签可以给联邦政府灵活性来尝试新的冲突可能性更小的保护方式。他们特别呼吁要和西部各州政府紧密合作，因为他们经常对联邦政府的行为感到不安，同时也要跟私人土地所有主密切合作，据估计他们控制着95%的小型草原鸡栖息地。

比如，USFWS表示，根据这项计划，只要土地所有主或企业签署一份区域性的管理方案来恢复小型草原鸡的栖息地，那么他们非故意杀害、伤害或惊扰该鸟类的行为就可以免于起诉。经USFWS和各州协商后，该方案要求在生产过程中破坏栖息地的个人或企业按照每破坏一英亩重建两英亩新栖息地的标准向一个基金中注入补偿金。该基金也将用于补偿留出栖息地的土地所有主。USFWS还设定了一个短期目标：未来10年内，将小型草原鸡的数量恢复到年均6.7万只。USFWS委托一个跨州的机构——西部渔业和野生动物协会(WAFWA)来监控进度。总之，思路就是让“各州仍然掌控管理物种的大权”，Ashe说道。

并非所有人都认同这种双赢的说法。一些国会议员正在试图阻止这个方案，并且至少有12家行业组织、4个州以及3个环保组织在联邦法庭上提出质疑。不出所料，行业组织和州政府普遍认为这个方案过于激进，而环保组织则认为该方案力度不够。生物学家Jay Lininger说：“联邦政府正在将管理这种鸟类的职责推给企业，而正是这些企业正在将该鸟类推向灭绝。”

Text 71

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

1. To make your humor work, you should ________.
   [A] take advantage of different kinds of audience
   [B] make fun of the disorganized people
   [C] address different problems to different people
   [D] show sympathy for your listeners

2. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are ________.
   [A] impolite to new arrivals
   [B] very conscious of their godlike role
   [C] entitled to some privileges
   [D] very busy even during lunch hours

3. It can be inferred from the text that public services ________.
   [A] have benefited many people
   [B] are the focus of public attention
   [C] are an inappropriate subject for humor
   [D] have often been the laughing stock

4. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered ________.
   [A] in well-worded language
   [B] as awkwardly as possible
   [C] in exaggerated statements
   [D] as casually as possible

5. The best title for the text may be ________.

[A] Use Humor Effectively
[B] Various Kinds of Humor
[C] Add Humor to Speech
[D] Different Humor Strategies

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于幽默的说明文，文章从三个层次阐述使用幽默时应该注意的问题，并举例说明。

第一至三段：说明选择恰当的话题有助于达到幽默的效果。

第四段：说明应该以自然随意的方式来讲述幽默。

第五段：建议人们主动寻找幽默，创造幽默。

试题解析

1. 要使自己的幽默奏效，你应当_______。

[A] 利用不同类型的听众
[B] 取笑那些缺乏条理的人
[C] 对不同的人谈不同的问题
[D] 向你的听众表示同情

【答案】C，段落主旨题。本题其实考查的是第一段大意，只不过换了一种说法。第一段首句指出，如果你想在谈话中用幽默来使人发笑，你就必须知道如何识别共同的经历和共同的问题。接着作者又对此进行了解释，即你的幽默必须与听众有关，应该有助于向他们显示你是他们中的一员，或者你了解他们的情况，赞成他们的观点。作者在第三句得出结论，即针对不同的对象，谈论不同的问题。故[C]项为正确答案。[A]、[B]两项仅凭常识就可以排除，再去第一段印证，文中亦无此含义。[D]项为干扰选项，虽然文中出现in sympathy with their point of view，但并不是“同情”之意，而是“同意，赞成”之意。

2. 关于医生的笑话暗示，在护士的眼里，医生_______。

[A] 对新来者没有礼貌
[B] 非常在乎自己上帝般的角色
[C] 享受着某些特权
[D] 甚至午餐期间都很忙

【答案】B，推理题。第二段首句为段落主题句，指出接下来讲述的笑话之所以成功是因为护士们对医生都持有相同的看法。笑话借上帝嘲讽医生的傲慢和目中无人，笑话结尾处圣彼得的话“但是有时他认为自己是一名医生”暗示医生常常认为自己是上帝。由此可知，[B]项为正确答案。[A]项是笑话中一个具体细节，并非推理得出的结论，故可排除。[C]和[D]项都没有讽刺的意味，因此也不对。

3. 从文中可以推出，公共服务_______。

[A] 让许多人受益
[B] 是公众关注的焦点
[C] 不适合作为幽默的笑料
[D] 经常成为笑料

【答案】D，推理题。文章第三段指出，如果谈话者是听众集体中的一分子，就可以用双方共同的经历作为幽默的素材，否则这样做就不合适。最后一句指出，如果拿公共服务行业作为替罪羊来调侃的话，你就会平安无事，即针对任何听众都可以以它们为笑料。由此可知，它们是大家经常谈论的笑料，因此[D]项是正确答案。[A]项文中未提及。[B]项含义不明确，针对性不如D项。[C]项与原文意思相反。

4. 为了取得预期的效果，应该以_______的方式讲述幽默故事。

[A] 措辞良好的语言
[B] 尽可能不自然
[C] 夸张的陈述
[D] 尽可能自然

【答案】D，细节题。第四段谈到如何通过练习使讲述幽默变得更自然。其中的关键词natural、relaxed、unforced和light-hearted等，都表明[D]项才是讲幽默故事的正确方法。[A]项文中未提及。[B]项和文章内容相反。[C]项是第五段中谈到收集幽默素材时应留意的内容之一，不是表达幽默的方式。

5. 本文的最佳标题是_______。

[A] 有效使用幽默　　[B] 各种各样的幽默
[C] 在谈话中加入幽默　　[D] 不同的幽默策略

【答案】A，主旨题。从全文来看，前三段讲的是要使幽默奏效，应该有针对性，对不同的听众讲不同的话题；第四段讲的是怎样讲笑话才能取得最好的效果；第五段建议人们留意幽默，并指出幽默可能存在的地方，也就是实现幽默的一些策略方法。由此可见，[A]项为正确答案。[B]项不符合文章的主要内容，因为文中未举出幽默有哪些种类。[C]项对于全文内容而言太宽泛，没有侧重点。[D]项只是最后一段涉及的内容，无法概括全文。

词汇注释

intend [in'tend] *vt.* 想要，打算，计划；打算使(成为)，想让……做
identify [ɑi'dentifɑi] *vt.* 认出，鉴定；把……等同于
in sympathy with 赞同；同情
address [ə'dres] *vt.* 与……说话；向……作(正式)讲话，对……发表演说；写姓名地址
disorganized [dis'ɔːgənaizd] *a.* 紊乱的，无组织的
alternatively [ɔːl'təːnətivli] *ad.* 或，非此即彼
comment on 进行评论，发表意见
accommodation [əˌkɔmə'deiʃən] *n.* [常*pl.*] 住处，膳宿
grab [græb] *vt.* 抓取，攫取；赶紧做；抓住(机会)
stomp [stɔmp] *v.* 跺脚，践踏，重踏
remark [ri'mɑːk] *n.* 话语，评论，谈论
inedible [in'edibl] *a.* 不适于食用的，不能吃的
canteen [kæn'tiːn] *n.* 小卖部，(自助)食堂；(军用)水壶
notorious [nəu'tɔːriəs] *a.* 臭名昭著的，声名狼藉的，众所周知的
cut in 插嘴，打断
resent [ri'zent] *vt.* 对……表示愤恨，怨恨
disparaging [dis'pæridʒiŋ] *a.* 蔑视的，毁谤的，轻视的
stick to 坚持，坚守
scapegoat ['skeipgəut] *n.* 替罪羊
casual ['kæʒjuəl] *a.* 漠不关心的，冷淡的；随便的，非正式的；偶然的，碰巧的；临时的
off-the-cuff [ˌɔfðə'kʌf] *a.* 未经准备的，当场的，即席的
deliver [di'livə] *vt.* 投递，送交；发表，宣布，讲
twist [twist] *n.* 弯曲，曲折处；旋转，扭转；捻，搓；歪曲，曲解
quote [kwəut] *n.* 引文，引语；报价，牌价；[*pl.*] 引号
exaggeration [igˌzædʒə'reiʃən] *n.* 夸张，夸大之词
understatement [ʌndə'steitmənt] *n.* 轻描淡写的陈述，不充分的陈述
pick out 挑选
inject [in'dʒekt] *vt.* 注射(药液等)，给……注射；注入，引入，投入

难句解析

1. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view.

【结构分析】本句的主语是your humor，后面有两个并列的谓语动词must be和should help。其中should help后面的宾语是不定式短语to show them that…，show后面的间接宾语由两个并列的宾语从句组成：that you are one of them和that you understand… of view，中间用or连接。其中第二个宾语从

句包含两个并列的谓语成分。

2. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

【结构分析】本句由两个并列分句组成，中间以分号连接。第一个分句是一个条件复合句，前面是if引导的条件状语从句，逗号后面是主句部分，第二个分句的结构和第一个分句相同。

3. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly，后面是until引导的时间状语从句。该从句的主干是the new arrival is pushed aside by a man (in a white coat), in a white coat 作a man 的后置定语。后面who引导的非限制性定语从句对a man 进行补充说明，该定语从句包含三个并列的谓语成分。现在分词短语waiting in a line for lunch作时间状语表示“is pushed aside”发生的时间，相当于从句while he is waiting in a line for lunch。

4. If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties.

【结构分析】本句是一个条件复合句，句首是if引导的条件状语从句，group后面跟了一个which引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。逗号后面的主句部分由两个以and为连接词的并列分句组成。第一个分句的主干是you will be in a position，不定式短语to know the experiences and problems作position的后置定语，后面which引导的定语从句对the experiences and problems进行修饰。第二个分句是一个it is adj. for sb. to do sth.句型。

5. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间用so来连接，表示前后的因果关系。第一个分句是一个强调结构，强调的是主语the delivery。第二个分句由两个祈使句组成，中间用and连接。第二个祈使分句的谓语动词remember后面跟了一个that引导的宾语从句。在该宾语从句中，动词show后面又跟了一个that引导的宾语从句。

全文翻译

如果你想在谈话中用幽默来使人发笑，你就必须知道如何识别共同的经历和共同的问题。你的幽默必须与听众有关，应该有助于向他们显示你是他们中的一员，或者你了解他们的情况，赞成他们的观点。与你谈话的对象不同，问题也有所不同。如果你在和一群经理谈话，你就可以评论他们秘书的工作方法紊乱；相反，如果你在和一群秘书谈话，你就可以评论她们老板的工作方法紊乱。

下面举一个故事作为例子，它是我在一个护士大会上听到的。这个故事效果很好，因为听众对医生都有同样的看法。一个人到了天堂，由圣·彼德带着他参观。他看到了豪华的住宅、美丽的花园、晴朗的天气等。所有人都很安静、礼貌和友善，然而当这位新来的人在排队等候午餐时，突然被一位穿白大褂的人推到一旁。只见这人挤到了队伍的前头，抓起他的食物，“噔噔噔”旁若无人地走到一张餐桌旁。“这是谁啊？”新来的人问圣·彼德。“哦，那是上帝，”他回答说，“但有时也认为自己是一名医生。”

如果你是你演讲对象的一员，你就能够了解你们所共有的经历和问题，你就可以对餐厅难吃的

食物或者总裁在选择领带方面差劲的品位顺带加以评论。而对于其他听众，你就不能试图贸然地讲这种幽默，因为他们也许不喜欢外人出言中伤他们的餐厅或总裁。如果你选择去评论邮局或电话局这样的替罪羊，那你就会很安全。

如果你在幽默时感到很别扭，你应该进行练习使它变得更自然。插入一些很随便的很明显是即兴的话，并且用轻松的、不做作的方式把它们说出来。通常是你说话的方式使听众发笑，因此说慢一些，记住扬扬眉毛或者摆出一副难以置信的表情，这些都会向人们显示你正在说笑话。

留意幽默，它常常是在出其不意的时候出现。对一句引语的歪曲如“你要是一开始未成功，就放弃”，或者运用双关和对某种情景开玩笑。留意夸张和重事轻说的说法。考虑一下你的谈话，选出一些词汇和句子，你可以把它们变化一下，添加一些幽默。

Text 72

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics — the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy — far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves — goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented — and human perception far more complicated — than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the *monkey* at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

1. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in ________.

   [A] the use of machines to produce science fiction

[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry
[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work
[D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work

2. The word "gizmos" (Line 1, Para. 2) most probably means ________.
[A] programs [B] experts [C] devices [D] creatures

3. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can ________.
[A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
[B] interact with human beings verbally
[C] have a little common sense
[D] respond independently to a changing world

4. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also ________.
[A] make a few decisions for themselves
[B] deal with some errors with human intervention
[C] improve factory environments
[D] cultivate human creativity

5. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are ________.
[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure
[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately
[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
[D] best used in a controlled environment

文章结构分析

本文是一篇介绍机器人科技发展的文章。
第一、二段：主要介绍机器人的发展以及取得的成果。
第三至五段：主要介绍机器人的局限性，即机器人和人类在智能上的差距。

试题解析

1. 人类创造力最初表现在_______。
[A] 用机器来创作科幻小说 [B] 在制造业中广泛使用机器
[C] 发明工具以处理困难和危险的工作 [D] 精英们对危险和乏味工作的巧妙处理

【答案】C，细节题。第一段首句指出，自从人类最初有了创造力，人们就发明了日益巧妙的工具来应付那些危险、枯燥、繁重或者令人十分厌恶的工作。[C]项是对此句的改写，因此是正确答案。[A]项是对第一段末句的曲解。该句提到，如果说科学家还没有创造出机械版的科幻小说，那么他们已经开始接近目标了，这里作者只是通过打比方来形容科学家创造的机器工具越来越灵巧，和科幻小说一样神奇。[B]项是人类智慧在现代社会中的表现，而不是最初的表现。[D]项文中未提及。

2. "gizmo"一词(第二段第一行)最可能的意思是_______。
[A] 程序 [B] 专家 [C] 设备 [D] 生物

【答案】C，词汇题。第二段首句指出，现代世界充斥着越来越多智能的gizmos，虽然我们几乎都注意不到他们，但他们的普遍存在却减少了大量人类劳力。由此可知，gizmos的特点是：普遍存在和节省劳力。下文提到的"工厂的机器人""银行的自动柜员机""驾驶地铁的机器人司机""医院做手术的机器人系统"对gizmos进一步举例说明，由此可猜出

gizmos指的是“机器、设备或装置”，[C]项正确。

3. 根据文章内容，现在超出人类能力范围的是设计一种能_______的机器人。

[A] 完成像给大脑动手术这样精细的工作　　[B] 用语言与人类交流

[C] 有一点点常识　　[D] 独立应对不断变化的世界

【答案】D，细节题。第三段首句指出，机器人若要进入节省劳力的下一个阶段，它们必须能够在更少的人工监控下运行，并且至少能够独立地做些决定，这样的目标为我们提出了真正的挑战。接着在第二句中作者谈到此项挑战之所以艰巨的原因是：尽管我们知道如何让机器人处理一个特定的错误，但是我们不能给它们足够的“常识”使其与不断变化的世界进行可靠的互动。由此可知，机器人目前还必须在人的操控下工作，它还不能独立适应不断变化的外部环境。[D]项是对原文reliably interact with a dynamic world的改写，为正确答案。[A]和[B]项均在第二段提及(医院做手术的机器人和自动柜员机)，可见这样的机器人是人能够造出来的。由第三段最后一句 “但是我们不能给他们足够的‘常识’”可知，目前的机器人还是有一些常识的，故可排除[C]项。

4. 机器人除了节省劳力外，还能够_______。

[A] 独立做出一些决定　　[B] 在人的干预下处理错误

[C] 改善工厂的环境　　[D] 培养人类的创造力

【答案】B，细节题。本题的答题依据是第三段中Dave Lavery说的话：“尽管我们知道如何让机器人处理一个特定的错误，但是我们不能给它们足够的‘常识’使其与不断变化的世界进行可靠的互动”。根据这句话，可以确定[B]项的内容是机器人可以做的，故[B]项为正确答案，同时可以排除[A]项。[C]和[D]项文中未提及。

5. 作者用猴子的例子来证明机器人_______。

[A] 有望在内部结构方面复制人脑　　[B] 能够立即感知异常现象

[C] 在聚焦相关信息方面远不如人脑　　[D] 在受控的环境下使用得最好

【答案】C，例证题。举例一般是为了证明上文提到的观点。最后一段的主题句是首句：研究人员发现，人类大脑中的近1000亿个神经细胞要比以前想象得更聪明，人类的感知能力也比以前想象得更复杂。接着作者通过机器人和人脑的比较来说明段落主题：在严格控制的工厂环境里，机器人能够在仪表盘上识别微小的误差。但是人脑瞥一眼快速变化的场景，就能迅速排除98%的不相干的物体，立即聚焦于森林中蜿蜒道路旁的一只猴子。可见文中举猴子的例子只是为了说明人脑的复杂性。[C]项符合题意，为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[D]项均和最后一段首句想要表达的意图相反。

词汇注释

ingenuity [ˌindʒi'nju:iti] *n.* 机灵，足智多谋；巧妙，精巧

cunning ['kʌniŋ] *a.* 狡猾的；精巧的，巧妙的

burdensome ['bə:dnsəm] *a.* 繁重的，烦累的，难以承担的

nasty ['næsti, 'nɑ:sti] *a.* 令人讨厌的，令人厌恶的；下流的，道德败坏的

compulsion [kəm'pʌlʃ(ə)n] *n.* 强迫，强制

confer [kən'fə:] *vt.* 授予，赋予

populate ['pɔpjuleit] *v.* 居住于，生活于；构成……的人口；在……中占有位置

gizmo ['gizməu] *n.* 小发明，小玩意，机械装置

hum [hʌm] *vi.* 哼曲子；发嗡嗡声；忙碌，活跃

rhythm ['riðəm] *n.* 节奏，韵律

assembly [ə'sembli] *n.* 立法机构，议会；集会，集合；组装，装配

transaction [træn'zækʃən] *n.* 交易，业务

thanks to 幸亏，由于

supervision [ˌsju:pə'viʒən] *n.* 监督，管理，指导

dynamic [dɑi'næmik] *a.* 有活力的，强有力的；不断变化(或增长)的；动力的，动态的

quest [kwest] *n.* 寻求，搜索，追求

initial [i'niʃəl] *a.* 开始的，最初的

optimism ['ɔptimizəm] *n.* 乐观，乐观主义

extend [iks'tend] *vt.* 延长，延伸；扩大，扩展

talented ['tæləntid] *a.* 有才能的

panel ['pænl] *n.* 面，板；专门小组，评判小组；控制板，仪表盘
glimpse [glimps] *v.* 瞥见
disregard [ˌdisri'gɑ:d] *vt.* 不理会，漠视
winding ['waindiŋ] *a.* 弯曲的，蜿蜒的
suspicious [sə'spiʃəs] *a.* 猜疑的，疑心的；可疑的；(of)表示怀疑的
approach [ə'prəutʃ] *v.* 靠近，接近
neuroscientist [ˌnjuərəus 'saiəntist] *n.* 神经科学家

难句解析

1. As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the modern world is populated by intelligent gizmos，gizmos后面跟了两个定语从句对其进行修饰，这两个定语从句通过并列连词but进行连接。句首的介词短语as a result作状语。

2. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy — far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

【结构分析】本句是一个There be句型结构，主干是there are robot systems，systems后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。破折号后面的部分对submillimeter accuracy进行补充说明。句首thanks to引导的短语作原因状语。

3. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

【结构分析】本句的主干是researchers have begun to extend that forecast，句首despite引导的介词短语作让步状语。在该让步状语中还包括一个when引导的定语从句对1960s and 1970s进行修饰，该定语从句中it是形式主语，后面的that从句中真正的主语。

4. What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented — and human perception far more complicated — than previously imagined.

【结构分析】本句的主语是what they found，这是一个主语从句，介词短语in attempting to model thought作状语修饰found。谓语是系表结构is that…，that引导表语从句。该表语从句的主干nerve cells are much more talented than previously imagined，破折号中的插入成分起补充说明的作用。

5. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd.

【结构分析】本句的主语是the human mind，后面跟两个并列谓语成分，即can glimpse a rapidly changing scene和(can) immediately disregard the 98 percent (that…)，the 98 percent后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。逗号后面focusing on引导的现在分词短语作结果状语。

全文翻译

自从人类最初有了创造力，人们就发明了日益巧妙的工具来应付那些危险、枯燥、繁重或者令人十分厌恶的工作。这种不得已的行为导致了机器人科学的产生——一门将人类的能力赋予机器的科学。如果科学家们还没有在机械上实现科幻小说的幻想，那么他们也已经很接近这个目标了。

由此引起的结果是，现代世界已经日益充斥着智能的装置，虽然我们几乎都注意不到他们，但他们的普遍存在却节省了许多人类劳力。我们的工厂里轰鸣着机器人生产线的节奏；我们的金融服

务完成于自动柜员机旁，完成业务后，它们还会机械地、有礼貌地感谢我们；我们的地铁车辆由不知疲倦的机器人驾驶。由于电子器件和微型机械仪器的不断小型化，现在已有一些机器人系统能够进行精确到亚毫米的脑部和骨科手术，其精确性远远超过熟练的医生用他们的双手所能达到的水平。

但是如果机器人要进入节省劳力的下一个阶段，它们必须能够在更少的人工监控下运行，并且至少能够独立做一些决定，这些目标将是一个真正的挑战。“虽然我们知道如何让机器人去纠正一个特定的错误，”NASA的一个机器人项目经理戴维·莱弗里说，“我们仍然不能赋予机器人以足够的‘常识’，使它们能够与动态的世界进行可靠的交流。”

实际上对真正的人工智能的追求已经产生了各种各样的效果。虽然一开始在20世纪六七十年代有过一段乐观的时期，因为在当时看来似乎到2010年晶体管电路和微处理器就能模仿人类大脑的活动，但是最近研究人员已经开始将这个预测延后数十年，甚至数百年。

在试图建造思维模型的过程中，研究人员发现，人类大脑中的近一千亿个神经细胞要比以前想象得更聪明，人类的感知能力也比以前想象得更复杂。他们建造的机器人在严格控制的工厂环境里，能够在仪表盘上识别毫米以下的误差。但是人的大脑能够扫描一个快速变化的场景，迅速排除98%的不相干的物体，立即聚焦于森林中蜿蜒道路旁的一只猴子，或者人群中的一张可疑的脸。地球上最先进的计算机系统也不能仿效这种能力，并且神经学科学家仍然不知道我们是怎样做到这一点的。

Text 73

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost $26 a barrel, up from less than $10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979—1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged $22 a barrel for a full year, compared with $13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%—0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies — to which heavy industry has shifted — have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it

has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. *The Economist*'s commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

1. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is ________.
   [A] global inflation [B] reduction in supply
   [C] fast growth in economy [D] Iraq's suspension of exports

2. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if ________.
   [A] price of crude rises [B] commodity prices rise
   [C] consumption rises [D] oil taxes rise

3. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries ________.
   [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
   [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
   [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
   [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

4. We can draw a conclusion from the text that ________.
   [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now
   [B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
   [C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
   [D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry

5. From the text we can see that the writer seems ________.
   [A] optimistic [B] sensitive [C] gloomy [D] scared

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于油价上涨对全球经济影响的文章，主要分析了油价上涨不会造成全球经济衰退的原因。

第一、二段：说明了石油价格上涨的原因，并且提出问题，即这次石油价格上涨会不会像前两次一样造成经济衰退。

第三至五段：首先指出油价上涨不会导致严重的经济滑坡，接着给出三个理由来说明这个观点，即原油仅占汽油价格的一小部分，大国经济对石油的依赖性不大，没有整体的物价上涨为大背景。

试题解析

1. 最近石油价格上涨的主要原因是_______。
   [A] 全球性的通货膨胀 [B] 供应量减少
   [C] 经济的快速增长 [D] 伊拉克暂停出口

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信息main reason for the latest rise of oil price定位到第一段第二句：Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost $26 a barrel, up from less than $10 last December(自从石油输出国组织在3月决定减少原油供应以来，原油的价格已从去年12月的不到10美元一桶上涨到约26美元一桶)。[B]项是对原文中supply-cuts的改写，为正确答案。[A]项是前两次石油涨价产生的结果(第一段第四句)。[C]和[D]项是第二段提到的进一步推动油价上涨(another push up)的原因。

2. 从文中可以推出，如果_______，石油零售价格将大幅上涨。

[A] 原油价格上涨　　[B] 商品价格上涨

[C] 消耗增长　　[D] 石油税上涨

【答案】D，推理题。根据题干信息retail price of petrol定位到第三段。该段指出，原油价格只占汽油零售价格的一小部分，其大部分是税收，因此原油价格的变动对汽油价格影响不大。由此可推知，影响汽油价格的主要因素是税收，[D]项为正确答案，同时排除[A]项。[B]项是前两次石油涨价产生的结果(第一段第四句)。[C]项文中未提及。

3. 《经济展望》中的估计表明，在发达国家_______。

[A] 重工业变得更加能源密集化

[B] 收入损失主要由波动的原油价格所造成

[C] 制造业已经受到严重打击

[D] 石油价格的变化对国内生产总值没有重大影响

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信息定位到第四段第五句。该句提到，国际经合组织在最近一期的《经济展望》中估计，如果油价持续一年维持在22美元左右，与1998年的13美元一桶相比，这也只会使发达国家的石油进口在支出上增加GDP的0.25%～0.5%。可见，石油价格的变化对GDP的影响不大，[D]项为正确答案。

[A]项与该段第一、二句提到的“发达国家不像过去那样依赖石油，能源密集型重工业的重要性降低”事实不符。该段倒数第二句提到，(石油支出增加)还不到1974年或1980年收入减少部分的1/4，由此排除[B]项。该段最后一句指出，可能遭受更严重打击的是进口石油的新兴国家，而非发达国家的制造业，由此排除[C]项。

4. 从文中我们可以得出这样的结论：_______。

[A] 现在的油价冲击并不可怕　　[B] 通货膨胀似乎与油价冲击无关

[C] 能源节约能够抑制油价　　[D] 原油价格上涨导致重工业萎缩

【答案】A，推理题。第三段首句指出，我们有充分的理由预期这次涨价所带来的经济影响不会很严重，然后在第三、四、五段阐述了三点理由。由此可知，[A]项是正确答案。

[B]项与第一段第四句提到的“通货膨胀是石油危机的结果”相悖。第四段第二句提到，节约能源等措施减少了石油消耗量，但未提到抑制油价，排除C[项]。该句也提到重工业的重要性降低，但未提及它是什么原因造成的，因此[D]项无从推出。

5. 从文中我们可以看出，作者似乎是_______。

[A] 乐观的　　[B] 敏感的　　[C] 忧郁的　　[D] 害怕的

【答案】A，态度题。第三段首句指出，我们有充分的理由预期这次油价上涨所带来的经济影响不会很严重。接着作者详细阐述了油价上涨的后果不严重的三点理由。由此可见，作者的态度是乐观的，[A]项正确。[B]、[C]和[D]项是作者态度题中典型的干扰选项，可直接排除。

词汇注释

barrel ['bærəl] *n.* 桶

triple ['tripl] *v.* (使)增至三倍

scary ['skɛəri] *a.* 引起惊慌的；容易受惊的，胆小的

quadruple ['kwɔdrupl] *v.* 成为四倍

double-digit [ˌdʌbl'didʒit] *a.* 两位数的

inflation [in'fleiʃən] *n.* 通货膨胀；(充气而引起的)膨胀

gloom [glu:m] *n.* 黑暗，阴暗；忧愁，忧郁

doom [du:m] *n.* 厄运，劫数

suspend [sə'spend] *vt.* 暂停，中止；悬，挂，吊

consequence ['kɔnsikwəns] *n.* 结果，后果；重要(性)，重大

account for 占(比例、数量等)；解释(原因等)

sensitive ['sensitiv] *a.* 敏感的，灵敏的；神经过敏的，容易生气的；易受伤害的

swing [swiŋ] *n.* 摆动，摇摆；秋千

conservation [kɔnsə(:)'veiʃən] *n.* 保存，(对自然资源的)保护，节约

energy-intensive ['enədʒi in,tensiv] *a.* 能源密集型的，需要消耗大量能源的

consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] *n.* 消耗量，消费量；消耗，消费，挥霍

consultancy [kən'sʌltənsi] *n.* 顾问工作，顾问职业，顾问的职位

squeeze ['skwi:z] *vt.* 挤，挤出；压榨，榨取；捏，握

commodity [kə'mɔditi] *n.* 商品，货物

excess [ik'ses] *a.* 过度的，额外的，附加的

sizable ['saizəbl] *a.* 相当大的，很大的

portion ['pɔ:ʃən] *n.* 一部分，一份

难句解析

1. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间用so来连接，表示前后的因果关系。第一个分句比较简单，第二个分句是一个比较结构，其主干是changes have a more muted effect than in the past，介词短语in the price of crude作changes后置定语。

2. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption.

【结构分析】本句是一个简单句，主语由三个并列短语组成：Energy conservation，a shift (to other fuels)，a decline (in…industries)，介词短语to other fuels作shift的后置定语，decline后面跟了一个in引导的介词短语作其后置定语，其中importance后面又跟了一个of引导的介词短语作其后置定语。谓语是have reduced，宾语是oil consumption。

3. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged $22 a barrel for a full year, compared with $13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%—0.5% of GDP.

【结构分析】本句的主语是The OECD，谓语动词是estimates，in its latest Economic Outlook作状语，后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个条件复合句，if引导条件状语从句，而主句部分的主干是this would increase the oil import bill，过去分词短语compared with $13 in 1998 作状语。

4. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies — to which heavy industry has shifted — have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

【结构分析】本句的主语是oil-importing emerging economies，后面跟着两个并列的谓语成分：have become more energy-intensive 和 could be more seriously squeezed。破折号中的定语从句对主语进行补充说明。

5. One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand.

【结构分析】本句的主干是One more reason is that...。不定式短语not to lose …作one more reason的后置定语。在that引导的表语从句中，介词短语unlike the rises in the 1970s 作方式状语，主语是it，它指代the rise (in oil prices)，谓语是has not occurred，介词短语against…作状语。

全文翻译

过去经济衰落的日子会不会重来？自从石油输出国组织在3月决定减少原油供应，原油的价格便从去年12月的不到10美元一桶上升到约26美元一桶。这次近3倍的涨价令人想起了1973年和1979—1980年两次可怕的石油恐慌，当时的油价分别涨了4倍和近3倍。前两次的油价暴涨都导致了两位数的通货膨胀和全球性的经济衰退。那么这次警告人们厄运来临的头版新闻都到哪里去了呢？

本周伊拉克暂停石油出口，这使得油价又一次上扬。强劲的经济增长势头，随着北半球冬季的到来，有可能在短期内使石油价格涨得更高。

然而，我们有充分的理由预期这次油价暴涨给经济带来的影响不会像20世纪70年代那么严重。与20世纪70年代相比，现在多数国家的原油价格占汽油价格的比例要小很多。在欧洲，税金占汽油零售价的4/5，因此，即使原油价格发生很大的波动，汽油价格所受的影响也不会像过去那么显著。

发达国家对石油的依赖性也不如从前，因此对油价的波动也就不会那么敏感。节约能源、改用其他燃料以及能源密集型重工业的重要性的降低，这些都减少了石油消耗量。软件、咨询及移动通信消耗的石油，比钢铁、汽车行业少得多。发达国家国民生产总值中每一个美元所消耗的石油量比1973年少了近一半。国际经合组织在最近一期的《经济展望》中估计，如果油价持续一年维持在22美元左右，与1998年的13美元一桶相比，这也只会使发达国家的石油进口在支出上增加GDP的0.25%～0.5%。这还不到1974年或1980年收入减少部分的1/4。另一方面，进口石油的新兴国家由于转向了重工业，消耗能量更大，因此可能会受到更严重的冲击。

另外一个不应因油价上升而失眠的原因是，与20世纪70年代不同，这次油价上升不是发生在普遍的物价暴涨及全球需求过旺背景之下。世界上很多地区才刚刚走出经济衰落。《经济学家》的商品价格指数与一年前相比总的来说也没有什么变化。1973年的商品价格跃升了70%，而1979年也上升了近30%。

Text 74

The Supreme Court’s decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect”, a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients’ pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who “until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient mediation to control their pain if that might hasten death”.

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. “It’s like surgery,” he says. “We don’t call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn’t intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you’re a physician, you can risk your patient’s suicide as long as you don’t intend their suicide.”

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court’s ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering", to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse". He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear... that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension".

1. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that ________.
   [A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain
   [B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
   [C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
   [D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

2. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
   [A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.
   [B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
   [C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.
   [D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

3. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is ________.
   [A] prolonged medical procedures [B] inadequate treatment of pain
   [C] systematic drug abuse [D] insufficient hospital care

4. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 3, Para. 7)?
   [A] Bold. [B] Harmful. [C] Careless. [D] Desperate.

5. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they ________.
   [A] manage their patients incompetently [B] give patients more medicine than needed
   [C] reduce drug dosages for their patients [D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

文章结构分析

本文从最高法院的裁决入手分析了医生协助病人结束生命这一医疗措施的可行性。

第一、二段：指出最高法院关于医生协助病人自杀问题的裁决的意义，并进行推理论证。

第三至五段：通过引证说明该裁决产生的影响在于保护了医生。

第六至九段：从帮助病人摆脱临终时的痛苦这一角度论证了医助自杀的可行性。

试题解析

1. 从文章前三段中，我们可以知道_______。
   [A] 医生过去常常通过增加药物剂量来抑制病人的痛苦
   [B] 医生帮助垂死的病人结束生命仍是违法的
   [C] 最高法院强烈反对医生协助下的自杀
   [D] 宪法没有赋予病人自杀的权力

【答案】B，细节题。本题的答题依据是第二段首句的前半部分：there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide，即在医生帮助下的自杀是不合法的。[B]项是对第二段首句前半部分的改写，illegal对应于文中的no constitutional right，help the dying end their lives对应于文中的physician-assisted suicide，故为正确答案。

[A]项中的used to do意为“过去常常做某事(但是现在不做了)”，而文章第三段提到，近年来医生们已经使用(have used)“双效”原则为自己替病危患者注射大剂量的吗啡镇痛的做法进行辩护，可见[A]项和原文意思不符。[C]项与原文意思相反，第二段后半部分明确提出法院实际上对“双效”医疗原则表示了支持。[D]项原文未提及，原文只提到医生没有宪法赋予的权力去结束病人的生命。

2. 根据文章内容，下面哪种说法正确？

[A] 如果医生冒导致病人死亡的风险，他们将被认为是犯罪。

[B] 现代医学已经帮助晚期病人进行无痛康复。

[C] 最高法院判决，可以开大剂量的镇痛药。

[D] 医生用药是否合法不再取决于他的意图。

【答案】C，判断题。文章第二段首句和第三段首句分别提到，法院对“双效”医疗原则表示支持；近年来医生已经使用这一原则为他们大量使用吗啡进行辩护。按照逻辑推理，法院支持原则，医生利用原则做某事，那么法院应该支持这件事，因此[C]项为正确答案。

[A]项与第五段首句意思不符，可以排除。[B]项违背常理，可以排除。根据第二段“双效”医疗原则可知，意图是决定医生用药是否合法的关键，只要意图是好的，出现最坏的结果也可以接受，与[D]项相矛盾。

3. 根据NAS的报告，临终护理存在的问题之一是_______。

[A] 延长的医疗过程 [B] 对病痛处理不力

[C] 有计划的药物滥用 [D] 医院护理不足

【答案】B，细节题。第七段第二句提到，NAS发布的报告中确定了临终护理中存在的两大问题：一是对病人的病痛控制不够；二是大胆使用“无效而强制性的医疗过程”来延长死亡期，从而让病人死得很没有尊严。[B]项是提到的问题之一，因此为正确答案。

文中提到的是延长死亡期，而不是延长医疗过程，故排除[A]项。[C]项文中未提及。文中提到的是对病痛处理不力，而不是医院护理不力，故排除[D]项。

4. 下面哪个词能最恰当地解释“aggressive”一词(第七段第三行)的含义？

[A] 大胆的 [B] 有害的 [C] 不小心的 [D] 不顾一切的

【答案】A，词汇题。本题考查考生根据上下文判断词义的能力。一方面考生对aggressive这个词的基本意思要有所了解，同时要运用上下文信息。aggressive用于贬义时意为“具有攻击性的，不顾后果的”。[A]项bold用于贬义时意思是“大胆的，冒失的”，意思最接近，故为正确选项。

5. George Annas可能认为医生应该受到惩罚，如果他们_______。

[A] 治疗病人不力 [B] 给病人过量的药物

[C] 减少病人的药物剂量 [D] 延长病人不必要的痛苦

【答案】D，细节题。文章最后一段Annas对大量医生置病人的痛苦于不顾、无端延长病人不必要的痛苦这种行为提出了批评，并且指出，若病人痛苦地死亡是由医生治疗不力造成的，应当吊销其行医执照。因此[D]项正确。

[A]项太宽泛，不一定指的是无视病人痛苦这一方面。文章第五段提到，Annas认为只要医生的药物用于合法的医疗目的，就没有违法，而不存在药量多少的问题，由此可以排除[B]和[C]项。

词汇注释

suicide ['sjuisaid] *n.* 自杀

implication [impli'keiʃən] *n.* 含意，暗示，暗指；卷入，牵连

dose [dəus] *n.* (一次)剂量，一剂，一服

constitutional [ˌkɔnsti'tjuːʃənəl] *a.* 宪法的，宪法规定的；体质的，生来的

justify ['dʒʌstifai] *vt.* 证明……正当(或有理)，为……辩护

dosage ['dəusidʒ] *n.* 剂量，服法
eventually [i'ventjuəli] *ad.* 最后，终于
shield [ʃi:ld] *vt.*保护，防护
sufficient [sə'fiʃənt] *a.* 足够的，充分的
medication [ˌmedi'keiʃən] *n.* 药物治疗，药物处理；药物
prescribe [pris'kraib] *vt.* 开(药)，吩咐采用(某种疗法)；规定，指定
legitimate [li'dʒitimit] *a.* 合情合理的；合法的，法律认可的
homicide ['hɔmisaid] *n.* 杀人，杀人者
prolong [prəu'lɔŋ] *vt.* 延长，拉长，拖延
agony ['ægəni] *n.* (极度的)痛苦，创痛
undertreatment [ˌʌndə'tri:tmənt] *n.* 处理不足
dishonor [dis'ɔnə] *vt.* 使丢脸，使受耻辱；不尊重，侮辱
ineffectual [ˌini'fektjuəl] *a.* 无效的，不起作用的
take steps 采取措施
hospice ['hɔspis] *n.* 旅客住宿处，收容所，济贫院
therapy ['θerəpi] *n.*治疗，理疗
assess [ə'ses] *vt.* 对……进行估价，确定……的数额；评价，评论
well-meaning ['wel'mi:niŋ] *a.* 善意的，好心的
initiative [i'niʃiətiv] *n.* 主动性，首创精神；主动的行动，倡议；主动权
to the extent that 达到……的程度
abuse [ə'bju:s] *n.* 滥用，妄用；虐待，伤害；辱骂，毁谤
license ['laisəns] *n.* 许可证，执照；许可，特许
suspension [səs'penʃən] *n.* 暂停，中止；悬，挂，吊

难句解析

1. Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，句首是although引导的让步状语从句，该从句中还包含一个that引导的宾语从句。主句的主干是the Court (in effect) supported the medical principle (of "double effect")，in effect作状语，of "double effect"作principle的后置定语。a centuries-old moral principle (holding that…)是principle of "double effect"的同位语，现在分词短语holding that…作moral principle的后置定语，holding后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句是一个复合句，其主句是an action (having ….) is permissible，现在分词短语having tow effects作后置定语修饰an action，破折号中的插入成分对tow effects进行解释说明，后面是if引导的条件状语从句。

2. Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient mediation to control their pain if that might hasten death."

【结构分析】本句的主语是Nancy Dubler，director of Montefiore Medical Center是其同位语，谓语动词是contends，后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是the principle will shield doctors (who…)，who引导的定语从句修饰doctors，该定语从句的谓语动词insisted后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个复合句，主句是they could not give patients sufficient mediation (to control their pain)，不定式短语to control their pain作目的状语修饰give，后面是if引导的条件状语从句。

3. George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death.

【结构分析】本句的主语是George Annas，chair (of the health law department at Boston University)是其同位语，谓语动词是maintains，后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个复合句，as long as 引导一个条件状语从句，主句是the doctor has done nothing illegal，后面跟even if 引导的让步

状语从句。

4. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

【结构分析】本句的主干是It identifies the undertreatment and the use as…，as引导的介词短语作宾语补足语。介词短语of pain作后置定语对understreatment进行修饰，介词短语of …procedures(that….dying)作use的后置定语。procedures后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

5. The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

【结构分析】本句是一个简单句，主语是the profession，谓语是 is taking，宾语是steps，后面的不定式短语to require young doctors...作目的状语。young doctors 后面跟了4个并列的不定式短语作其宾语补足语：to train …，to test…，to develop a …和to develop new …。

全文翻译

最高法庭关于医生协助病人结束生命问题的裁决，对于如何用药物减轻病危者的痛苦这个问题来说，具有重要的意义。

尽管最高法庭裁定，宪法没有赋予医生帮助病人自杀的权利，然而它实际上认可了医疗界的“双效”原则，这个存在了好几个世纪的道德原则认为，某种行为具有双重效果(一个是意图达到的好效果，一个是可以预见的坏效果)，那么如果行为实施者只是想达到好的效果，这个行为就是允许的。

近年来，医生们已经在借用这项原则，为自己替病危患者注射大剂量的吗啡镇痛的做法提供正当的理由，尽管他们知道，不断增加的剂量最终会杀死病人。

Montefiore医疗中心主任Nancy Dubler认为，这项原则将保护部分医生，“他们在此之前一直坚持认为，如果会加速病人的死亡，他们就不会给病人提供充分的药品来控制他们的病痛”。

波士顿大学健康法律系主任George Annas坚持认为，只要医生是出于合理的医疗目的开药，那么即使服用此药会加速病人的死亡，医生的行为也没有违法。“这就像做手术，”他说，“我们不能称那些死亡为杀人是因为医生并没有想杀死病人，尽管他们敢冒病人死亡的危险。假定你是一名医生，只要你没有想让病人自杀，就可以去冒你的病人自杀的风险。”

另一方面，许多医疗界人士承认，致使医助自杀这场争论升温的部分原因是病人们有绝望情绪，对这些病人来说，现代医学延长了临终前肉体的痛苦。

就在最高法庭对医助自杀进行裁决的前三周，国家科学院公布了一份长达两卷的报告——临近死亡：完善临终护理。报告中指出医院临终护理中存在的两个问题：对病痛处理不力和大胆使用“无效而强制性的医疗程序，这些程序可能会延长死亡期，甚至会让病人死得没有尊严”。

医疗行业正在采取措施，要求年轻医生去晚期病人休养所接受培训，对各种大胆的镇痛疗法方面的知识进行评估，为医院护理制定一份符合美国医疗保障方案的付款条例，以及为评估和治疗临终痛苦制定新的标准。

Annas说，律师可以在要求把医疗界的这些善意的行为变成更好的护理行动方面发挥关键作用。“不少医生对病人所遭受的毫无必要的、可预见的痛苦无动于衷”，甚至构成“蓄意虐待病人”。他说，医疗执照委员会“必须明确表明：若病人痛苦地死亡是由医生治疗不力造成的，应当吊销其行医执照”。

Text 75

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War Ⅱ and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage — spying as a "profession". These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open-source intelligence", and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straiford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor, "and we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

1. The emergence of the Net has ________.
   [A] received support from fans like Donovan　　[B] remolded the intelligence services
   [C] restored many common pastimes　　[D] revived spying as a profession

2. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to ________.
   [A] introduce the topic of online spying　　[B] show how he fought for the U.S.
   [C] give an episode of the information war　　[D] honor his unique services to the CIA

3. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means ________.
   [A] causing the biggest trouble　　[B] exerting the greatest effort
   [C] achieving the greatest success　　[D] enjoying the widest popularity

4. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that ________.
   [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
   [B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
   [C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
   [D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

5. Straitford is most proud of its ________.

[A] official status　　[B] nonconformist image
[C] efficient staff　　[D] military background

文章结构分析

本文是一篇介绍互联网技术对情报行业的影响的说明文。

第一段：举例引出文章的主题——互联网在改变情报行业。

第二段：进一步说明互联网促使了一种新的情报行业的诞生，运用互联网技术可以获取更多的情报。

第三至五段：以Straitford公司为例，介绍其经营管理理念，从而说明互联网为情报工作提供了巨大的可能性。

试题解析

1．网络的出现已经_______。

[A] 得到了Donovan这样的爱好者的支持　　[B] 改变了情报收集工作
[C] 恢复了许多普通的消遣活动　　[D] 使谍报复兴成为一个职业

【答案】B，细节题。根据关键词the Net定位到第一段的最后一句：互联网已经改变了购书和寄信这样的日常活动，如今也正在改变Donovan所从事的职业。根据上文可知，Donovan所从事的职业就是intelligence services(情报工作)，reshape与remold都表示“改造”的意思。因此[B]项正确。

第一段第一句话用了虚拟语气(would have loved)，意思是：若Wild Bill Donovan还在世的话，他会爱上互联网的。可见Donovan在世的时候并没有互联网，所以[A]项将Donovan说成是互联网的爱好者的说法是错误的。[C]项是对第一段最后一句中re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail(互联网已经改变了购书和寄信这样的日常活动)的误解。[D]项中的 revive一词与文章中reshape一词含义不同，revive意为“(使)复兴，(使)复活”，暗含的意思是某事物已不存在或已丧失作用，文章中没有提到任何关于情报行业曾经中断的内容，所以[D]项不正确。

2．文中提到Donovan的故事是为了_______。

[A] 引出网络谍报这个话题　　[B] 显示Donovan是如何为美国效力的
[C] 提供信息战的一个片段　　[D] 表彰他为中情局所做出的独特贡献

【答案】A，例证题。文章只在第一段提到Donovan，其余部分都在讨论互联网时代情报工作的巨大变化。在篇首对Donovan的介绍只是一个引子，目的是引出网络谍报这个话题，[A]项正确。其他选项与文章主题无关，因此可以排除。

3．“making the biggest splash”这个短语(第三段第一行)最有可能的意思是_______。

[A] 引起最大的麻烦　　[B] 做出最大的努力
[C] 取得最大的成功　　[D] 受到最广泛的欢迎

【答案】C，词汇题。第二段末提到，在中央情报局举办的一个竞赛中，以绝对优势赢得比赛的公司的明显优势是它对电子世界的精通。接着第三段首句提到了电子领域的另一家公司(Straiford公司)，句中make the biggest splash被用来描述该公司在电子领域里的现状。第五段第三句暗示该公司已经取得了成功。由此可推知，make the biggest splash在文中表示“取得最大的成功”的意思，[C]项为正确答案。

4．从文章第四段可以知道_______。

[A] Straiford公司关于乌克兰的预测已经被证实是正确的
[B] Straiford公司保证它提供的情报的真实性
[C] Straiford公司的业务特征在于其不可预测性
[D] Straiford公司能够提供相当可靠的情报

【答案】D，推理题。第四段的最后两句提到，开放资源的谍报活动有风险，因为很难区分情报的真伪，而这正是Straitford公司挣钱的地方。由此可见，辨别情报的真伪是该公司的强项。因此[D]项正确。

[A]项在文中没有根据，文中只说了Straitford公司做出了关于乌克兰局势的预测，没有提到预言是否成真。[B]项过于绝对，Straitford公司能提供相当可靠的情报，但没有保证情报百分之百准确，从常理上说也是不可能的。[C]项在文中也找不到根据。

5. Straiford公司最引以为豪的是它的_______。

[A] 官方地位　　[B] 不随大流的形象　　[C] 高效率的工作　　[D] 军事背景

【答案】B，细节题。根据关键词is proud of定位到最后一段最后一句：Straiford公司为其独立的声音而感到自豪。由最后一段可知，Straiford公司具有"局外人"的地位，不对官方的腔调随声附和，可以独立地宣称自己的主张，因此它给人的印象是"不随大流的"，这也就是它引以为豪的地方，所以[B]项正确。

[A]项与"局外人立场"相矛盾。[C]和[D]项仅仅是作者在文中谈到的该公司的特点，文中未提到公司以此自豪。所以不正确。

词汇注释

spymaster ['spaiˌmɑːstə(r)] *n.* 间谍组织的首脑
lay the roots for 为……打下基础
be fascinated with 为……所着迷
espionage ['espiənidʒ] *n.* 侦察，间谍活动
pastime ['pɑːstaim] *n.* 消遣，娱乐
reshape [ˌriː'ʃeip] *vt.* 给……以新形式，再塑造，改造
give birth to 产生，造成；生产(婴儿)
spook [spuːk] *n.* 鬼，幽灵；间谍
influential [influ'enʃəl] *a.*有影响的，有权势的
compile [kəm'pail] *vt.* 汇编，编制，编纂
tiny ['taini] *a.* 微小的，极小的
mastery ['mɑːstəri] *n.* 掌握，精通；控制，控制权；优势
corporation [kɔːpə'reiʃən] *n.* 社团，法人，公司，企业
mutually ['mjuːtʃuəli] *ad.* 互相地
reinforce [ˌriːin'fɔːs] *vt.* 增强，加强，增援
earn one's keep 谋生，挣饭吃
back-and-forth 来回，反复
agency ['eidʒənsi] *n.* 代理行，经销处；(政府等的)专业行政部门
declaration [ˌdeklə'reiʃən] *n.* 宣布，宣告，声明；断言，宣称
take pride in 以……为骄傲

难句解析

1. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War Ⅱ and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The American spymaster (who…) was fascinated with information。spymaster的后边跟着一个who引导的定语从句，该从句中包含两个并列的谓语成分。本句一共出现了三个动词，分别是built、laid和was fascinated，应该注意体会它们的逻辑关系。本句的谓语动词是was fascinated，应该首先把它找出来。built和laid处于并列关系，它们的主语是who。

2. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solution, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是The winner was a tiny Virginia company。紧随company之后的是一个过去分词短语called Open Source Solution作它的后置定语，同时还有一个whose引导的非限制性定语从句，对company进行补充说明。by a large margin是插入语。

3. Straiford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing

tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream.

【结构分析】本句的主语是Straiford president George Friedman，谓语动词是says，后面跟一个宾语从句。宾语从句中as引导的介词短语作the online world 的宾语补足语。for both information collection and distribution作后置定语修饰tool，a spymaster's dream作tool的同位语。

4. Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

【结构分析】第一句是一个复合句，主句是Open-source spying does have its risks，后面是since引导的原因状语从句，其中it是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式to tell …。第二句是主系表结构的简单句，表语由where引导的表语从句充当。

5. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing。后面是连词whereby引导的从句，该从句中还包括一个on the chance (that) 引导的状语从句。

全文翻译

Wild Bill Donovan肯定会喜欢网络。这位美国间谍头目对情报很着迷，他曾在二战期间创立了战略服务处，后来又为中央情报局的成立打下了基础。Donovan相信，在谍报职业这个“大游戏”中可以使用任何手段。互联网已经改变了购书和寄信这样的日常活动，如今正在改变Donovan所从事的职业。

最近的这次革命性的改变不仅仅是一个人偷看别人的电子邮件的问题，这样的电子间谍活动已经存在了数十年。在过去的三四年中，国际互联网已经派生出一个可称为点击谍报的完整的产业。间谍们把它称为“开放资源的情报”，并且随着互联网的发展，这样的情报变得越来越有影响力。1995年中央情报局举办了一个竞赛，看谁能够收集到关于“布隆迪”的最多信息。以明显优势赢得比赛的却是弗吉尼亚的一家小公司，名叫“开放资源的解决方案”，它的明显优势是它对电子世界的精通。

在这个新的电子世界中最引起轰动的是一个叫Straiford的公司，它是得克萨斯州奥斯汀市的一个私营的情报分析公司。该公司的业务是将覆盖全球各个国家的情报(从智利到俄罗斯)销售给“McDermott International”这样的能源服务公司。它的许多预测在网上都可以查阅，网址是www.straitford.com。

Straiford的总裁George Friedman说，他把网络世界视为情报收集和情报发布两方面相互增强的工具，是间谍们的梦想。上周，他的公司正在从远在世界的另一角落收集零散的信息，并预测在乌克兰将发生一场危机。“一旦这个报道发布，我们将从乌克兰突然新增500个浏览用户，”前政治学教授Friedman说，“我们将听到其中一些人的回应。”当然开放资源的谍报活动的确有它的风险，因为很难区分情报的真伪，而这正是Straitford公司挣钱的地方。

Friedman只在奥斯汀市雇用了为数不多的雇员。其中的一些人有军事情报工作背景。他把公司的“局外人”地位视为它成功的关键。Straitford公司的简报听上去不像华盛顿当局常不着边际的言辞，这是因为政府机构往往避免发布引人注目的言论，以免言之有误。Friedman说，Straiford公司为其独立的声音而感到自豪。

Text 76

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, “all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.” One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research

because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals — no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way — in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

1. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to ________.
   [A] call on scientists to take some actions
   [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
   [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research
   [D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement

2. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is ________.
   [A] cruel but natural　　[B] inhuman and unacceptable
   [C] inevitable but vicious　　[D] pointless and wasteful

3. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's ________.
   [A] discontent with animal research　　[B] ignorance about medical science
   [C] indifference to epidemics　　[D] anxiety about animal rights

4. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should ________.
   [A] communicate more with the public　　[B] employ hi-tech means in research
   [C] feel no shame for their cause　　[D] strive to develop new cures

5. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is ________.
   [A] a well-known humanist　　[B] a medical practitioner
   [C] an enthusiast in animal rights　　[D] a supporter of animal research

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于捍卫动物医学研究的文章。

第一段：以埃德蒙·柏克的话为引子，引出文章主旨，即科学家应对动物权利鼓吹者做出强有力的回应，从而捍卫动物医学研究。

第二段：通过举例来进一步说明公众对动物医学研究的不理解。

第三、四段：介绍科学家应当如何与公众沟通，从而阐明动物医学研究的必要性。

试题解析

1. 作者在文章开头引用18世纪政治家埃德蒙·柏克的话是为了_______。

[A] 号召科学家采取行动　　[B] 批评被误导的动物权利事业

[C] 警告生物医学研究的厄运　　[D] 表明动物权利运动的胜利

【答案】A，目的题。文章开始引用了埃德蒙·柏克的话：一个被误导的事业如果要成功，它唯一需要的是好人无所作为。接着指出，这样一个被误导的事业目前正企图终止生物医学的研究，因为有这样一种理论：动物享有权利禁止它们被用于实验。然后直接指出，科学家们应该对此做出强有力的回应。篇首的话在篇尾得到了呼应：如果善良的人无所作为，一群不明真相的公众真的有可能扑灭医学进步的宝贵火种。由此可见，作者引用埃德蒙·柏克的话旨在号召科学家要勇敢地站出来，去阻止动物权利运动这个被误导的事业，故[A]项为正确答案。

作者虽然在文中批评了动物权利运动，但是开篇引文的用意并不仅在于批评或警告，更在于强调行动的必要性，因此[B]和[C]项都不恰当。[D]项与作者反对动物权利的观点相悖。

2. 被误导的人们往往认为：用动物做研究是_______。

[A] 残酷但正常的　　[B] 不人道且难以接受的

[C] 不可避免但不道德的　　[D] 无意义且浪费的

【答案】B，细节题。第一段末句提到，当人们听到医学实验虐待动物的指控时，许多人都不明白为什么有人会故意伤害动物。第二段举例说明人们反对动物研究。第三段结尾又说，对于不明白真相的人们来说，动物实验说得好听一点是浪费，说得难听一点是残忍。因此可以得出[B]项是正确答案。[A]、[C]和[D]项都只是部分正确，“正常的”“不可避免的”和“无意义的”都不是这些人的观点。

3. “老奶奶”这个例子被用来说明公众_______。

[A] 对动物研究的不满　　[B] 对医学科学的无知

[C] 对传染病漠不关心　　[D] 对动物权利的担忧

【答案】B，例证题。第二段的例子说的是一位老太太向大家散发传单，号召大家不要用任何来自于动物或在动物身上试验过的东西。当问及是否反对使用疫苗时，老太太并不知道疫苗是从动物研究中得来的。她认为，若疫苗也来源于动物，那么就不应使用疫苗，流行病自有科学家们用计算机来解决。可见老太太对科学的无知，而她的这种无知是很普遍的。作者第二段最后发出感叹：这些好心肠的人根本就不了解真相。因此[B]项是举例要说明的内容。其他选项虽然都可以说是“老奶奶”这类人对医学研究误解的具体表现，但却不是作者要证实的观点。

4. 作者认为，在动物权利鼓吹者的挑战面前，科学家应该_______。

[A] 更多地与公众交流　　[B] 在研究中采用高科技手段

[C] 无须对他们的事业感到羞耻　　[D] 努力研究新的治疗方法

【答案】A，细节题。第三段指出，科学家们必须把他们的意思传达给公众，并且要使用有同情心和通俗易懂的语言，一般人能够明白的语言，而不要使用分子生物学的术语。第四段提到科学家们可以做的事情：走进中学课堂，介绍他们的科研活动，给编辑回信，开放科研以及争取支持等。由此可知，作者认为科学家应该多与公众交流，[A]项正确。其他选项的内容在文章中都没有提及，

都属于无中生有的干扰项。

5. 从文章内容我们知道斯蒂芬·库柏是_______。

[A] 一位著名的人道主义者　　[B] 一位医疗从业者

[C] 一位动物权利的热衷者　　[D] 一位动物研究的支持者

【答案】D，推理题。文章最后一段倒数第二句提到，斯蒂芬·库柏是一位名人，他曾大胆陈述动物研究的价值。既然他认为动物研究是有价值的，那么可以排除[C]项，而得出[D]项正确。[A]和[B]项无法从文中推出。

词汇注释

paraphrase ['pærəfreiz] *v.* 释义，意译
statesman ['steitsmən] *n.* 政治家，国务活动家
triumph ['traiəmf] *n.* 胜利，成功；(胜利或成功的)喜悦
misguided [ˌmis'gaidid] *a.* 被误导的，误入歧途的
biomedical [ˌbaiəu'medikəl] *a.* 生物(学和)医学的
advocate ['ædvəkit] *n.* 拥护者，提倡者；辩护者，律师
thereby ['ðeəbai] *ad.* 因此，从而
target ['tɑ:git] *vt.* 瞄准，把……作为目标
allegation [ˌæli'geiʃən] *n.* 断言，宣称
perplexed [pə'plekst] *a.* 困惑的，不知所措的；复杂的，难办的
deliberately [di'libərətli] *ad.* 故意地；慎重地，谨慎地
booth [bu:ð] *n.* (隔开的)小房间，公用电话亭，岗亭；售货棚，货摊
brochure [brəu'ʃjuə] *n.* 小册子
assure [ə'ʃuə] *vt.* 使确信，使放心；确保，保证
epidemic [ˌepi'demik] *n.* 流行病；流传，盛行
compassionate [kəm'pæʃənit] *a.* 有同情心的，深表同情的
bypass ['baipɑ:s; (*US*) 'baipæs] *n.* 支路，旁道
vaccination [ˌvæksi'neiʃən] *n.* 接种疫苗，种痘
deceptive [di'septiv] *a.* 骗人的，容易使人上当的
citizenry ['sitiz(ə)nri] *n.* [总称] 公民，市民
extinguish [iks'tiŋgwiʃ] *vt.* 熄灭，扑灭；使消亡，使破灭
precious ['preʃəs] *a.* 珍贵的，贵重的
ember ['embə] *n.* 灰烬，余烬

难句解析

1. One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research.

【结构分析】本句的主干结构是One such cause seeks to end biomedical research，because of 引导原因状语，theory后面跟着that引导的同位语从句对其内容进行解释说明。现在分词短语ruling out their use in research作rights的后置定语。

2. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是Leaders (of the animal rights movement)target biomedical research，主句主语是leaders，括号中的介词短语作它的后置定语。because引导两个并列的原因状语从句，这两个从句以and相连。

3. For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals — no meat, no fur, no medicines.

【结构分析】本句的主干是a woman was distributing a brochure。现在分词短语staffing an …作woman的后置定语。brochure的后边跟了一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。anything的后边也接一个定语从句来修饰它。

4. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

【结构分析】本句的主干是(To those …), animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst。animal research是句子的主语，seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst是系表结构。句首的介词短语To those (who…)作状语，those后面跟一个who引导的定语从句来修饰它，该定语从句中还包括一个that引导的宾语从句。

5. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.

【结构分析】本句是一个因果复合句，句首是because引导的原因状语从句。主句的主干是the health research community should recruit not only well-known personalities but all，谓语动词recruit后面跟了由not only…but…连接的并列宾语。such as Stephen Cooper作well-known personalities的同位语。Stephen Cooper后面跟了一个who引导的非限制性定语从句对其进行补充说明。另一个宾语all后面也跟了一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

18世纪政治家埃德蒙·柏克曾说过类似这样的话，“一个被误导的事业如果要成功，它唯一需要的是好人无所作为。”一个这样的事业目前正企图终止生物医学的研究，因为有这样一种理论：动物享有权利禁止它们被用于实验。科学家们应该对动物权利鼓吹者做出强有力的回应，因为他们的言论混淆了公众的视听，从而威胁到医疗知识的进步和医疗保健制度的改进。动物权利运动的领导者们将矛头指向生物医学研究，原因在于它依赖公共资金的资助，并且很少有人懂得健康护理研究的过程。当人们听到医学实验虐待动物的指控时，许多人都不明白为什么有人会故意伤害动物。

例如，在近期的一次街头集市上，一位老奶奶站在动物权利宣传点前散发小册子，规劝人们不要使用动物制品和动物实验制品——肉类，毛皮，药物。当被问到她是否反对免疫接种时，她问疫苗是否来自动物实验。当被告知的确如此，她回答道，“那么我不得不说，是的，我反对接种。”当被问到瘟疫爆发怎么办时，她说，“不用担心，科学家会找到一种方法，用计算机来解决问题。”这些好心肠的人根本就不了解真相。

科学家们必须把他们的意思传达给公众，并且要使用有同情心和通俗易懂的语言，一般人能够明白的语言，而不要使用分子生物学的术语。我们需要说明动物实验与祖母的髋骨更换、父亲的心脏搭桥、婴儿的免疫接种，甚至宠物的注射针剂都密切相关。许多人不明白获得这些治疗方法以及其他新方法和疫苗都必须进行动物实验。对于他们来说，动物实验说得好听一点是浪费，说得难听一点是残忍。

有很多事情可以做。科学家们可以进入中学课堂，展示他们的实验结果。他们应该及时对读者来信做出反应，以防动物权利的误导言论在毫无质疑的情况下横行，从而获得一副真理的面容。科研机构应该对外开放，让人参观，向人们展示实验室里的动物获得了人道的对待。最后，由于最终的受益者是病人，医疗研究机构不仅应该积极争取斯蒂芬·库柏这样的名人的支持——他对动物实验价值勇敢地进行肯定，而且应该争取所有接受治疗的病人的支持。如果善良的人无所作为，一群不明真相的公众真的有可能扑灭医学进步的宝贵火种。

Text 77

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing

heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the $10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just $427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

1. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because ________.
   [A] cost reduction is based on competition
   [B] services call for cross trade coordination
   [C] outside competitors will continue to exist
   [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat

2. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?
   [A] Indifferent
   [B] Supportive
   [C] Indignant
   [D] Apprehensive

3. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ________.
   [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad
   [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide
   [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief
   [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business

4. The word "arbiters" (Line 6, Para. 4) most probably refers to those ________.
   [A] who work as coordinators
   [B] who function as judges
   [C] who supervise transactions
   [D] who determine the price

5. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by ________.
   [A] the continuing acquisition
   [B] the growing traffic
   [C] the cheering Wall Street
   [D] the shrinking market

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于铁路公司合并可能引起垄断的文章。

第一段：指出铁路公司的合并引起人们对垄断的关注，接着使用具体数据说明合并趋势。

第二至四段：阐述了铁路公司(支持方)及托运商(反对方)对合并现象所持的观点。

试题解析

1. 根据那些支持兼并的人的观点，铁路行业的垄断是不可能形成的，因为_______。

[A] 成本的下降以竞争为基础　　[B] 服务需要跨行业的协调

[C] 外来竞争将继续存在　　[D] 托运商将扼住铁路的咽喉

【答案】C，细节题。第二段第二句提到，支持兼并的人认为，由于来自公路运输的激烈竞争，所以铁路行业不可能存在垄断，所以[C]项最符合文章的意思。

[A]项不正确，文章中提到的是兼并可以降低成本(第二段第一句话)，而不是竞争可以降低成本。[B]项在原文没有根据。[D]项把主语和宾语弄反了，而且也不是支持者的观点，所以也是错误的。

2. 很多“受牵制的”托运商对铁路行业的合并持什么样的态度？

[A] 漠不关心　　[B] 支持　　[C] 愤慨　　[D] 担心

【答案】D，态度题。根据文章中几处对托运商的描述，如“But many shippers complain that...”(第二段)“Many captive shipper also worry...”(第五段)“Many captive shippers fear that...”(第五段)，我们可以判断出托运商的态度是“忧虑”，而不是“愤怒”，更不是“漠不关心”或“支持”，所以[D]项正确。

3. 从第三段可以推出_______。

[A] 如果没有其他铁路公司竞争，托运商被索取的费用将少一些

[B] 全国很快就剩一家铁路公司

[C] 被多收费的托运商不大可能申诉要求降低费用

[D] 有一个政府部门保证铁路行业的公平竞争

【答案】C，推理题。文章第三段末句提到，申诉的过程耗时费钱，并且只有在极端特殊的情况下才有效，从而暗示多数托运商不太可能因为收费高而申诉，因此[C]项为正确答案。

根据第三段第二句可知，如果没有竞争，铁路公司将多收费而不是少收费，[A]项与原文意思相反。文章第一段末句提到，明年四家铁路公司将控制主要铁路公司货运业务的90%以上，[B]项与事实不符。[D]项缺乏依据，事实上，由于申诉困难大，大多数情况下政府部门根本管不着。

4. “arbiters”一词(第四段第六行)最有可能指的是那些_______。

[A] 充当协调者的人　　[B] 行使法官职能的人

[C] 监督交易者　　[D] 价格制定者

【答案】B，词汇题。“arbiter”的意思是“仲裁者”，可以通过上下文猜测到这个含义。这个词出现在第四段最后一句，其实它要表述的内容已在前一句体现了：“..., but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail”。由此，我们可以猜测出“arbiter”指的是“those who are in the position of determining something”，即[B]项符合文意。

5. 根据文章内容，铁路行业成本增加的主要原因是_______。

[A] 持续的收购　　[B] 不断增长的运输量

[C] 欢呼的华尔街　　[D] 萎缩的市场

【答案】A，细节题。第五段第二句提到，铁路公司的收入仍然不足以支付为满足不断增长的运输需要而投入的资金。第三段yet转折之后，文章内容围绕铁路公司在相互兼并过程中耗费运营

成本展开。该段还举例谈到托运商担心两大公司会把在兼并过程中的额外开支转嫁到他们身上。由此可推知，铁路公司的相互收购耗资巨大，造成铁路公司的成本大幅增加，从而使托运商的利益受损。因此[A]项是铁路行业成本增加的主要原因。

[B]项也是成本增加的原因之一，但与收购相比，它是次要原因。[C]、[D]项与成本增加没有关系。

词汇注释

merge [mə:dʒ] *v.* (使)合并，(使)结合，(使)合为一体

heighten ['haitn] *v.* (使)提高，加强

monopoly [mə'nɔpəli] *n.* 垄断，专卖；垄断物，垄断商品，专卖商品

freight [freit] *n.* (运输中的)货物，货运

allow for 为……留出余地，考虑到，顾及

substantial [səb'stænʃəl] *a.* 可观的，大量的；牢固的，结实的；实质的，真实的

coordinate [kəu'ɔ:dineit] *vt.* 调节，协调

fierce [fiəs] *a.* 凶猛的，残酷的，好斗的；狂热的，强烈的；猛烈的，激烈的，狂暴的

bulk [bʌlk] *n.*(巨大)物体，(大)块，(大)团；主体，绝大部分；(巨大的)体积，(大)量

commodity [kə'mɔditi] *n.* 商品，货物

consolidation [kənˌsɔli'deiʃən] *n.* 巩固，加强；联合，合并

on the grounds that 基于……的理由

relief [ri'li:f] *n.* 轻松，宽慰；(痛苦等)缓解，减轻

extreme [iks'tri:m] *a.* 极度的，极端的；尽头的，末端的

discrimination [disˌkrimi'neiʃən] *n.* 辨别，区别；歧视

in the long term 从长远来看

option ['ɔpʃən] *n.* 选择；选择权，选择自由

subscribe [səb'skraib] *vi.* 订阅，订购(书籍等)；同意，赞成

flourish ['flʌriʃ] *vi.* 茂盛，繁荣，兴旺

arbiter ['ɑ:bitə] *n.* 仲裁者，仲裁人，公断人

represent [ˌrepri'zent] *vt.* 作为……的代表(或代理)；表示，象征；描绘，表现

acquire [ə'kwaiə] *vt.* 取得，获得；学到

bid [bid] *n.* 喊价，出价，投标

grip [grip] *n.* 紧握，抓牢；掌握，控制

难句解析

1. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

【结构分析】本句的主干是many shippers complain that…，主语是many shippers，谓语动词是complain，后面是that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句由两个以and为连接词的并列分句组成，第一个分句的主干是trucking is too costly，前面是for引导的介词短语作状语。其中，现在分词短语traveling long distances作commodities的后置定语，such as coal, chemicals, and grain作heavy bulk commodities的同位语。第二个分句比较简单。

2. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

【结构分析】本句是一个以but为连接词的并列句，第一个分句的主干是Shippers (who feel …) have the right (to appeal …)，主语是shippers，后面跟了一个who引导的定语从句来修饰它，该定语从句的谓语动词feel后面跟了一个宾语从句，宾语right后面跟了一个不定式短语作其后置定语。第二个分句的主语是the process，后面跟了三个并列的谓语成分：is expensive, (is) time consuming 和 will work only in truly extreme cases。

3. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option

of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，句首是if引导的条件状语从句，they argue为插入语。主句的主干是shippers (who …) would do so，主语是shippers，后面跟一个who引导的定语从句来修饰它，option后面跟了一个of引导的介词短语作其后置定语。句尾leaving引导的现在分词短语作主句的结果状语。

4. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail.

【结构分析】本句是一个以but为连接词的并列句，第一个分句的主干是It's a theory，后面跟着一个which引导的定语从句对theory进行修饰。but后的分句的主干是it leaves railroads in the position，position后面跟着of引导的介词短语作其后置定语，determining后边接了两个并列的宾语从句：which companies will flourish 和which will fail。

5. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

【结构分析】直接引语部分是一个疑问句，主语是we，谓语动词是want，宾语是railroads，后面的不定式作railroads的宾语补足语，of引导的介词短语作arbiters的后置定语，of后面跟了两个宾语从句：who wins 和who loses in the marketplace。a Washington lawyer (who…)作Martin Bercovici的同位语，who引导的定语从句对先行词lawyer进行修饰。

全文翻译

近年来，铁路公司相互联合，组成了超大型集团，引起人们对垄断行为的极大关注。1995年，四家大型铁路公司占有整个铁路运输业务的约70%。到明年，一系列兼并活动完成之后，四家铁路公司将控制90%以上的铁路运输业务。

支持组建超大型铁路集团的人认为，兼并将带来成本的大幅降低，服务项目的更好协调。他们认为，在公路运输的激烈竞争面前，垄断的威胁已经不复存在。但许多客户却抱怨说，对于长途运输的大宗商品来说，如煤炭、化学制品和谷物，公路运输花费太大，这样铁路公司就“掐住了他们的脖子”。

铁路运输业内的大规模联合意味着多数客户将会依赖一家公司的服务。通常，铁路公司对这些“被控”客户的收费要比有另一铁路公司竞争业务时多20%～30%。感觉被多收费的客户有权上诉到联邦政府的陆路运输局以争取价格下调，但是这个过程既耗钱又耗时，而且只有在真正极端特殊的情况下才有作用。

铁路公司对“被控”客户进行区别对待的依据是，从长远来看，这样做会降低所有人的成本。他们认为，如果铁路公司对所有客户平均收费，那些可以选择货车或其他运输方式的客户就会另作选择，这样剩下的客户就要承担铁路正常运作的开销。这种理论得到了许多经济学家的认同，但在实际操作中，它常常把决定谁兴谁败的权力丢给了铁路公司。“我们是否真的想让铁路公司成为在市场上决定谁败谁荣的裁决者呢？”马丁·贝科维奇问道，他是一位常常代表铁路客户的华盛顿律师。

许多“被控”客户还担心他们很快将遭遇一轮新的大幅涨价。从整体来说，虽然铁路行业前途光明，但它的收入仍然不足以支付为满足不断增长的运输需要而进行的固定资产投资。然而铁路公司仍然继续贷款数十亿美元来进行相互兼并，而华尔街也鼓励它们这样做。请想一想今年南诺弗克公司和CSX公司为兼并康雷尔公司所花的102亿美元吧。康雷尔公司1996年铁路运营纯收入为4.27亿美元，这还不足这宗交易运作成本的一半。谁来支付其余的费用？许多“被控”客户担心他们会，因为南诺弗克和CSX公司将增加对市场的控制。

Text 78

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death — and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians — frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient — too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the US spent $12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be $1540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age — say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

1. What is implied in the first sentence?
   [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
   [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
   [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
   [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.

2. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that ________.
   [A] medical resources are often wasted
   [B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
   [C] some treatments are too aggressive
   [D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable

3. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of ________.
   [A] strong disapproval
   [B] reserved consent
   [C] slight contempt
   [D] enthusiastic support

4. In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care ________.

[A] more flexibly　　[B] more extravagantly
[C] more cautiously　　[D] more reasonably

5. The text intends to express the idea that ________.
[A] medicine will further prolong people's lives
[B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
[C] death should be accepted as a fact of life
[D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

文章结构分析

本文是一篇讨论医疗上花费大量财力去延缓自然死亡是否值得的议论文。

第一、二段：从死亡的不可避免性入手，指出耗费大量财力去延缓自然死亡是不可取的。

第三段：指出由于政府用于医疗卫生的资金与日俱增，有人呼吁停止某一年龄以上人群的医疗费用。

第四段：通过举例说明老年人仍然可以保持创造力，对上面的观点进行反驳。

第五段：呼吁社会应该把资金更多地投入到研究提高人们的生活质量上。

试题解析

1. 文章第一句话暗示了什么？
[A] 美国人在死亡面前比其他人更有准备。
[B] 美国人享受的生活质量比从前更高。
[C] 美国人对其医疗技术过于自信。
[D] 美国人对其长寿盲目骄傲。

【答案】C，推理题。文章第一句话的字面意思是：据说在英国死亡是迫在眉睫的，在加拿大(死亡)是不可避免的，在加利福尼亚(死亡)是可以选择的。下文接着对这句话进行了解释：在过去的一个世纪里，美国人的寿命几乎翻了一番，医疗技术的进步使很多疑难杂症得到了解决。可见，首句中optional的含义是美国人相信死亡是选择的结果，他们可以借助医疗技术，选择什么时候死亡。第一段末句作者对这种态度提出了批评，指出这是人类不能面对死亡现实的表现，会危及人类自身的伟大。[C]项含贬义，正是这句话暗含的意思。

[A]项与第一段末句所表达的意思相违背，所以不正确。[B]项是第一段倒数第二句所表述的内容，与首句表达的意思无关。选择[D]项是因为没有理解原句中的optional一词，根据第一段的分析可知，它强调的是美国人对医疗技术而不是长寿的过于自信。

2. 作者用"癌症病人"的例子是为了说明_______。
[A] 医疗资源经常被浪费　　[B] 面对致命疾病医生毫无办法
[C] 有些治疗方案太大胆　　[D] 医疗费用正变得难以支付

【答案】A，例证题。作者举出"癌症病人"的例子是为了证明上文即第二段第三句所提出的论点："由于有第三方支付我们的医疗费用，我们便要求用尽一切可能的医疗手段，即使它们毫无作用。"显然作者这里要说明的是如果治疗没有作用却仍然坚持进行，那么它是一种浪费，所以[A]项正确。

[B]和[C]项都是例子中提到的内容，显然该例子不会仅仅要说明医生或治疗方案怎样。第三段首句只提到医疗费用的增长，并没有指出美国支付不起，[D]项与文章内容不符。

3. 作者对Richard Lamm的言论的态度是_______。
[A] 强烈反对　　[B] 有保留的赞同　　[C] 有些蔑视　　[D] 热烈支持

【答案】B，态度题。根据题干中的人名Lamm定位到文章第三段末句：Lamm认为老年人有义

务死亡，以免挡住(年轻人的)道路。在接下来的一段，作者对于Lamm的观点发表了看法：I would not go that far(我不会那么极端)。接着作者举了许多例子来说明老年人也可以活得有生气，还能为社会做贡献。言外之意是，作者在某种程度上赞同Lamm的话，但又觉得他的话有些过分，所以[B]项符合文意。[A]和[D]两个选项都过于绝对。[C]项很明显不正确，是最容易排除的。

4. 与美国相比，日本和瑞典对医疗的投资_______。

[A] 更灵活　　[B] 更奢侈　　[C] 更谨慎　　[D] 更合理

【答案】D，细节题。最后一段第三句提到，虽然日本和瑞典在医疗保健上的花费比美国少，但人的寿命却比美国人的寿命长，身体也更健康。接着，作者发出感叹，美国在寻求不可能奏效的治疗方法上花钱太多，而在研究能提高人们生活质量的更平常的方法上花钱太少。所以可以推断出，日本和瑞典在医疗保健上的投资更合理，因此[D]项正确。

5. 本文想要表达的观点是_______。

[A] 医学将进一步延长人们的寿命　　[B] 超过某个限度的生命是不值得维系的

[C] 死亡应该作为不可改变的事实被接受　　[D] 过多的要求增加了医疗保健开支

【答案】C，主旨题。本题考查考生对文章主旨的理解能力。文中作者谈到了美国存在的一种现象：技术进步使美国人生活质量得到很大提高，但他们却不能面对死亡的现实，用无效而昂贵的手段去延长生命。作者针对认为老年人该让位的极端观点表达了自己的看法，认为不应该否认老年人的创造力，但人们应该勇敢地面对死亡这一自然规律，国家应该把更多的钱花在普通治疗上而不是昂贵的临终医疗。因此全文的中心思想是劝告人们接受死亡，[C]项正确。[B]项错误，作者在第四段已举例反驳了这种过激的观点。[A]和[D]项虽然是事实，但不是文章主要表达的观点。

词汇注释

pressing ['presiŋ] *a.* 紧迫的，迫切的

optional ['ɔpʃənl] *a.* 可以任选的，非强制的

expectancy [ik'spektənsi] *n.* 期待，期望，预期数额

hip [hip] *n.* 臀部，髋部

depression [di'preʃən] *n.* 抑郁，沮丧；不景气，萧条(期)；洼地，凹陷

cataract ['kætərækt] *n.* 大瀑布；白内障

surgical ['sə:dʒikəl] *a.* 外科的，外科手术的

procedure [prə'si:dʒə] *n.* 程序，手续

medicine ['medisin] *n.* 内服药；医学

confront [kən'frʌnt] *vt.* 迎面遇到，遭遇；勇敢地面对，正视；使对质，使当面对证

genetically [dʒi'netikəli] *ad.* 从遗传学的角度来讲，就基因方面而言

disintegrate [dis'intigreit] *v.* (使)分解，(使)碎裂

perish ['periʃ] *vi.* 丧生，毁灭，消亡；(橡胶、皮革等)失去弹性，老化

frustrate [frʌ'streit] *v.* 挫败，阻挠，使感到灰心

unsustainable [ˌʌnsəs'teinəbl] *a.* 不能证实的，无法支撑的，无法承受的

reverse [ri'və:s] *vt.* 撤销，推翻；使位置颠倒，使反向

finite ['fainait] *a.* 有限的，有限制的；限定的

sustain [sə'stein] *vt.* 保持，使持续下去；供养，维持；支持，支撑

claim [kleim] *vt.* 声称，断言；对……提出要求，索取；需要，值得

pursuit [pə'sju:t] *n.* 追求，寻求；追赶，追逐；嗜好，消遣

costly ['kɔstli] *a.* 昂贵的，代价高的；价值高的，贵重的

underfund [ˌʌndə'fʌnd] *vt.* 对……提供资金不足

humble ['hʌmbl] *a.* 谦逊的，谦虚的；地位(或身份)低下的，卑贱的；简陋的，低劣的

therapy ['θerəpi] *n.* 治疗，理疗

难句解析

1. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是we demand everything (that ...us)，括号中that引导的定语从句对先行词everything 进行修饰，句首Shielded引导的过去分词短语作原因状语，相当于原因状语从句Because we are shielded by…。句末是even if引导的让步状语从句。

2. Physicians — frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient — too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Physicians offer treatment，破折号之间的插入成分由两个分词短语组成，对physician进行补充说明。介词beyond之后跟了一个what引导的宾语从句，构成介宾结构，修饰treatment。

3. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age — say 83 or so.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Some scholars conclude that…，谓语动词conclude后面跟着一个that引导的宾语从句。宾语从句的主干是 a government should stop paying for medical care，介词短语with finite resources作government的后置定语，medical care 后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句来修饰它，破折号后面的成分对a certain age 进行举例说明。

4. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.

【结构分析】本句的主干是These leaders are living proof，proof后面跟了两个并列的同位语从句：that prevention works和that we can manage the health problems (that…)，第二个同位语从句中，problems后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句来修饰它。

5. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spent far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have.

【结构分析】本句的主干是I know that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是people have achieved … lives (than we have)，than we have是比较状语从句。介词短语in Japan and Sweden作people的后置定语，countries(that…)作Japan and Sweden的同位语，countries的后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

据说，在英国死亡是迫在眉睫的，在加拿大死亡是不可避免的，在加利福尼亚死亡是可以选择的。难怪，在过去的一个世纪里，美国人的寿命几乎翻了一番。髋骨不行了可以更换，临床的忧郁症可以得到控制，白内障只需30分钟的外科手术便可以切除。这些进步给老年人口带来了高质量的生活，这在50年前我刚从事医务工作时是难以想象的。但是即使有一个伟大的医疗卫生体系，死亡也是无法战胜的——而我们不能面对这个现实，正危及我们自身的伟大。

死亡是正常的；我们的基因决定我们即使在最理想的环境里也会解体和灭亡。我们所有人在某种程度上都懂得这一点，但是作为医疗消费者，我们常将死亡视为一个问题来解决。由于医疗费用由第三方支付，我们常常要求用尽所有的医疗手段，即使它们不会有任何作用。最明显的例子是晚期癌症的治疗。内科医生由于不能治愈疾病，同时又担心病人失去希望，常常采用极端大胆的治疗方法，这些方法远远超出了科学能够认同的界限。

1950年，美国在医疗卫生方面的开支是127亿美元。2002年，这项开支将达到15 400亿。任何人都明白这个趋势不可持续，但是很少有人愿意扭转它。有些学者总结说，如果政府资金有限，它应该停止支付某一个年龄以上的人群的医疗费用——比如83岁左右。据说，科罗拉多州前州长理查德·拉姆曾经说，老年多病者“有责任死去和让位”，以让更年轻、更健康的人们去发挥他们的潜能。

我不会说得这么绝对，毕竟现在精力充沛的人们通常能工作到60岁，甚至更久，并仍然具有

惊人的创造力。78岁的Viacom公司总裁萨姆勒·雷斯顿开玩笑说他只有53岁。最高法院法官桑德拉·欧康奈70岁有余，前卫生局医务主任C.库普80多岁还出任某互联网公司的总裁。这些领导人就是活生生的证据，证明疾病防治能够起作用，证明我们能够对付随着年龄增长出现的健康问题。作为一名年仅68岁的人，我希望像他们一样在老龄阶段保持创造力。

然而在这样的追求中，一个社会能够承担的费用是有限的。作为一名医生，我深知最昂贵和最激进的手段也可能是无效的和痛苦的。我也知道，日本和瑞典这两个国家在医疗方面的花费少得多，但它们国家的人民比我们更长寿、更健康。作为一个民族，我们可能在寻求不可能奏效的治疗方法上花钱太多，而在研究能提高人们生活质量的更平常的方法上花钱太少。

Text 79

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords *legal, intellectual property,* and *Washington, D.C.* Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility." Says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept — what you think you want to do — then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me." Says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs — those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them — and they do. "On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic." Says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open." He says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

1. How did Redmon find his job?

   [A] By searching openings in a job database.
   [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
   [C] By using a special service of a database.
   [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

2. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

[A] Lack of counseling　　[B] Limited number of visits
[C] Lower efficiency　　[D] Fewer successful matches

3. The expression "tip service" (Line 3, Para. 3) most probably means ________.
[A] advisory　　[B] compensation
[C] interaction　　[D] reminder

4. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?
[A] To focus on better job matches.　　[B] To attract more returning visits.
[C] To reserve space for more messages.　　[D] To increase the rate of success.

5. Which of the following is true according to the text?
[A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
[B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
[C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
[D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

文章结构分析

本文介绍了一种帮助求职的个人搜索代理工具。
第一段：以Gant Redmon找到工作的经历为引子，引出"个人搜索代理"这个话题。
第二、三段：分析了搜索代理的优缺点及其正确的使用方法。
第四、五段：介绍了这种搜索代理工具其他方面的作用。

试题解析

1. Redmon是怎么找到工作的？
[A] 通过在职业数据库中寻找职位空缺。　　[B] 通过在数据库中张贴相匹配的职位。
[C] 通过使用数据库的一项特殊服务。　　[D] 通过将其简历电邮到数据库。

【答案】C，细节题。根据关键词Redmon定位到文章第一段。该段主要围绕他的个人经历展开论述。Redmon之所以能够成功地获得职位，根本上是得益于personal search agent。Redmon使用资料库的"个人搜索代理"，敲入了几个关键词，几周后就得到了职位空缺的通知，接着他把他的履历用电子邮件寄给了雇主，从而获得了一份工作。[C]项中的"特殊服务"指的就是网站上提供的"个人搜索代理"这种服务，因此[C]项符合文意。

[A]项中的"寻找职位空缺"和[B]项中的"张贴相匹配的职位"都是"个人搜索代理"代替当事人做的事情。文中只提到Redmon将履历电邮给雇主，因此[D]项也不是他找到工作的方式。

2. 下面哪项可能是搜索代理的缺点？
[A] 缺少建议　　[B] 受限的访问次数　　[C] 更低的效率　　[D] 匹配成功概率低

【答案】A，细节题。文中有两处提到搜索代理的缺点，文章第二段曾指出它的缺陷：每缩小一次搜索条件，对求职和应聘者来说就意味着丧失了一次机会，但这个缺点在四个选项中都没有提到。搜索代理的另一个缺点在第三段第三句中提到：这些程序都不包含就业咨询服务，these programs指的就是personal search agents，因此[A]项正确。[C]项是搜索代理可以避免的问题，是错误选项。[B]和[D]项文中未提及，属于无中生有的干扰项。

3. "tip service"这个短语(第三段第三行)最有可能的含义是_______。
[A] 忠告　　[B] 补偿　　[C] 互动　　[D] 提示

【答案】D，词汇题。"tip service"这个短语出现在第三段第四句。句子中分号表示了前后语义上的并列，即后面部分是对前面部分的解释说明。前面部分提到，"搜索代理"可以当作一

种tip service；下文中对其进行解释，when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again。即当你收到电子邮件时，把它看作是再次核查资料库的提示，句中reminder与tip service为同义解释的关系，所以正确答案是[D]项。

4. 为什么求职网的代理只向每位求职者提供三项工作选择？
[A] 为了集中在更好的相匹配的工作上。 [B] 为了吸引更多人回访。
[C] 为了给更多的信息保留空间。 [D] 为了提高成功率。

【答案】B，推理题。第四段举求职网的例子是为了说明首句：Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return(一些网站设计自己的代理系统，以诱使求职者回访网站)。接下来的内容具体说明了是怎样诱使的：求职者为了查找数据库中更多的匹配项，不得不回访这个网站。因此[B]项正确，其中attract与tempt是同义替换。

5. 根据文章内容，下面哪一项是正确的？
[A] 个人搜索代理对于找工作的人来说是不可或缺的。
[B] 一些网站不断地给求职者发送电子邮件以跟踪他们的需求。
[C] 个人搜索代理对于那些已经找到工作的人来说也有用。
[D] 一旦人们找到工作，一些代理就停止给他们发送信息。

【答案】C，判断题。最后一段第一句提到，即使那些不找工作的人也会觉得“搜索代理”有用。这句话是本段的主题句。下文提到，有些人用它们来密切监视本行业的需求，或者搜集报酬方面的信息，以便在商谈加薪时有所准备。这两种情况都说明个人搜索代理对那些已经就业的人也是有用的。因此[C]项正确。

第三段提到了搜索代理的缺点，指出最好只是把它当作一种提示性服务，因此它不是必不可少的，排除A[项]。最后一段第二句只是提到，一些人利用搜索代理密切关注职业市场对于自己行业的需求情况，而非网站跟踪求职者的需求，排除[B]项。从Redmon的经历可以知道，找到工作后还是可以继续使用搜索代理服务的，因此[D]项也不对。

词汇注释

stumble [ˈstʌmbl] *vi.* 绊脚，绊倒；跌跌撞撞地走；(说话等时)结结巴巴
stumble across 意外或偶然地发现
interactive [ˌintərˈæktiv] *a.* 交互式的，互相作用的
criterion [kraiˈtiəriən] *n.* (批评、判断的)标准，准则，规范
location [ləuˈkeiʃən] *n.* 位置，场所；(电影的)外景拍摄地
notification [ˌnəutifiˈkeiʃən] *n.* 通知，布告，告示
resume [ˈrezju:mei] *n.* 摘要，概要；简历
counsel [ˈkauns(ə)l] *n.* 律师，法律顾问；忠告，劝告；*vt.* 劝告，提议
promising [ˈprɔmisiŋ] *a.* 有希望的，有前途的
time-consuming [ˈtaimkən,sju:miŋ] *a.* 耗费时间的，旷日持久的
inefficient [iniˈfiʃənt] *a.* 无效率的，无效果的，不称职的
drawback [ˈdrɔ:bæk] *n.* 缺点，欠缺，不利条件
eliminate [iˈlimineit] *vt.* 排除，消除，根除；淘汰
implicit [imˈplisit] *a.* 不言明的，含蓄的；内含的，固有的；无疑问的，无保留的
strategy [ˈstrætidʒi] *n.* 战略，策略
rely on 依靠，依赖
tempt [tempt] *vt.* 吸引，引起……的兴趣；引诱，诱惑
sign up for 签名申请
keep a close watch on 密切注意
compensation [kɔmpenˈseiʃən] *n.* 补偿，赔偿；补偿(或赔偿)的款物
negotiate [niˈgəuʃieit] *v.* 洽谈，协商

难句解析

1. It’s an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database.

【结构分析】本句是一个强调句，其主干是It is an interactive feature that …，强调主语an interactive feature。that 后面跟着两个并列的谓语成分：lets visitors key in job criteria 和E-mails them，such as 引导的短语对job criteria进行举例说明，可以看作是job criteria的同位语，when引导的时间状语从句修饰谓语成分E-mails them。

2. Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以分号连接。第一个分句的主语是the best strategy，谓语是系动词is，不定式短语to use the agent as …作表语，后面的不定式短语to keep...作目的状语。第二个分句是一个复合句，前边是when引导的时间状语从句，主句是一个祈使句，不定式短语to check the database again作remainder的后置定语。

3. “I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me,” says the author of a job-searching guide.

【结构分析】直接引语中句子的主干是I would not rely on agents，for引导的介词短语作目的状语。everything 后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。在该定语从句中，database后面又跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

4. When CareerSite’s agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs — those it considers the best matches.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是it includes only three potential jobs。句首是when引导的时间状语从句，该从句中，those后面跟着一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。破折号后的名词短语可以看成是potential jobs的同位语，中心词是those，后面接定语从句，其中it指代CareerSite’s agent。for example是插入成分，说明这是一个举例。

5. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Some use them，后面跟着两个并列的不定式短语作目的状语：to keep…和(to) gather…。第一个不定式短语中，介词短语for their line of work作demand的后置定语；第二个不定式短语中，不定式短语 to arm…作gather information的目的状语，现在分词短语when negotiating for a raise作时间状语，修饰arm themselves，相当于时间状语从句when they negotiate for a raise。

全文翻译

去年年末，Gant Redmon律师在找工作时偶然在网上发现了职业资料库CareerBuilder。他没有找到工作，却被这个网站的“个人搜索代理”吸引。它的特点是互动，允许访问者自定求职标准，诸如工作地点、职位和薪水。当资料库里出现与个人要求相匹配的职位时，它就会通过电子邮件通知求职者。Redmon选择了“法律的”“知识产权”和“华盛顿特区”作为关键词。三个星期后，Redmon接到第一份有空缺职位的通知。“我发现了金子。” Redmon说。他把个人简历用电子邮件发给了那位老板，接着就得到了一份内部法律顾问的职务。

互联网上有成千上万个与找工作有关的网站，要找到有前途的空缺职位不仅费时，而且低效。搜索代理使人不必不断地访问资料库。但是，虽然搜索代理帮了Redmon的忙，就业专家们还是看到了一些缺点。例如，限定自己的工作标准可能反而对你不利，“每回答一次问题你就丧失一次机

会。”一位专家说。

找任何工作时，你都应该从一个狭窄的概念开始——你认为你想干的工作——然后拓宽它。“这些程序中没有一个是这么设计的，”另一个专家说，“整个体系中没有任何就业咨询的成分在里面。”因此，最佳的策略是把代理当作一种提示服务，以便及时跟踪某一资料库里的工作岗位信息。当你收到电子邮件时，就当它是提醒你再去资料库里看一看。“我不会指望搜索代理帮我找到可能令我感兴趣的资料库中的所有信息。”一位求职指南的作者说。

一些网站设计自己的代理系统，以诱使求职者回访网站。比如，当CareerSite的代理系统向注册服务的用户发送信息时，它只提供三个它认为最可能匹配的职位。资料库里可能还有更多的匹配职位；求职者必须重回网站才能找到它们——而他们也确实是这么做的。“我们发出信息的第二天，网站的访问量就急剧增加。”CareerSite的销售副总裁Seth Peets这样说。

即使非求职的人士也会发现搜索代理很有用处。有些人利用它们密切关注市场对本行业的需求或搜集有关加薪的信息以备增薪谈判时胸有成竹。Redmon虽然已愉快就职，但他仍保留着在CareerBuider网站的搜索代理。他说：“你要永远睁大眼睛。”使用个人搜索代理等于多一双眼睛替你在观察。

Text 80

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up

alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

1. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?
   [A] A kind of overlooked inequality [B] A type of conspicuous bias
   [C] A type of personal prejudice [D] A kind of brand discrimination

2. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
   [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
   [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
   [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
   [D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

3. The 4th paragraph suggests that ________.
   [A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students
   [B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
   [C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students
   [D] students should be seated according to their eyesight

4. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Line 2, Para. 5)?
   [A] They are getting impatient. [B] They are noisily dozing off.
   [C] They are feeling humiliated. [D] They are busy with word puzzles.

5. Which of the following is true according to the text?
   [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
   [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
   [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
   [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

文章结构分析

本文围绕按字母排序这种隐蔽的不平等现象展开论述。

第一段：指出按字母排序现象的存在，并且对其进行定义。

第二、三段：举例说明社会上存在的按字母排序现象。

第四段：提出一种理论来解释按字母排序现象的起源。

第五段：进一步举例说明按字母排序现象在生活中的普遍存在。

试题解析

1. 作者用“AAAA汽车”和“Zodiac汽车”的例子想要说明什么？
   [A] 一种被忽视的不平等 [B] 一种明显的偏见
   [C] 一种个人偏见 [D] 一种品牌歧视

【答案】A，例证题。第二段首句提到，当乘客翻电话簿叫出租车时，一家名为“AAAA汽车”的出租车公司远比另一家名为“Zodiac汽车”的公司占有优势。上文即第一段指出，按字母排序是一种隐藏的不平等和歧视现象，作者举例的目的就是为了说明第一段的这个主题，所以[A]项是正确答案。overlooked对应文中的insidious和unaware，inequality对应文中的discrimination。

2. 从文章前三段我们可以推出什么？
   [A] 在东西方姓名对成功都至关重要。
   [B] 姓氏字母靠后者的失败应该归咎于字母表。
   [C] 顾客通常很关注公司的名称。

[D] 某些形式的歧视很微妙，让人难以认清。

【答案】D，推理题。第二、三段都是围绕第一段展开，为第一段服务的。第一段提出，存在一种隐藏的不公平和歧视现象，即按字母排序现象。第二段举例说明这种现象在生活中的表现。第三段进一步举例说明字母排序现象在名人身上的体现。从整个第三段，以及insidious form(隐蔽的形式)和less well known(少为人知的)这样的关键词都可以推出[D]项为最佳答案。

[A]项的说法太绝对，而且文章也没有拿东西方做比较。第四段提出的理论认为，姓氏字母靠后的学生之所以不成功，可能是早期教育中老师的疏忽造成的，因此[B]项的因果关系不成立。第二段“汽车出租公司”的例子中提到，由于字母排序的原因使顾客注意到了出租车公司的名字，但不能由此而推出顾客总是很注意公司的名字，所以[C]项也不正确。

3. 文章第四段暗示_______。

[A] 聪明的学生经常被提问

[B] 字母排序中处于劣势的学生经常逃课

[C] 老师应该关注所有的学生

[D] 应该根据学生视力的好坏来给他们排座位

【答案】C，推理题。第四段提到，老师把学生按姓氏的字母顺序从前往后排座位，因此一些近视的、姓氏字母排后的学生很少被老师提问，结果是这些孩子能力差，公开表达自己时缺乏信心。由于文章一开始就谈到按字母排序是一种隐蔽的不公开现象，当作者提到这种做法导致儿童受教育的机会不平等时，是在暗示老师们该关注一下那些在字母排序中处于劣势的学生。因此[C]项正确。

第四段中指出，老师经常提问的对象是坐在前排的学生即姓氏字母靠前的学生，而不是[A]项中的“聪明的学生”。文章指出，坐在后排的学生会幸运地避开老师的注意力，但没有说学生是否逃课，[B]项和文意不符。文章指出，近视的学生因为姓氏字母靠后而在座位安排上吃亏，但没有讨论近视与座位安排的关系，[D]项和文意不符。

4. 作者说“most people are literally having a ZZZ”(第五段第二至三行)，他的意思是什么？

[A] 他们变得不耐烦了。

[B] 他们大声地打起鼾来。

[C] 他们觉得受到了屈辱。

[D] 他们忙于做字谜游戏。

【答案】B，词汇题。第五段第二句提到，在大学毕业典礼上，姓氏字母靠前的学生先领到毕业证，而轮到那些姓氏字母靠后的人时，大多数参加者差不多都在“ZZZ”了。理解的关键是ZZZ，它是拟声词，形容打呼噜声。因此[B]项正确。

5. 根据文章内容，下面哪一项正确？

[A] 姓氏以N～Z开始的人往往受到不公平待遇。

[B] 西方世界的大人物们从字母排序中受益匪浅。

[C] 旨在消除由字母排序引起的歧视的运动还有很长的路要走。

[D] 把事物按字母排序可能导致无意识的偏见。

【答案】D，判断题。第一段指出，按字母排序是一种隐藏的不平等现象。第二、三段举例说明杰出人物多为姓氏字母排序靠前的人。第四段直接指出，字母排序造成了儿童受教育机会的不平等。第五段又列举了其他一些按字母排序的不平等现象。由此可见，全文的论述都围绕“按字母排序这种隐蔽的不平等现象”这个主题而展开。因此[D]项正确。

文章只是泛泛提到姓氏字母排序靠后的人处于劣势，并没有具体到从哪个字母开始，[A]项不正确。文章虽然提到很多杰出人物在姓氏字母排序中靠前，但它只表明这些人可能更容易成功，并不能说明大人物们从字母排序中受益匪浅，排除[B]项。[C]项文中未提及。

词汇注释

discrimination [disˌkrimiˈneiʃən] *n.* 辨别，区别；歧视

condemn [kənˈdem] *vt.* 谴责；判……刑，宣告……有罪

insidious [in'sidiəs] *a.* 阴险的；隐伏的，不知不觉间加剧的

thrive [θraiv] *vi.* 兴旺，繁荣

as yet 迄今为止(常用于否定句中)

surname ['səːneim] *n.* 姓

have an advantage over 胜于，优于，比……处于有利地位

respectively [ri'spektivli] *ad.* 分别地，各自地

predecessor ['priːdisesə] *n.* 前任，前辈；(被取代的)原有事物，前身

striking ['straikiŋ] *a.* 显著的，突出的；打击的

coincidence [kəu'insidəns] *n.* 巧合，巧事；(意见、爱好等的)一致，符合

dream up 凭空想出，虚构出

short-sighted [ʃɔːt'saitid] *a.* 近视的；眼光短浅的

pose [pəuz] *vt.* 造成，引起(困难等)；提出(问题等)，陈述(论点等)

insensitive [in'sensitiv] *a.* 对……没有感觉的，感觉迟钝的

qualification [kwɔlifi'keiʃən] *n.* 资格，资格证明，合格证书；限制，限定，限定性条件

humiliation [hjuːˌmili'eiʃən] *n.* 羞辱，蒙耻

shortlist ['ʃɔːtlist] *n.* 最后的候选人名单

ballot ['bælət] *n.* 投票表决(或选举)；选票；投票总数

attendee [æten'diː] *n.* 出席者，参加者，在场者

draw up 起草，制定

recipient [ri'sipiənt] *n.* 接受者，容器

plough through 费劲地阅读，费力地通过

难句解析

1. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

【结构分析】本句的主干是This refers to discrimination (against those…)。介词短语for those…作状语，those 后面跟着形容词短语unaware of such a disadvantage作其后置定语，宾语discrimination 后面跟着介词短语against those (whose…)作其后置定语，those后又有whose引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories.

【结构分析】本句的主干是It has long been known that…，其中it是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的that从句。而该从句本身又是一个复合句，主句是a taxi firm (called AAAA Cars) has a big advantage (over Zodiac Cars)，过去分词短语called AAAA cars 是后置定语，修饰firm，句末是when引导的一个时间状语从句。

3. Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以and连接。第一个分句的主干是the American president and vice-president have surnames，现在分词短语starting with…作后置定语修饰surnames。第二个分句的主干是26 of George Bush's predecessors had surnames，介词短语in the first half of the alphabet作后置定语修饰surnames。

4. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以分号连接。第一个分句比较简单，第二个分句是一个复合句，前面是by the time引导的时间状语从句，主句是most people are literally having a ZZZ。句首at引导的介词短语作全句的状语。

5. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

【结构分析】本句由两个并列分句组成，中间以and为连接词。第一个分句的主干all tend to be drawn up，冒号前面的三个名词短语作all的同位语；第二个分句的主句是their recipients lose interest，后面是as引导的时间状语从句。

全文翻译

在过去的一个世纪里各种各样的不公平和歧视遭到了谴责或定为非法。但是有一种隐蔽的形式还在蔓延：按字母表顺序排名。对于那些尚未意识到这种不利之处的人来说，这指的是对那些姓氏起头字母位于字母表后半部的人的歧视。

人们早已知道，在客户翻阅电话簿时，名叫AAAA的出租汽车公司要比Zodiac出租汽车公司有更大的优势。至于在生活方面Adam Abbott较之Zoë Zysman的优越性就不那么为人所知了。英语的姓名虽然在字母表的前后两半部分的分布相当平均，但顶级人物的姓名的首字母在A与K之间的却多得可疑。

因而，美国总统和副总统的姓氏分别是以字母B和C起头。乔治·布什的前任中有二十六位(包括其父)的姓氏排在字母表的前半部，而姓氏排在字母表后半部的却仅有十六位。更加令人瞩目的是七大富裕强国政府的首脑中有六位在其姓氏按字母表顺序排名时靠前(Berlusconi，Blair，Bush，Chirac，Chrétien，Koizumi)。世界三大中央银行行长(Greenspan，Duisenberg，Hayami)全都接近字母表的上端，他们之中有一人即使用日文也是如此。世界上最富有的前五位情况也是如此(Gates，Buffett，Allen，Ellison，Albrecht)。

这仅仅是巧合吗？那些按字母顺序排名处于不利地位的人在闲暇时间得出一个结论，就是情况在很早的时候就已经开始不妙了。在幼儿学校第一年之始，老师为了较为容易记住学生的名字，就按字母表顺序由前往后给学生排座位。所以近视的小Zysman只能永远坐在后排，而那些感觉迟钝的教师们提出的有助于提高的问题就很少会问到他。这时，按字母表顺序排名靠后的学生还认为他们能逃避老师的问题很幸运。然而，结果可能就是成绩欠佳，因为这种学生得到的个人关注较少，同时当众讲话时的信心也不足。

这种委屈继续着。大学毕业典礼上，姓名首字母是ABC的学生自豪地先领到奖品，等轮到Z打头的同学们时，大多数人其实已经在打瞌睡了。求职面试的决选名单、选票、会议发言者和出席者名单，所有这些往往都是按字母表顺序排列的，当人们顺着名单费劲找人时也就兴趣全无了。

Text 81

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend $12 to $50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says, "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too." She says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms

just yet. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the $4 million to $10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not any more. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

1. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Para. 1), the author means ________.
   [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business
   [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work
   [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit
   [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

2. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
   [A] Optimistic
   [B] Confused
   [C] Carefree
   [D] Panicked

3. When mentioning "the $4 million to $10 million range" (Lines 3, Para. 3) the author is talking about ________.
   [A] gold market
   [B] real estate
   [C] stock exchange
   [D] venture investment

4. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?
   [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
   [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
   [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
   [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

5. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
   [A] A new boom, on the horizon.
   [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
   [C] Caution all right, panic not.
   [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

文章结构分析

本文是一篇介绍美国经济疲软形势下人们表现的文章。

第一段：以Ellen Spero为例，说明美国的经济衰退影响到了很多人的生活。

第二段：首先使用列举的方法说明美国经济在降温，接着指出人们并不恐慌。

第三段：指出人们对自己财富的感觉依然良好，并以房地产业为例进行论证。

第四段：指出人们从这次经济滑坡中看到了自己可以得到的好处，并进行列举说明。

试题解析

1. 作者说"Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet"(第一段第一行)，他的意思是________。
   [A] Spero几乎无法维持她的生意了
   [B] Spero过分投入她的工作
   [C] Spero已经改掉了她的坏习惯
   [D] Spero没有处于绝望的境地

【答案】D，词汇题。本题考查考生根据上下文理解句子的能力。下文即从第二句but开始论述经济衰退对美甲师Spero的影响，如"她修剪的指甲没有自己希望的那样多了""老顾客突然不光顾了""自己也在削减开支"等。But表明第一句和第二句之间存在转折关系。由此可推出，第一

句的意思是在铺垫和让步，即作者借用not bite one's nails这个形象的比喻来说明Spero并非“处于非常糟糕的情况”。[D]项符合此意。

[A]项与but后面表述的内容都是负面的，不能构成转折关系。[B]项与文章首句前半部分when it comes to the slowing economy放在一起，语义上说不通。[C]项拘泥于bite her nails的字面意思，将其理解为“咬指甲”这种坏习惯，显然与上下文语意不连贯。

2. 公众对目前的经济形势感觉如何？

[A] 乐观的 [B] 困惑不解的 [C] 无忧无虑的 [D] 恐慌的

【答案】A，细节题。文章第二段先列举了反映经济减速现象的例子，然后在后半段开始谈及公众对此的看法：不过，目前还不必拉响警报。消费者似乎只是适度关注(only mildly concerned)，没有恐慌(not panicked)。很多人说，即使在他们稍微勒紧裤腰带的时候，他们对经济的远景也仍是乐观的(optimistic)。因此[A]项符合文意，同时排除[D]项。[B]项无从得知。从mildly concerned和do some modest belt-tightening可以看出，公众的态度并不是无忧无虑的，因此[C]项错误。

3. 作者提到“the $4 million to $10 million range”(第三段第三行)的时候，在谈论什么？

[A] 黄金市场 [B] 房地产 [C] 股票交易 [D] 风险投资

【答案】B，推理题。the $4 million to $10 million range是第三段提到的曼哈顿股票经纪人的评论。其上文即第三段第二句提到了作者的观点：大部分地区房价保持稳定，接着文章开始分别介绍曼哈顿和旧金山的情况，并引用相关人士的评论，可见后面部分是例证和引证，用来论证“大部分地区房价保持稳定”这个论点。因此[B]项正确答案。

4. 为什么在经济滑坡中许多人看到了“银色的衬里”？

[A] 他们可能在某些方面获益。 [B] 股票市场显现了复苏的迹象。

[C] 这种滑坡通常是经济繁荣的前奏。 [D] 购买力会提高。

【答案】A，推理题。根据题干定位到文章最后一段首句。该句之后，作者罗列了多个事例对其加以说明：买房人会因低利率而欢呼；雇主不介意人才市场少些泡沫；投资者把股市波动看作繁荣必不可少的一部分；就餐者也可以光顾以前上不起的餐厅。从这些事实中我们可以推断出，“银色的衬里”的意思是他们得到了好处。因此[A]项为正确答案，其他三个选项均不能概括这些例子。

5. 作者可能同意下面哪种说法？

[A] 新一轮的繁荣即将到来。 [B] 勒紧裤腰带是唯一的补救方法。

[C] 有必要谨慎，没必要恐慌。 [D] 冒险越多，机会越多。

【答案】C，判断题。文章主要涉及美国经济，开篇以一个事例引出讨论主题：美国经济滑坡。紧接着第二段谈到，人们已经感觉到经济在滑坡，但消费者只是中度关注而没有恐慌。第三段延续第二段后半部分，分析消费者没有处于绝望境地的原因。最后一段指出，他们在经济滑坡中还得到很多实惠。综合全文，[C]项最能反映出作者的态度。

[A]和[B]项的态度分别过于乐观和悲观。[D]项不符合文意。

词汇注释

manicurist ['mænikjuərist] *n.* 指甲修饰师

polish ['pɔliʃ] *vt.* 磨光，擦亮；修改，使优美，润色

indicator ['indikeitə] *n.* 指示器，指针；指标

do without 免除，不用

middle-brow ['mid(ə)lbrau] *a.* 文化教养一般的，中产阶级的，知识根底浅的

admission [əd'miʃən] *n.* 准许进入，准许加入；入场费，入场券；承认，供认

dealership ['diːləʃip] *n.* 商品经销特许权；商品特许经销商

outlet ['ɑutlet] *n.* 出口，出路；(感情、精力等)发泄途径(或方法)

lag [læg] *vi.* 走得慢，落后

temper ['tempə] *vt.* 调和，使缓和；使回火

revenue ['revənjuː] *n.* (尤指大宗的)收入，收

益；(政府的)税收，岁入
crucial ['kru:ʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的，决定性的
panic ['pænik] *v.* (使)恐慌，(使)惊慌失措
prospect ['prɔspekt] *n.* 前景，前途，(成功等的)可能性；景象，景色
modest ['mɔdist] *a.* 谦虚的，谦逊的；适中的，适度的
belt-tightening ['belt,taitəniŋ] *n.* 紧缩开支
in despair 在绝望中
frenzied ['frenzid] *a.* 狂热的，激怒的，狂乱的
overbid [ˌəuvə'bid] *v.* 出价高于(某物的)价值，出价高于(别人)，出价过高
broker [brəuk ə] *n.* 经纪人
swing [swiŋ] *n.* 摆动，摇摆；秋千
ingredient [in'gri:djənt] *n.* 组成部分，成分，(烹调的)原料；要素，因素
sustained [səs'teind] *a.* 持续的，持久的
boom [bu:m] *n.* (营业等的)激增，(经济等的)繁荣，迅速发展；隆隆声，嗡嗡声
toast [təust] *vt.* 烘，烤；向……祝酒，为……干杯

难句解析

1. When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either.

【结构分析】第一个句子是一个复合句，句首是when引导的时间状语，逗号后面是主句部分。第二个句子是由as...as构成的比较句型，其中第二个as是连词，引导比较状语从句。

2. Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves.

【结构分析】本句的主干是lots of working folks had seen signs (of the slowdown)，句首before引导的介词短语作时间状语，其中admission后面跟着一个that引导的同位语从句来说明其内容。

3. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the cautious approach is coming，for retailers 作状语，who引导的非限制定语从句来补充说明retailers。

4. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以and为连接词。第一个分句比较简单，第二个分句的主语是many，谓语是say，后面跟了一个宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个复合句，主句的主干是they remain optimistic，介词短语about ... prospects作状语，even as引导让步状语从句。

5. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom.

【结构分析】本句是一个被动句型，逗号前面是句子的主干部分，逗号后面是which引导的非限定性定语从句，对stock-market swings 进行补充说明，其中as a necessary ingredient (to a sustained boom)作宾补。

全文翻译

<u>当谈到经济增长减缓时，Ellen Spero还不至于束手无策，但这位47岁的指甲修剪师的修甲、美甲生意并不如她所希望的那样好了。</u>她的大多数顾客每周花费12～50美元，可上周两位长期客户突然不来了。Spero抱怨起疲软的经济。她说："我是个准确的经济晴雨表。我提供的服务在当人们想攒钱时就变成可有可无了。"所以Spero正在缩减开支，在Cleveland她郊区的家附近的中档商场Dillard购物，而不是在Neiman Marcus购物。她说："我不知道其他顾客是不是也会抛弃我。"

即使在Greenspan承认美国炽热的经济正在降温之前，许多的劳动者已经看出了经济减速的迹象。由于购物者节约他们的支出，从汽车代理商到Gap名牌零售折扣店，数月以来销售一直滞缓。对零售商来说，去年24%的年收入来自于感恩节到圣诞节之间的营业，而今年他们却要在这个关键时刻采取谨慎的营销方式了。专家言之有据，较之去年假日销售速度已经减缓了7%。不过，目前还不必敲什么警钟。消费者似乎只是担心，并没有惊慌失措。许多人说，即使在稍微勒紧腰带时，他们对于经济的长期前景还是乐观的。

新闻标题虽然吓人，消费者依旧对自己的财产状况感觉相当良好，因此他们说他们并不悲观绝望。在大多数地区房地产价格仍很稳定。在曼哈顿，“400万到1000万之间的房子非常抢手，主要是因为华尔街的分红。”股票经纪人Barbara Corcoran说。在旧金山，尽管疯狂的叫价逐渐平息，但房价仍在攀升。“以前总是有20～30个卖主，而现在只有两三个。”Bay Area一个房产经纪人John Tealdi说。大多数人对自己有能力找到并保住一份工作感到很满意。

许多人在这次经济萧条中仍能看到一线希望。想买房子的人会为低利率而高兴。老板们不会在意就业市场上少几个泡沫。许多消费者似乎受到了股市波动的影响，但投资者将此看作是持续繁荣的必要因素。就餐的人也能得到好处。过去在曼哈顿的新Alain Ducasse饭店找张桌子是不可能的，现在不是那样了。为此，Greenspan和各大公司还是可以举杯庆祝一下的。

Text 82

Americans today don’t place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education — not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren’t difficult to find.

“Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual,” says education writer Diane Ravitch，“schools could be a counterbalance.” Razitch’s latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms,* traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society.”

“Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege.” Writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.” Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized — going to school and learning to read — so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire.

Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise".

1. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?
   [A] The habit of thinking independently. [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
   [C] Practical abilities for future career. [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.
2. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of ________.
   [A] undervaluing intellect [B] favoring intellectualism
   [C] supporting school reform [D] suppressing native intelligence
3. The views of Ravish and Emerson on schooling are ________.
   [A] identical [B] similar [C] complementary [D] opposite
4. Emerson, according to the text, is probably ________.
   [A] a pioneer of education reform [B] an opponent of intellectualism
   [C] a scholar in favor of intellect [D] an advocate of regular schooling
5. What does the author think of intellect?
   [A] It is second to intelligence. [B] It evolves from common sense.
   [C] It is to be pursued. [D] It underlies power.

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于美国社会轻视才智现象的文章。

第一至三段：首先指出不注重才智的现象在美国社会中非常普遍。接着采用引证法指出，学校应该逆转美国人对才智的厌恶，但是没有做到。最后采用引证法指出轻视才智的危害。

第四、五段：利用多个人的观点来说明轻视才智现象的根源。

第六段：引用Hofstadter的观点分析了才智和天生智力的区别，从而论证了前者的重要性。

第七段：对全文进行总结，与第一段相呼应，批评了学校对才智的忽视。

试题解析

1. 美国父母期望他们的孩子在学校学到什么？
   [A] 独立思考的习惯 [B] 有关世界的渊博知识
   [C] 为未来职业做准备的实用技能 [D] 追求才智的信心

【答案】C，细节题。第一段第三句提到，学校只是我们送孩子去接受实用教育(a practical education)而不是为了知识而去求知(pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge)的地方，由此可以得出[C]项是正确答案。[A]项文中没有提及。[B]项和原文意思相反。文章多次提到学校忽视才智教育的观点，[D]项错误。

2. 从文章中我们可以知道美国人具有_______的历史。
   [A] 低估才智 [B] 赞成才智主义
   [C] 支持学校的改革 [D] 压制先天智力

【答案】A，细节题。根据关键词history可以定位到第四段。文章大部分都在讨论学校教育，只有第四段谈到了美国的历史。Hofstadter教授在他的一本书中探讨了美国政治、宗教和教育领域反才智主义的根源。他指出，从美国历史一开始，对民主和和平主义的追求驱使我们拒绝任何带有精

英优越论味道的东西。实用、常识、先天的智力被认为是比书本中学到的东西更加高尚的素质。可见，“精英优越论味道的东西”在这里指的就是才智主义。[A]项正确，同时排除[B]项。[C]项文中未提及。由第四段最后一句可知，美国人对先天智力持赞赏态度，故排除[D]项。

3. Ravish 和Emerson对于学校教育的观点是_______。

[A] 相同的 [B] 相似的 [C] 互补的 [D] 相反的

【答案】D，细节题。第二段Ravish指出，学校一直处于一个重实际轻才智的社会，但学校原本能成为一种抗衡力。第五段Emerson则认为，学校教育和僵化的书本学习禁锢了孩子。由此可知，Ravish是赞同学校教育的，他反对的是重实用而轻才智的做法。Emerson则反对学校教育，强调实用型学习，因此两个人的观点是相反的，[D]项正确。

4. 根据文章内容，Emerson可能是_______。

[A] 教育改革的先驱 [B] 才智主义的反对者

[C] 支持才智的学者 [D] 常规学校教育的主张者

【答案】B，推理题。从第五段可推知，Emerson对学校教育和书本知识持否定态度，而它们就是才智教育，与实用、常识、先天的智力不同，因此[B]项正确。此外，由于本文是关于才智主义的，里面列举的人物肯定和才智有关，也可以把答案锁定在[B]、[C]两个选项之中，只需判断Emerson是支持还是反对即可选出正确答案。

5. 作者如何看待才智？

[A] 它与智力相比是次要的。 [B] 它是由常识演变而来的。

[C] 它应该被追求。 [D] 它是权力的基础。

【答案】C，观点题。文章一开始作者先提出现象：才智在美国教育中被忽视，然后讨论这种趋势的影响，并借用他人的观点来表明自己的态度。作者引用了三个人的话语，以及第三段首句“学校原本可以并且也应该(逆转美国人对才智追求的厌恶)”都说明了作者对才智追求的肯定。综合全文可知，作者从头至尾一直在批评学校和社会忽视或轻视才智的做法，即赞成对才智的追求，因此选[C]项。

词汇注释

intellect ['intilekt] *n.* 智力，理解力，思维能力；才智非凡的人，才华出众的人

athlete ['æθli:t] *n.* 运动员，体育家

entertainer [entə'teinə(r)] *n.* 款待者；表演者，演艺人员

entrepreneur [ˌɔntrəprə'nə:] *n.* 企业家

pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 继续，从事；追赶，追踪；追求

symptom ['simptəm] *n.* 症状；征候，征兆

pervasive [pə:'veisiv] *a.* 弥漫的，遍布的，普遍的；弥漫性的，渗透性的

counterbalance [ˌkauntə'bæləns] *n.* 平衡量，平衡力，势均力敌

distaste [ˌdis'teist] *n.* 不喜欢，厌恶

reject [ri'dʒekt] *vt.* 拒绝；退回，摈弃

vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] *a.* 易受伤的，脆弱的；易受攻击的，难防御的

resent [ri'zent] *v.* 对……表示愤恨，怨恨

privilege ['privilidʒ] *n.* 特权，优惠

elitism [ei'li:tizm，i'li:tizm] *n.* 杰出人物统治论，高人一等的优越感

transcendentalist [ˌtrænsen'dentəlist] *a.* 先验论者的，超越论者的

rigorous ['rigərəs] *a.* 严峻的，严酷的；严格的，严厉的

bellyful ['beliful] *n.* 满腹，满肚子

preserve [pri'zə:v] *vt.* 保护，维持；保存，保藏；腌制

innate ['ineit] *a.* 天生的，天然的

reluctantly [ri'lʌktəntli] *ad.* 不情愿地

contemplative ['kɔntempleitiv] *a.* 沉思的，冥想的

manipulate [mə'nipjuleit] *vt.* 操纵，控制，影响；(熟练地)操作，使用

re-order [riː'ɔːdə] *v.* 重新整理，重新安排；再定购，添购
ponder ['pɔndə] *v.* 思索，考虑，沉思
theorize ['θiəraiz] *v.* 使理论化，推理
militantly ['militəntli] *ad.* 激进地，好斗地
proclaim [prə'kleim] *vt.* 宣告，宣布，声明；表明，显示
hostility [hɔs'tiliti] *n.* 敌意，敌对，对抗

难句解析

1. Razitch's latest book, Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Razitch's latest book traces the roots (of ...)，roots后面跟着of引导的介词短语对其进行修饰。双逗之间的书名作latest book的同位语，concluding引导的现在分词短语作结果状语，concluding 后面跟一个宾语从句。该从句的主干是they are anything but a counterbalance，其中they指代前面的schools，counterbalance 后面跟着to引导的介词短语对其进行修饰。

2. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy.

【结构分析】第一句话的谓语动词是leaves，动名词短语Encouraging...mind充当句子的主语，宾语是them，后面的形容词短语作宾补。第二句话的主干是they cannot participate in our democracy，without引导的介词短语作状语，其中ability后面跟了三个并列的不定式作其后置定语：to think critically，to defend their ideas和(to) understand the ideas of others。

3. "Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education.

【结构分析】本句的主语是historian and Professor Richard Hofstadter，谓语是writes，宾语是直接引语"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege"。in *Anti-Intellectualism in American life*是状语，a Pulitzer Prize winning book是书名 *Anti-Intellectualism in American life*的同位语，介词短语on the roots of...education作后置定语修饰book。

4. Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing."

【结构分析】本句的主干是Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought...，thought后面跟一个宾语从句。冒号后面的成分起补充说明的作用，主语是we，后面跟三个并列的谓语成分are shut up...，come out...和do not know a thing，其中in schools and college recitation rooms作are shut up 的地点状语，for 10 or 15 years作are shut up的时间状语，with a bellyful of words作come out的伴随状语。

5. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

【结构分析】本句的主语是Hofstadter，谓语动词says，后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是our country's educational system is in the grips of people，后面跟了一个who引导定语从句对people进行修饰。该定语从句的谓语动词是proclaim，后面跟了两个并列的宾语their hostility (to intellect) 和their eagerness (to identify with children)，children后面跟着一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

当今的美国人不太重视才智。我们心目中的英雄是运动员、演员和企业家，而不是学者。学校也只不过是我们把孩子送去获得实用教育——而不是为了知识而学知识的地方。学校里很容易看到处处弥漫的反才智主义现象。

“学校一直处在一个重实际而轻才智的社会，”教育作家Diane Ravitch说，“学校原本能够成为一个抗衡力量。”Razitch的最新著作《落后：一个世纪以来学校改革的失败》追溯了我们学校里反才智主义的根源，并且得出结论：学校根本不能抑制美国人对才智追求的厌恶。

但是，学校原本可以并且也应该做到这一点的。鼓励孩子们排斥精神生活使得他们容易被人利用和控制。没有能力进行批判性的思考，没有能力捍卫自己的思想并理解他人的思想，他们就不能充分地参与我们的民主。这样发展下去，就会像作家EarlShorris说的，“我们会变成一个二流的国家。社会文明度将降低。”

历史学家Richard Hofstadter教授在《美国生活中的反才智主义》中写道：“才智被看作是一种权势或特权而遭厌恶。”这本曾获普利策奖的著作探讨了美国政治、宗教和教育中的反才智主义的根源。Hofstadter说，自我们的历史之初，我们对民主化和大众化的渴望就迫使我们排斥任何带有精英主义色彩的东西。实用性、常识、天分一直都被认为是比从书本中学来的任何东西都高尚的素质。

Ralph Waldo Emerson和其他一些先验主义哲学家认为学校教育和刻板的书本学习抑制了孩子们的天性：“我们被关在中小学和大学的教室里十年或十五年，最后出来时满腹经纶却什么也不懂”。马克・吐温的作品《哈克贝里・费恩》这样描述了美国的反才智主义。这本书的主人公拒绝接受文明教化——上学识字——所以他保持了自己天生的好品质。

在Hofstadter看来，才智和天分是不同的，我们虽不情愿，但只能羡慕别人的天分，但才智是我们头脑中批判性、创造性和沉思性的一面。天分对信息进行理解、应用、加工并调整，而才智却会研究、思考、提问、总结理论、批判并想象。

目前学校里才智仍遭到怀疑。Hofstadter说，我们国家的教育制度掌握在这样一些人手中，他们“得意而咄咄逼人地宣扬自己对才智的憎恶，并且急于表白他们对在才智方面最没有前途的孩子的认同”。

Text 83

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food tardily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return

for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researches suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

1． In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by________.

[A] quoting someone　　[B] justifying an assumption

[C] making a comparison　　[D] explaining a phenomenon

2． The statement "it is all too monkey" (Lines 5-6, Para. l) implies that________.

[A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals

[B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature

[C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other

[D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions

3． Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are________.

[A] more inclined to weigh what they get　　[B] attentive to researchers' instructions

[C] nice in both appearance and temperament　　[D] more generous than their male companions

4． Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys________.

[A] prefer grapes to cucumbers　　[B] can be taught to exchange things

[C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated　　[D] are unhappy when separated from others

5． What can we infer from the last paragraph?

[A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.

[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.

[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.

[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

文章结构分析

本文是一篇介绍动物具有公平意识的文章。

第一段：采用类比论证法引出文章主题——猴子和人类一样有公平意识。

第二至四段：介绍了研究者关于猴子公平意识的研究过程。

第五段：总结研究结果，并重申文章主旨——猴子也有公平意识。

试题解析

1． 在文章开始段落，作者引入主题的方法是_______。

[A] 引用某人的话　　[B] 论证一种假设　　[C] 进行一个类比　　[D] 解释一种现象

【答案】C，细节题。文章第一段从人类受到不公正待遇时的反应引出一项研究成果，说明受到不公正待遇时表示出不满情绪在动物身上也同样存在。该段but之后指出，研究表明猴子也有类似的情感，这就是主题。可见，第一段主要使用了类比论证手法，将猴子与人做比较，找出它们的相似之处。因此[C]项正确。

2. “it is all too monkey”(第一段第五至六行)这句话的含义是_______。

[A] 猴子对懒散的对手也会感到愤怒

[B] 对不公平(现象)不满也是猴子的天性

[C] 和人一样，猴子也往往相互妒忌

[D] 除了猴子，其他动物都不可能产生这样的情感

【答案】B，词汇题。上文提到，人类遭到不公平待遇时表现出不满是很正常的，这种行为被看作是“人之常情”(all too human)；接着文章又指出，动物在这种情况下也会做出类似的反应，这也是“猴之常情”(all too monkey)。因此[B]项正确。

3. 雌性卷尾猴被选来做研究最有可能是因为她们_______。

[A] 更喜欢权衡比较自己得到的东西　　[B] 注意听从研究者的指令

[C] 外表和性情都很好　　[D] 比雄性卷尾猴慷慨

【答案】A，细节题。第三段第一句提到用雌性卷尾猴做实验的原因。在本句中，such characteristics指第二段描述的这种猴子的特点，其中尤其是第四句提到的特点，即雌性卷尾猴比雄性卷尾猴更注重“商品和服务”的价值，意思是它们更倾向于权衡所得到的东西，因此[A]项正确。[B]和[D]项文中未提到。[C]项虽然在上文中被提到，但它不是研究者选择雌性卷尾猴的最主要原因。

4. Brosnan博士和Frans de Waal博士最终在研究中发现猴子_______。

[A] 喜欢葡萄甚于喜欢黄瓜　　[B] 可以学会交换物品

[C] 如果感到被骗就会变得不合作　　[D] 如果与其他猴子分开就会不高兴

【答案】C，细节题。最后一段首句概括性地指出，研究表明卷尾猴受社会情感的影响。文章接着对其进行具体论述说明：在野外，它们是相互合作的群居动物。只有当每只猴子都感到自己没有受到欺骗时，这种合作状态才可能稳定。因此[C]项正确。[A]和[B]项在第四段都有论述，但它们是研究得以顺利进行的条件，并不是研究的最终结果。[D]项文中未提及。

5. 从最后一段我们可以推知什么？

[A] 可以训练猴子形成社会情感。　　[B] 人类的愤怒源自什么不得而知。

[C] 动物通常像人一样公开表达它们的情感。　　[D] 猴子之间的合作只有在野外才能保持稳定。

【答案】B，推理题。文章最后一段末句指出，这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成的，还是来自3500万年前他们共同的祖先，这是一个悬而未决的问题。[B]项就是这句话的改写，其中human indignation对应sense of fairness，uncertain source对应unanswered question。因此[B]项正确。

文章一开始就指出猴子和人一样有情感表达，这是猴子的天性，所以[A]项可以排除。[C]项从“猴子”扩大到“动物”，超出了文章讨论的范围，也应排除。由最后一段第二句可知，猴子合作稳定的基础是感到公平，而非在野外，因此排除[D]项。

词汇注释

vanish [ˈvæniʃ] *vi.* 突然不见，消失；不复存在，绝迹

reputation [repju(ː)ˈteiʃən] *n.* 名气，名声，名誉

slack [slæk] *a.* 懈怠的，马虎的；*vi.* 懈怠，懒散

outrage [ˈɑutreidʒ] *vt.* 激起…的义愤，激怒

underlying [ˌʌndəˈlaiiŋ] *a.*含蓄的，潜在的，根本的

assumption [əˈsʌmpʃən] *n.* 假定，臆断；担任，

承担
grievance ['griːvəns] *n.* 不满，怨恨；不幸的事，委屈
good-natured [gud'neitʃəd] *a.* 本性敦厚的，性情温和的，和善的
counterpart ['kauntəpɑːt] *n.* 与对方地位相当的人，与另一方作用相当的物
candidate ['kændidit，'kændideit] *n.* 申请求职者，投考者，候选人
token ['təukən] *n.* 筹码；信物，标志，纪念品；代价券，礼券
slice [slɑis] *n.* 薄片，切片；一份，部分
cucumber ['kjuːkʌmbə] *n.* 黄瓜，黄瓜藤
adjoining [ə'dʒɔiniŋ] *a.*邻接的，隔壁的
chamber ['tʃeimbə] *n.* 腔，室；(作特殊用途的)房间；会议厅，会所
markedly [mɑːktli] *ad.* 显著地，明显地
hand over 交出，移交
induce [in'djuːs] *vt.* 引诱，劝；引起，导致
resentment [ri'zentmənt] *n.*怨恨，愤恨
righteous ['raitʃəs] *a.* 正直的，公正的；正当的，正义的
indignation [indig'neiʃən] *n.* 愤怒，愤慨，义愤
abundantly [ə'bʌndəntli] *ad.* 大量地，充足地；丰富地
stem from 起源于
ancestor ['ænsistə] *n.* 祖宗，祖先；原型，先驱
species ['spiːʃiːz] *n.* 种，类

难句解析

1. Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human"，介词短语with the…作伴随状语，assumption后面跟着一个that引导的同位语从句对其内容进行解释说明。

2. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

【结构分析】本句的主干是 a study suggests that…。主语study有两个定语，一个是by 引导的介词短语作后置定语，另一个是which引导的非限制性定语从句。谓语动词suggests后面跟一个that引导的宾语从句。

3. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是their behaviour become markedly different。前面是when引导的时间状语从句，该状语从句中还包含一个so that引导的目的状语从句，其中observe后面跟着what引导的宾语从句。

4. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，第一个逗号后面是主句部分。主句的主语是the other，三个并列的谓语成分由either…or…,or…连接，分别为：tossed her own token at the researcher，(tossed her own token) out of the chamber和 refused to accept the slice of cucumber。句首是if引导的条件状语从句，该从句的主干是one received a grape，后面是without引导的介词短语作状语。

5. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

【结构分析】本句的主语由whether…or whether…结构充当，两个whether各自引导一个主语从句。在第二个whether引导的主语从句中，宾语the common ancestor后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句

对其进行修饰。全句的谓语由系动词(is)+表语(an unanswered question)构成。as yet是一个插入语。

全文翻译

人人都喜欢大幅加薪。但是如果你知道一个同事薪水涨得比你多，那么加薪带给你的喜悦感就消失得无影无踪了。如果他还以懒散出名的话，你甚至会变得怒不可遏。这种行为被看作是“人之常情”，其潜在的假定是：其他动物不可能具有如此高度发达的埋怨意识。但是由佐治亚州亚特兰大埃里莫大学的Sarah Brosnan和Frans de Waal进行的一项研究表明，猴子也具有“猴之常情”，这项研究成果刚刚发表在《自然》杂志上。

研究者对雌性棕色卷尾猴的行为进行了研究。这些猴子看起来可爱、温顺、合作并乐于分享食物。最重要的是，如同人类中的女性一样，它们往往比雄性更注意“商品和服务”的价值。

这些特性使它们成为Brosnan和de Waal博士理想的研究对象。研究者们用了两年的时间教这些猴子用代币换取食物。通常情况下，猴子们很愿意用几块石头交换几片黄瓜。但是，当两个猴子被放在隔开但相邻的两个房间里，能够互相看见对方用石头换回来什么东西时，它们的行为就会变得明显不同。

在卷尾猴的世界里，葡萄是奢侈品(比黄瓜受欢迎得多)。所以当一只猴子用一个代币换回一粒葡萄时，第二只猴子就不愿意自己的代币只换回一片黄瓜。如果一只猴子无须拿出代币就能够得到一颗葡萄，那么另外一只就会将自己的代币掷向研究人员或者将其扔出房间，或者拒绝接受那片黄瓜。事实上，只要在另一房间里出现了葡萄(不管有没有猴子吃它)，都足以引起雌性卷尾猴的怨恨。

研究人员指出，正如人类一样，卷尾猴也受社会情感的影响。在野外，它们是相互合作的群居动物。只有当每只猴子都感到自己没有受到欺骗时，这种合作才可能稳定。义愤填膺似乎不是人类所独有的感受。拒绝接受一个较少的酬劳可以使这些情绪准确地传达给群体中的其他成员。但是，这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成的，还是来自3500万年前他们共同的祖先，这是一个悬而未决的问题。

Text 84

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious

and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research .But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

1. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that________.
   [A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
   [B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
   [C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
   [D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense

2. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as________.
   [A] a protector [B] a judge [C] a critic [D] a guide

3. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, Para. 4) ?
   [A] Endless studies kill action.
   [B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
   [C] Prudent planning hinders progress.
   [D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

4. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
   [A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants. [B] Raise public awareness of conservation.
   [C] Press for further scientific research. [D] Take some legislative measures.

5. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because ________.
   [A] they both suffered from the government's negligence
   [B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
   [C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
   [D] both of them have turned from bad to worse

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于全球气候变暖问题的文章。

第一至三段：采用类比论证的方法，以吸烟为例引出全文主题，即关于全球气候变暖问题的争议。一方面，科学家们努力让人们意识到这日益严重的威胁；另一方面，怀疑者们认为没有充足的科学证据，因而不采取措施。

第四段：指出政府开始关注全球变暖问题，但还不够重视，过多的研究耽误了行动。

第五段：对政府就该问题所采取的措施提出建议。

试题解析

1. 支持吸烟的人提出的论点是_______。
   [A] 没有科学证据证明吸烟和死亡之间的相关性

[B] 在过去几十年里，早死的吸烟者的人数屈指可数

[C] 人们有选择自己的生活方式的自由

[D] 反对吸烟的人常常在胡说八道

【答案】C，细节题。根据关键词smoking定位到第一段。第一段开始出现了三个排比问句，句子结构上，后两个that引导的问句和第一个问句共用主谓结构the doubters insisted。内容上，三个问句列举了对吸烟致命性持怀疑态度的人们所坚信的事情，即坚持认为我们无法对吸烟是否致命得出定论；坚持认为证据不确凿，科学的结论也不确定；坚持认为反对吸烟的游说是为了毁掉大家的生活方式，而政府应该置身事外。题干中的supporters指的就是这些怀疑者们。[C]项对应第三个问句前半部分内容，“反对吸烟是破坏生活方式”，那么支持吸烟就是自由选择生活方式，因此[C]项正确。

第二个问句中提到evidence was inconclusive，可见证据还是有的，[A]项错在过于绝对。[B]项无法对应三个问句，而且与事实相反，因为第一段末句提到“在三十多年中，差不多有1000万烟民早早就进入了坟墓”。[D]项也用了nonsense一词，但主语搞错了，变成了反对吸烟者，因此排除。

2. 根据Bruce Alberts的观点，科学可以充当_______。

[A] 保护者 [B] 裁决者 [C] 评论者 [D] 指导者

【答案】D，细节题。根据人名Bruse Alberts定位到第二段。该段提到，Bruce Alberts在报告中提到了以下重要的观点：“科学解答不了所有的问题，但是科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导……”。[D]项是原文同义转述。[A]项文中未提到。[B]和[C]项是根据下文中的关键词critical和judgment臆造出来的，可以排除。

3. 作者提到“paralysis by analysis”(第四段最后一行)，他想要表达的意思是什么？

[A] 无止境的研究扼杀了行动。 [B] 仔细的调查可以揭示真相。

[C] 谨慎的计划阻碍发展。 [D] 广泛的研究有助于做出决策。

【答案】A，词汇题。先定位到第四段末句。句中的破折号表明后面是对前面内容的解释说明，因此答案需在前半句中找，即“他们没有出台行动计划，相反只是继续要求进行更多的研究”。[A]项是它的改写，为正确选项。[B]项与文中内容无关。[C]项看似合理，并出现了原词plan，但它没有直接点明“研究和行动”，相比之下[A]项更贴近。[D]项与原文意思相反。

4. 根据作者的观点，对于全球变暖问题政府应该做些什么？

[A] 为修建更清洁的发电厂提供帮助。 [B] 提高公众的保护意识。

[C] 敦促进行更多的科学研究。 [D] 采取一些立法措施。

【答案】D，细节题。最后一段第三句提到，如果政府不采取立法措施，国会应该帮助着手制定保护措施。接着下文谈到议员Robert Byrd提出的一项议案(bill)就是良好的开端。第三句中的条件从句实际上是在对政府进行批评，作者的观点是政府对环境问题应该采取立法的主动权，即[D]项。

[A]项中“修建发电厂”的内容在文章结尾出现，但没有提到政府应该提供援助。[B]项文中未提及。作者在第四、五段都明确指出“过多的科学研究会影响人们采取行动”，[C]项与原文意思相反。

5. 作者把全球变暖问题与吸烟问题联系起来是因为_______。

[A] 二者都被政府忽视

[B] 从吸烟问题中吸取的教训也适用于全球变暖问题

[C] 吸烟问题产生的后果加剧了全球变暖

[D] 二者都变得越来越严重

【答案】B，目的题。第一段主要介绍了吸烟问题：当一些人还在怀疑吸烟的危害时，大量的烟民因吸烟而丧生。第二段首句指出，现在出现了与吸烟类似的(parallels)令人感到难过的事情。由此可知，接下来论述的全球变暖问题与吸烟是类比关系。第三段接着谈到，就像吸烟问题一样(just as on smoking)，全球变暖问题如果等到有足够的证据证明时才采取措施，则为时已晚。可见，作者

以吸烟问题为引子，是为了引出全球变暖问题。吸烟问题是前车之鉴，作者警示人们在全球变暖问题上不要再犯同样的错误。因此[B]项正确。

第四段首句提到“白宫开始关注全球变暖问题了”，[A]项与原文意思相反。[C]项凭借常识都可排除，文中也没有提及。[D]项文中没有提及。

词汇注释

for sure 确切地，肯定，毫无疑问
inconclusive [ˌinkən'kluːsiv] *a.* 非决定性的，不确定的，不能使人信服的
be out to do 力图做某事
stay out of the way 置身事外
upsetting [ʌp'setiŋ] *a.* 令人心烦意乱的，令人苦恼的
parallel ['pærəlel] *n.* 可相比拟的事物，相似处；平行线，平行面；纬线
panel ['pænl] *n.* 面，板；专门小组，评判小组；控制板，仪表盘
enlist [in'list] *v.* 征募，参军；获得(赞助、同情等)
preface ['prefis] *n.* 序言，引言，前言
critical ['kritikəl] *a.* 决定性的，关键性的，危急的；批评的，批判的
concerning [kən'səːniŋ] *prep.* 关于
consequence ['kɔnsikwəns] *n.* 结果，后果；重要(性)，重大
quarter ['kwɔːtə] *n.* 四分之一；季，季度；一刻钟；(城市中的)区，地区
insist [in'sist] *vt.* 坚持，坚决主张，坚决认为
prudent ['pruːdənt] *a.* 审慎的，小心谨慎的
paralysis [pə'rælisis] *n.* 瘫痪，麻痹
steward [stjuəd] *n.* (飞机、轮船等的)乘务员，服务员
atmospheric [ˌætməs'ferik] *a.* 大气的，空气的
legislative ['ledʒisˌleitiv] *a.* 立法的，立法机关的
conservation [kɔnsə(:)'veiʃən] *n.* 保存，(对自然资源的)保护
incentive [in'sentiv] *n.* 刺激，鼓励
promising ['prɔmisiŋ] *a.* 有希望的，有前途的

难句解析

1. Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way?

【结构分析】这里有三个问句，第一个问句的结构比较明了，其主干是Do you remember all those years，years后面跟着when引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该从句由两个并列分句组成，中间以but连接，第一个分句的主干是scientists argued that…，第二个分句的主干是the doubters insisted that…。后面两个问句则省略了Do you remember… insisted，只有两个由that引导的宾语从句，英语中常会省略并列结构中的相同成分。

2. There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是一个there be句型，后面是as引导的时间状语从句，该从句的主语是scientists，谓语动词是try，不定式短语to awaken … warming作目的状语，介词短语in one wave after another作后置定语修饰scientists。

3. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The latest was a panel，panel后面跟了两个定语对其进行修饰，一个是from引导的介词短语，一个是过去分词短语enlisted by the White House，不定式短语to tell us…作目的状语修饰enlisted，其中tell后跟了两个宾语从句作间接宾语：that Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming 和 that the problem is largely man-made。

4. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

【结构分析】本句由两个并列分句组成，中间以and连接。第一个分句中的does表示强调，第二个分句中的it是形式主语，critical后面的that从句是真正的主语。该that从句的主干是the world base important policies on the best judgments，judgments后面跟了两个定语对其进行修饰，一个是that引导的定语从句，一个是concerning引导的介词短语。

5. Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure.

【结构分析】本句的主干是voices come from many quarters。insisting引导的分词结构修饰主语voices，insisting后面跟着两个并列的由that引导的宾语从句。第二个宾语从句是一个主从复合句，主句中it是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式结构to keep…，后面是until引导的时间状语从句。句首的短语Just as on smoking作方式状语。

全文翻译

还记得科学家们认为吸烟会致人死亡，而那些怀疑者们却坚持认为我们无法对此得出定论的时候吗？还记得怀疑者们坚持认为缺乏决定性的证据，科学也不确定的时候吗？还记得怀疑者们坚持认为反对吸烟的游说是为了毁掉我们的生活方式，而政府应该置身事外的时候吗？许多美国人相信了这些胡言乱语，在30多年中，差不多有1000万烟民早早地进了坟墓。

当科学家们前仆后继，试图使我们意识到全球气候变暖所带来的日益严重的威胁的时候，现在出现了与吸烟类似的令人不安的事情。最近，一个由白宫召集，来自国家科学院的专家小组告诉我们，地球气候毫无疑问正在变暖，而且这主要是人为因素造成的。他们明确传递的信息是：我们应该着手保护自己。国家科学院院长Bruce Alberts在专家小组所提交报告的前言中提出了这一重要观点："科学解答不了所有的问题。但是科学确实为我们的未来提供了最有用的指引，关键是我们的国家和世界上的其他各国在做出重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供给我们的、关于人类现在行为对未来影响的最佳判断作为依据。"

就同吸烟问题一样，来自许多领域的声音坚持认为有关全球变暖的科学研究还不完整，在我们确定此事之前向大气中继续排放废气是没问题的。这是一个危险的游戏：到了有百分之百证据的时候，可能就太晚了。这种风险显而易见，并且不断增加，那么一个审慎之人现在就应该买份保险以求自保了。

幸运的是，白宫开始注意这件事了。但是显然大多数总统顾问并没有认真看待全球气候变暖这个问题。他们没有出台行动计划，相反只是继续要求进行更多的研究——这是一个经典的"分析导致麻痹"的案例。

为了成为地球上有责任心的一员，我们必须努力推进对大气和海洋的深入研究。但只有研究是不够的。如果政府不争取立法上的主动权，国会就应该帮助它开始采取保护措施。西弗吉尼亚州的民主党参议员Robert Byrd提出一项议案，准备从经济上激励私企，这是一个良好的开端。许多人注意到这个国家正准备修建许多新的能源工厂，以满足我们的能源需求。如果我们准备保护大气，关键就是这些新工厂要对环境无害。

Text 85

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams,

a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line". And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center, "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved, the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day." Says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic", Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep—or rather dream—on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

1. Researchers have come to believe that dreams________.

   [A] can be modified in their courses　　[B] are susceptible to emotional changes

   [C] reflect our innermost desires and fears　　[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs

2. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show________.

   [A] its function in our dreams　　[B] the mechanism of REM sleep

   [C] the relation of dreams to emotions　　[D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex

3. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to________.

   [A] aggravate in our unconscious mind　　[B] develop into happy dreams

   [C] persist till the time we fall asleep　　[D] show up in dreams early at night

4. Cartwright seems to suggest that________.

   [A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams

   [B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control

   [C] dreams should be left to their natural progression

   [D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious

5. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have had dreams?

[A] Lead your life as usual. [B] Seek professional help.
[C] Exercise conscious control. [D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

文章结构分析

本文是一篇阐述梦可以被控制的观点的文章。

第一段：通过列举历史上关于梦的两种理论来引出文章的主题，即梦可以被控制。

第二至四段：采用大脑造影和临床医学的证据来证明梦可以被控制，并指出通过有意识地控制梦我们可以调节情绪。

第五段：就做梦给人们提出相应的建议。

试题解析

1. 研究者逐渐认为梦_______。

[A] 在形成过程中可以被改变 [B] 易受情绪变化的影响
[C] 反映了我们内心深处的欲望和恐惧 [D] 是神经修复中偶然产生的结果

【答案】A，细节题。根据题干关键词researchers定位到第一段第四句。该句前面的部分主要介绍了过去有关梦的定义，包括弗洛伊德和20世纪70年代神经学家们的观点。第四至六句介绍了当今研究者们的观点：梦可以调节人的情绪；梦这种异常强烈的精神活动不仅能被驾驭，还可以有意识地加以控制；梦可以改变。[A]项中modify是原文change的同义词，course指的是做梦的过程，因此[A]项是正确答案。[B]项错在颠倒了施动者和被动者，原文是梦调节情绪。[C]和[D]项则分别是弗洛伊德和20世纪70年代神经学家们的观点。

2. 作者提到脑的边缘系统是想要说明_______。

[A] 它在我们梦中的作用 [B] 快速动眼睡眠的机制
[C] 梦和情绪的关系 [D] 它与前额皮层的区别

【答案】C，细节题。根据题干关键词limbic system定位到第二段第三句。该句以转折连词but开始，因此需联系上文来理解这句话的含义。结合上文可知，大脑在快速动眼睡眠(即做梦)中和完全清醒时一样活跃，但并非大脑的所有部分都一样活跃，脑边缘系统(“情绪大脑”)异常活跃，而前额皮层(思维和推理的中心地带)则相对平静。下文则引用专家的话进行说明，即“我们从梦中醒来，或者高兴或者沮丧，而且这些情绪会伴随我们一整天”。关键词emotional、happy、depressed等都在暗示人的情绪。可见，该段提到脑边缘系统是为了从大脑结构的角度来说明梦和人的情绪之间的关系，因此[C]项正确。

文中提到“脑边缘系统”“快速动眼睡眠”和“前额皮层”，是用专业术语分别指代大脑情绪控制系统、梦、大脑思维和推理控制系统，没有进一步展开论述它们的功能、机制或区别，因此[A]、[B]、[D]项都是无中生有项。

3. 白天产生的不良情绪往往_______。

[A] 在无意识中加重 [B] 演变成快乐的梦
[C] 持续到我们睡着为止 [D] 在夜晚早期的梦中出现

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干定位到第三段。该段第二句话指出，似乎多数人在夜晚早期会做更多噩梦，在睡醒前逐渐转为较为愉快的梦。这意味着他们在力图消除白天产生的不良情绪。由此可见，白天的不良情绪往往在夜晚早期的梦中出现，[D]项正确。

[A]和[C]项与原文相反。[B]项是原文中progress toward happy ones(dreams)的同义表达，但它和原文意思不符，文中提到由最初的噩梦转为愉快的梦是消除不良情绪的方式，而非不良情绪直接演变成快乐的梦。

4. Cartwright似乎在暗示_______。

[A] 及时醒来对于摆脱噩梦至关重要　　[B] 想象噩梦有助于控制它们
[C] 应该让梦自然推进　　[D] 做梦可能不完全属于无意识行为

【答案】D，推理题。根据题干中人名Cartwright定位第四段第二句。该段第一句指出，梦这个过程不一定是无意识的，该句是整个段落的主旨句。接下来提到Cartwright的观点是作为论据来论证段落主旨的。[D]项是该段主旨句的改写，因此是Cartwright所暗示的内容。[A]、[B]项是利用原文中个别词汇(wake up、visualize)捏造的选项。[C]项显然与文意相反。

5. 对那些有时做噩梦的人，Cartwright可能给出的建议是什么？
[A] 像平常一样生活。　　[B] 寻求专家帮助。
[C] 实行有意识的控制。　　[D] 避免日间的焦虑。

【答案】A，细节题。整个第五段是Cartwright就做梦给人们提出的建议：首先，只要不使我们无法睡眠或从梦中惊醒，就没有理由太在意所做的梦；其次，那些长期受噩梦折磨的人应该寻求专家帮助，而其他人则可安心睡觉或做梦，因为大脑能自动消除不良情绪。题干问的是“有时做噩梦的人”，应属于文中“其他人”的范围，因此[A]项为正确答案。[B]项是对长期受噩梦折磨的人的建议。[C]项是第四段第二句提到的内容，是控制噩梦重演的方法，但并不是Cartwright的建议。[D]项文中未提到。

词汇注释

component [kəm'pəunənt] *n.* 组成部分，部件，元件
logic ['lɔdʒik] *n.* 逻辑(学)，逻辑性
suspend [sə'spend] *vt.* 暂停，中止；悬，挂，吊
formulate ['fɔːmjuleit] *vt.* 用公式表示，系统地阐述；规划，设计
disguised [dis'gaizd] *a.* 伪装的；掩饰的
shadow ['ʃædəu] *n.* 阴影，阴暗处；影子；(画等的)阴暗部，深色区
neurologist [njuə'rɔlədʒist] *n.* 神经学者，神经科专门医师
byproduct [bai'prɔdəkt] *n.*(意外或无心的)附带产生的结果；副产品
neural ['njuərəl] *a.* 神经系统的，神经中枢的
suspect [sə'spekt] *vt.* 疑有，推测；对……表示怀疑(或不信任)
emotional [i'məuʃənl] *a.* 令人动情的；易动感情的，情绪激动的；感情的，情绪的
thermostat ['θəːməstæt] *n.* 自动调温器，温度调节装置
mood [muːd] *n.* 心情，情绪；(动词的)语气
leading ['liːdiŋ] *a.* 最重要的，主要的；首位的，带头的，领衔的
authority [ɔː'θɔriti] *n.* 权力，管辖权；官方，当局；行政管理机构；权威，专家
intensely [in'tensli] *ad.* 强烈地，剧烈地
harness ['hɑːnis] *vt.* 治理，利用；给(马等)上挽具
vivid ['vivid] *a.* 生动的，栩栩如生的；鲜艳的
depressed [di'prest] *a.* 沮丧的；萧条的
negative ['negətiv] *a.* 否定的；反面的，消极的；负的，阴性的
generate ['dʒenəreit] *vt.* 生成，产生(光、热、电等)；引起，导致
recur [ri'kəː] *vi.* 重现，再发生
literally ['litərəli] *ad.* 逐字地，照原文，照字面地；确实地，真正地
at the end of the day 最终，说到底，归根结底
insecurity [ˌinsi'kjuəriti] *n.* 不安全，不安全感
persistent [pə'sistənt] *a.* 持续的，存留的，顽强存在的；坚持不懈的，执意的
nightmare ['naitmeə] *n.* 噩梦；可怕的事物，无法摆脱的恐惧
therapist ['θerəpist] *n.* 治疗专家

难句解析

1. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as

just "mental noise"—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个分句组成，中间以分号连接。第一个分句的主干是Freud formulated his revolutionary theory，宾语theory后接一个that引导的同位语从句，说明theory的内容。第二个分句中，代词them指代dreams，破折号后面的部分进一步解释什么是mental noise，定语从句that goes on during sleep修饰work。

2. And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

【结构分析】本句的主干是one leading authority says + that 引导的宾语从句，该从句的主语是these intensely powerful mental events，后面跟了由not only…but 连接的两个并列谓语成分can be harnessed 和(can be) actually brought under conscious control，后面的不定式结构to help us sleep and feel better作目的状语。

3. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day.

【结构分析】句子的主干是Most people seem to have more bad dreams (early in the night)，后面跟了两个现在分词结构progressing toward…和suggesting that …，都作状语，但是第一个现在分词结构的逻辑主语是most people，而第二个的逻辑主语是suggesting前面的整个句子。在suggesting的宾语从句中，过去分词结构generated during the day作后置定语修饰feelings。

4. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，句首是Because引导的原因状语从句，主句的主干是we don't think about the emotional significance，介词短语of the day's events作emotional significance的后置定语。破折号后面是until引导一个时间状语从句，其中it appears是插入语。

5. At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是一个there be句型，其主干是there's little reason (to pay attention to our dreams)，reason后面跟着一个不定式短语作其后置定语。后面是unless引导的条件状语从句，其中包含两个以or连接的并列分句，Cartwright says 为插入语。

全文翻译

在所有构成良好睡眠的因素中，梦看起来是我们最无法控制的一个。睡梦之窗开启的世界里，逻辑失去效用，死者开始言语。一个世纪前，弗洛伊德阐述了他的革命性的理论，即梦是对我们的无意识的欲望和恐惧的一种深层的折射；到了20世纪70年代末期，神经科学者们转而认为梦只是"精神噪音"，即梦是睡眠时神经修复工作的一种随机副产品。目前，研究人员猜测梦是大脑情感自动调节系统的组成部分，当大脑处于"掉线"状态时对情绪进行调整。一位顶级的权威人士认为，这些异常强烈的精神活动不仅可以抑制，实际上还可以有意识地加以控制，以帮助我们睡得更好，感觉更好。芝加哥医疗中心心理学系主任Rosalind Cartwright说，"梦是你自己的，如果你不喜欢，就改变它。"

大脑成像的证据支持了这个观点。匹兹堡大学的Eric Nofzinger博士说，在出现清晰梦境的快速动眼睡眠中，大脑和完全清醒时一样活跃。但是大脑各个区域参与的程度不同，大脑的边缘系统(控制情绪的)异常活跃，而前额皮层(控制思维和推理的)则相对平静。斯坦福大学睡眠研究人员William Dement博士说："我们从梦中醒来，或者高兴，或者沮丧，这些情绪会伴随我们一整天。"

梦和情绪之间的联系在Cartwright诊所的病人身上显露出来了。多数人似乎在入睡初期做更多不好的梦，而在快睡醒前会逐渐做开心一些的梦，这说明人们会在梦里排解白天的消极情绪。因为

我们的意识为日常琐事所占据，所以不会总是考虑白天发生的事情的情感意义，似乎直到我们开始做梦。

这一过程不一定是无意识发生的。Cartwright认为人们可以练习有意识地控制噩梦的重演。一醒来就立刻确定梦中有什么在困扰你，设想一下你所希望的梦的结局，下次再做同样的梦时，试图醒来以控制它的进程。通过多次练习，人们完全可以学会在梦中这样做。

Cartwright说，说到底，只要梦不使我们无法睡眠或“从恐惧中醒来”，就没有理由太在意所做的梦。恐怖主义、经济不确定及通常的不安全感都增加了人们的焦虑。那些由于长期做噩梦而饱受折磨的人应该寻求临床医学家的帮助。而对其他人来说，大脑有自动消除不良情绪的方法。安心睡觉，甚至做梦，早上醒来时你会感觉好多了。

Text 86

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic specialty is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom" , for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical educational reforms—he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china". A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

1. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English________.

   [A] is inevitable in radical education reforms

   [B] is but all too natural in language development

   [C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture

[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s

2. The word "talking" (Line 5, Para. 3) denotes________.

[A] modesty [B] personality [C] liveliness [D] informality

3. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

[A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.

[B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.

[C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.

[D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

4. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's________.

[A] interest in their language [B] appreciation of their efforts

[C] admiration for their memory [D] contempt for their old-fashionedness

5. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as________.

[A] "temporary" is to "permanent" [B] "radical" is to "conservative"

[C] "functional" is to "artistic" [D] "humble" is to "noble"

文章结构分析

本文是一篇书评，通过介绍一本著作，提出了正式英语退化的现象，并表达了"这种趋势不可避免但又令人惋惜"的观点。

第一段：提出McWhorter的观点——正式英语退化归因于20世纪60年代反文化运动。

第二、三段：分析McWhorter对"正式英语退化"的原因的解释。

第四、五段：评述McWhorter对待"正式英语退化"的态度。

试题解析

1. 根据McWhorter的观点，正式英语的退化_______。

[A] 在激进的教育改革中是不可避免的 [B] 是语言发展过程中再自然不过的事情了

[C] 引起了对反文化潮流的争议 [D] 导致20世纪60年代公众态度的变化

【答案】B，细节题。第二段第二句提到，McWhorter的学术专长是语言演变，他认为whom一词的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语中词格尾缀的消失更让人惋惜。本句用whom作例子，实际上说的就是上文提到的正式英语退化现象。由此可见，McWhorter认为正式英语的衰落是自然现象，因此[B]项正确。[A]项文中未提及。[C]和[D]项都犯了因果颠倒的错误，反文化潮流及它代表的公众态度是因，正式英语的退化是果。

2. "talking"一词(第三段第五行)表示的是_______。

[A] 谦逊 [B] 个性 [C] 生动 [D] 非正式

【答案】D，词汇题。"talking"一词出现在第三段第四句中。第三段前三句都在说明正式语言的退化，非正式语言的流行。第四句中有两组对应的词，talking和speaking，spontaneity和craft，根据文章写作逻辑可推出它们表明的应是正式与非正式英语间的对比。其中spontaneity意为"自我发挥"，craft意为"精心准备"，因此talking应表示非正式语言，[D]项正确。

3. McWhorter最有可能赞同下面哪一个说法？

[A] 逻辑思维未必和我们说话的方式有关。

[B] 黑人英语比标准英语更富有表达力。

[C] 非标准类型的语言只是娱乐性的。

[D] 在所有语言类型中，标准英语最能表达复杂的思想。

【答案】A，细节题。第四段第四句指出，McWhorter并不认为我们说话的方式不再规范就会使我们不能够准确地思考。也就是说，在他看来，我们的说话方式和逻辑思维未必有关，[A]项正确。该段只提到各种语言都具有表达力，并未就具体语言进行优劣比较，[B]和[D]项用到了比较，因此可排除。文中也提到，非标准语言具有强大的表达力，因此不只是用来娱乐的，排除[C]项。

4. 对俄罗斯人背诵诗歌爱好的描述表现出作者_______。

[A] 对他们的语言感兴趣　　[B] 对他们的努力表示欣赏

[C] 羡慕他们的记忆力　　[D] 对他们的守旧做法表示轻视

【答案】B，细节题。最后一段首句举了俄罗斯人和意大利政治家两个例子，指出俄罗斯人深爱自己的语言，并在脑海中存储了大量诗歌；而意大利的政客们往往精心准备演讲，即使这在大多数讲英语的人们眼里已经过时了。举例是为了说明论点，该段接下来对前面例子进行了总结：McWhorter其实是为那些美好事物而不是实用品的消逝而哀叹。可见，在作者眼里，俄罗斯人的诗歌是美好事物，对正式英语退化的惋惜必然会带来对俄罗斯人做法的羡慕欣赏，因此[B]项正确，同时排除[D]项。作者羡慕的是在正式语言退化的不可避免的趋势下，他们却保留了一些美好事物的做法，而不是纯粹的“语言”和“记忆力”，所以排除[A]和[C]项。

5. 根据最后一段，“纸盘子”之于“瓷盘子”就相当于_______。

[A]“暂时的”之于“永久的”　　[B]“激进的”之于“保守的”

[C]“实用的”之于“艺术的”　　[D]“卑微的”之于“高贵的”

【答案】C，细节题。最后一段后两句提到，我们现在用“纸盘子”而非“瓷盘子”盛着我们的英语大餐。真是惭愧啊，但很可能已无法避免。显然，作者这里用了比喻的修辞手法，其用意还是为了说明主题：正式英语的退化。上文提到，McWhorter为那些美好事物而不是实用品的消逝而哀叹。可见，“纸盘子”对应于实用品，而“瓷盘子”对应于美好事物，因此[C]项正确。

词汇注释

aspire [əs'paiə] *vi.* 追求，渴望

degradation [ˌdegrə'deiʃən] *n.* 降级，降低，退化

linguist ['liŋgwist] *n.* 语言学家

controversialist [ˌkɔntrə'vəːʃəlist] *n.* 争论者，辩论者；善辩的人，好辩论的人

liberal ['libərəl] *a.* 心胸宽阔的；自由的；慷慨的

conservative [kən'səːvətiv] *a.* 保守的，守旧的；(式样等)不时新的，传统的

responsible for 为……负责；是造成……的原因

permissive [pə(ː)'misiv] *a.* 许可的，宽容的，放任的

specialty ['speʃəlti] *n.* 特产，名产，特色菜；专业，专长

authentic [ɔː'θentik] *a.* 真的，真正的，逼真的；可靠的，可信的

modestly ['mɔdistli] *ad.* 适中地，适度地；谦虚地，谦逊地

elevated ['eliveitid] *a.* 提高的，升高的；高贵的，高尚的；兴高采烈的

capture ['kæptʃə] *vt.* 俘虏，捕获；夺得，占领

claim [kleim] *vt.* 声称，断言；对……提出要求，索取

liveliness ['laivlinis] *n.* 活泼，生动

triumph ['traiəmf] *n.* 胜利，成功；(胜利或成功的)喜悦

spontaneity [ˌspɔntə'neiəti] *n.* 自发性；自发动作(或行为、冲动)

subtitle ['sʌbtaitl] *n.* 副标题，小标题

acknowledge [ək'nɔlidʒ] *vt.* 承认，承认……的权威；告知收到，确认；对……表示谢忱，报偿

complex ['kɔmpleks] *a.* 由许多部分组成的，复合的；复杂的，难懂的

chunk [tʃʌŋk] *n.* 大块，厚片；相当大的数量

elaborate [i'læbəreit] *vt.* 详述，详细制订，精心制作

old-fashioned ['əuld'fæʃənd] *a.* 老式的，过时的

radical ['rædikəl] *a.* 根本的，基本的；激进的，激进派的

shame [ʃeim] *n.* 羞耻，羞愧，耻辱；可耻的人（或事物）；遗憾的事，可惜

dialect [ˈdaiəlekt] *n.* 方言，土语

convey [kənˈvei] *vt.* 表达，传达；运送，输送

inevitable [inˈevitəbl] *a.* 不可避免的，必然发生的

难句解析

1. Mr. McWhorter's academic specialty is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以and连接。其中第二个分句比较复杂，主语是he，谓语动词是sees，宾语是the gradual disappearance (of "whom")，for example是插入语，后面的不定式短语to be natural…of Old English作宾语补足语。

2. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是the most well regarded writing has sought to capture spoken English。句首是while引导的让步状语从句，该状语从句又是一个复合句，主句是the modestly educated sought an elevated tone，后面是when引导的时间状语从句，before the 1960s是时间状语，修饰谓语sought。

3. Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable.

【结构分析】本句的主干是(Illustrated with …), the trend (that Mr. McWhorter documents) is unmistakable，the trend是句子的主语，后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，is unthinkable是系表结构，句首的过去分词短语Illustrated with…作原因状语，相当于原因状语从句Because it is illustrated with…。

4. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

【结构分析】本句的主干是he acknowledges that…，that引导的宾语从句的主干是all varieties of human language can be expressive，including引导的短语可以看作是all varieties of human language的同位语。破折号后面的成分对前面进行补充说明，它是一个there be句型，there exists =there is，主语是no language or dialect，in the world是状语，后面是that引导的定语从句，对language or dialect进行修饰。

5. Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以转折连词while连接。第一个分句的主语是Russians，连词and连接了两个并列的谓语成分：have a deep love (for their own language)和carry large chunks of memorized poetry (in their heads)。第二个分句的主干Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech，speech后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句来修饰它。

全文翻译

美国人已不再期待公众人物在演讲或写作中能运用技巧和文采来驾驭英语，而公众人物自己也不渴望这样。John McWhorter是一名语言学家，同时是一位兼有自由主义和保守主义观点的辩论

家，在其最近出版的新书《做我们自己的事：语言和音乐的退化及为什么我们应该喜欢或在意》中，他认为正式英语的衰落应归咎于20世纪60年代反传统文化潮流的胜利。

将责任归结到自由主义盛行的20世纪60年代不足为奇，然而这不是对教育衰落的另一场批判。McWhorter先生的学术专长是语言历史及其演化。他将诸如whom这类词汇的逐步消亡看作是正常的、并与古英语中词格尾缀的消失一样不值得为之惋惜。

然而，“做自己的事”这一对真实性和个性的崇拜信条，已经导致了正式演讲、写作、诗歌及音乐的消亡。在20世纪60年代以前，仅受过一般教育的人在下笔时都会寻求一种更高雅的腔调，但是在此之后，即使是最受人关注的文章也追求创作的口语化。同样，对于诗歌来说，非常个性化和富有表现力的创作风格成为能够表达真实生动含义的唯一形式。无论作为口语还是书面语的英语，随意言谈胜过雅致的言辞，自我发挥也压过了精心准备。

McWhorter先生从上层和下层文化中列举了一系列有趣的例子来阐明这种趋势，所以他所描述的这种趋势是确凿无误的。但就书中副标题中的疑问：为什么我们应该喜欢或在意，答案却不够明确。作为语言学家，他承认所有的人类语言，包括像黑人语言这样的非标准语言，都具有强大的表达力——世上没有一种语言或方言无法传达复杂的思想。与许多人不同的是，他并没有声称因为我们表达方式不正确，我们就不能正确思考。

俄罗斯人深爱自己的语言，并在脑海中存储了大量诗歌，而意大利的政客们往往精心准备演讲，即使这在大多数讲英语的人眼里已经过时。McWhorter先生并非认为正式英语不可或缺，他也没有提出激进的教育改革——与其说他是为了一些实用性物品的丧失而感慨，倒不如说他是为了一些美好事物的消逝而哀叹。我们现在用“纸盘子”而非“瓷盘子”装着我们的英语大餐。真是惭愧啊，但很可能已无法避免。

Text 87

In spite of “endless talk of difference”, American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act”. The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent .In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation–language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence”. The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a homeownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics "have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks". By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power".

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

1. The word "homogenizing"(Line 1, Para. 1)most probably means _____.
   [A] identifying　　[B] associating　　[C] assimilating　　[D] monopolizing

2. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century _____.
   [A] played a role in the spread of popular culture
   [B] became intimate shops for common consumers
   [C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite
   [D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

3. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. _____.
   [A] are resistant to homogenization　　[B] exert a great influence on American culture
   [C] are hardly a threat to the common culture　　[D] constitute the majority of the population

4. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
   [A] To prove their popularity around the world
   [B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants
   [C] To give examples of successful immigrants
   [D] To show the powerful influence of American culture

5. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is _____.
   [A] rewarding　　[B] successful　　[C] fruitless　　[D] harmful

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于美国社会同化现象的文章。
第一段：介绍了美国大众文化的特点、起源和影响。
第二至四段：从多个角度说明美国移民不排斥同化过程。
第五段：指出美国文化对全世界的影响。
第六段：总结指出美国没有出现社会环境恶化的现象。

试题解析

1. "homogenizing"一词(第一段第一行)最可能的含义是_______。
   [A] 识别　　[B] 联系　　[C] 同化　　[D] 垄断

【答案】C，词汇题。homogenizing出现在文章第一句话中(In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people)，in spite of意为"尽管，不管"，表示让步，所以介词短语In spite of endless talk of difference和逗号后面的句子是转折关系。因此，homogenizing和difference的意思相反，表示"使统一，使一致"的意思。因此最接近的含义是[C]项。

2. 根据作者的观点，19世纪的百货商店_______。

[A] 在传播大众文化方面发挥了作用　　[B] 成为普通消费者的专门商店
[C] 满足了知识精英阶层的需求　　[D] 出现应归功于消费文化

【答案】A，细节题。第一段提到，在19世纪百货商店发起的消费文化运动中，无论什么阶级或背景的人都可以出入百货商店，从而使购物成为一种公众的、大众化的行为。由此可知，19世纪百货商店使购物成为公共的行为，从而形成了普遍的、流行的消费文化，因此[A]项正确。[B]项错在intimate，应该是public。[C]项与原文事实相反。[D]项因果颠倒。

3. 本文暗示了当今美国的移民_______。

[A] 排斥同化　　[B] 对美国文化有着很大影响
[C] 对大众文化几乎构不成威胁　　[D] 构成人口的大多数

【答案】C，推理题。根据关键词immigrants定位到第二段。该段首句指出，移民们正迅速地适应这种大众文化，这种情况也许不能从整体上起到提升作用，但也几乎没有什么害处。[C]项是对该句的改写，因此是正确选项。[A]项与原文意思相反，可以排除。第二至四段主要在说明美国社会对移民的同化，而没有提到移民对美国文化的影响，[B]项属于无中生有。从第二段第三、四句给出的几个数据(9.8%，13.6%)可知，移民一直只占美国人口的很小一部分，所以可以排除[D]项。

4. 第五段为什么提到阿诺·施瓦辛格和葛司·布鲁克斯？

[A] 为了证明他们在全世界很受欢迎　　[B] 为了揭示公众对移民的恐惧
[C] 为了举出成功移民的范例　　[D] 为了显示美国文化的强大影响力

【答案】D，例证题。举例通常是为了说明论点。本文的主旨是“美国是一个有巨大吸引力和融合力的大熔炉”。第五段中作者用电影明星的例子来说明美国文化在世界范围内的影响。提到全世界偏远乡村的儿童都崇拜美国的影星和歌星，正说明了美国文化的强大影响力，因此[D]项正确。

[A]项显然是就事论事，与文章的主题无关，因此可排除。作者举例的用意不是为了说明公众对移民的害怕，而是借此说明美国的巨大融合力，因此[B]项可排除。文章没有说到这两个人是移民，因此[C]项不正确。

5. 按作者的观点，美国社会对移民的吸收是_______。

[A] 有回报的　　[B] 成功的　　[C] 毫无成果的　　[D] 有害的

【答案】B，细节题。本文的主题是“美国是一个有巨大吸引力和融合力的大熔炉”，当然对于吸收移民来讲也是很成功的。第二段末句提到了同化的三个标志，接着第三、四段用数据说明了这三个标志。第五段继续谈论同化现象的表现。从这些可以看出，其对移民的吸收和同化是很有效果的，因此[B]选项正确，同时排除[C]项。

文章并没有谈到吸收移民是有回报的，所以排除[A]项。第二段第一句提到，移民们正迅速地适应这种大众文化，这种情况也许不能从整体上起到提升作用，但也几乎没有什么害处，由此可以排除[D]项。

词汇注释

homogenize [həˈmɔdʒənaiz] *v.* 使均匀，使均质，使性质相同

democratize [diˈmɔkrətaiz] *v.* (使)民主化，(使)大众化

uniformity [ˌjuːniˈfɔːmiti] *n.* 统一(性)，一致(性)；同质，均匀(性)

discourse [disˈkɔːs，ˈdiskɔːs] *n.* 谈话，交谈；论文；演讲

casualness [ˈkæʒjuəlnis] *n.* 偶然性，无计划性，随意性

deference [ˈdefərəns] *n.* 遵从，顺从，听从；尊敬，敬重

characteristic [ˌkæriktəˈristik] *a.* 特有的，典型的

launch [lɔːntʃ，lɑːntʃ] *vt.* 发动，发起(运动)，推出(产品)；使(船)下水；发射

elegant [ˈeligənt] *a.* 优美的，文雅的，讲究的

intimate ['intimit] *a.* 亲密的，密切的；私人的，个人的
cater ['keitə] *vi.* 备办食物，满足(需要)，投合
elite [ei'li:t] *n.* 出类拔萃的人(或集团)，精英
regardless of 不管，不顾
immigrant ['imigrənt] *n.* (外来)移民，侨民
elevate ['eliveit] *vt.* 提升……的职位，提高，改善；举起，使上升
unprecedented [ʌn'presidəntid] *a.* 空前的，没有前例的
assimilation [əˌsimi'leiʃən] *n.* 同化；吸收
resident ['rezidənt] *n.* 居民，定居者；住院医生
intermarriage [ˌintə(:)'mæridʒ] *n.* 联姻，异族结婚
bilingual [bai'liŋgwəl] *a.* 能说两种语言的
census ['sensəs] *n.* 人口普查
proficient [prə'fiʃənt] *a.* 精通的，熟练的
graveyard ['greivjɑ:d] *n.* 墓地
immune [i'mju:n] *a.* 免疫的，有免疫力的；不受影响的；免除的，豁免的
divisive [di'vaisiv] *a.* 造成不和的，引起分歧的，制造分裂的
seething ['si:ðiŋ] *a.* 火热的，沸腾的
turbulent ['tə:bjulənt] *a.* 骚乱的，动荡的，混乱的，狂暴的
deteriorate [di'tiəriəreit] *v.* (使)恶化，(使)变坏，(使)退化

难句解析

1. People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere".

【结构分析】本句的主干是People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption"，launched by引导的过去分词短语作后置定语修饰culture，department stores后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. The 1990 Census revealed that "a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English 'well' or 'very well' after ten years of residence".

【结构分析】本句的主干是The 1990 Census revealed that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是a majority of immigrants spoke English，immigrants后面跟着一个from引导的介词短语作后置定语，after ten years of residence作时间状语。

3. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a homeownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

【结构分析】本句的主干是foreign-born immigrants had a homeownership rate (of 75.6 percent)，who引导的定语从句修饰前面的immigrants. higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans作后置定语，对a rate of 75.6 percent进行补充说明，相当于非限制性定语从句which was higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans。

4. Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

【结构分析】主语是Rodriguez，谓语动词是notes，notes后面接了一个that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句由两个并列分句组成，中间以yet为连接词。第一个分句的主干是children are fans，介词短语in remote villages (around the world)作children的后置定语，of superstars(like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks)作fans的后置定语。第二个分句的主语是some Americans，谓语动词是fear，后面是that引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句是一个主系表结构，现在分词短语living within the United States作主语immigrants的后置定语。

5. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

【结构分析】本句的主语是today's social indices，谓语是suggest，宾语的核心词是environment，句首when引导的过去分词短语是时间状语从句when they are viewed against America's turbulent past的省略形式。

全文翻译

尽管有人在喋喋不休地谈论差异性，但是美国社会是一台同化人们的神奇的机器。服装和谈话趋向于一种大众化的统一，随意性和个性化成了流行文化的特征。人们被19世纪百货商店发起的“消费文化”所吸引，那些商店在一种优雅的氛围中提供了大量可供选择的商品。迎合学识渊博的精英阶层的私人化购物商店逐渐让位，取而代之的是无论什么阶级或背景的人都可以出入的百货商店。这使得购物成为一种公众的、大众化的行为。大众传媒、广告和体育运动也是引起同化的推动力。

移民们正迅速地适应这种大众文化，这种情况也许不能从整体上起到提升作用，但也几乎没有什么害处。Gregory Rodriguez为国家移民论坛撰文指出，今天的移民既不是处于空前的水平，也不抵制同化。1998年，移民占全国人口的9.8%，1900年为13.6%。在1990年之前的10年中，每1000名居民中有3.1个移民；在1890年之前的10年中，每1000名居民中有9.2个移民。现在，让我们来看一下三个同化指标——语言、房产所有权和异族结婚情况。

1990年的人口普查显示：来自15个移民大国的大多数移民在居住10年后，都能把英语讲好或者讲得非常好。移民的子女几乎都能说两种语言，且精通英语。到了第三代，原来的语言在大多数移民家庭中消失了。因此，有人就把美国描述成了语言的坟墓。到1996年，在1970年前到达美国的外国出生的移民的房产拥有率为75.6%，高于本土出生的美国人的69.5%的房产拥有率。

与美国本土白人和黑人相比，外国出生的亚裔和西班牙裔拥有更高的异族通婚。到了第三代，有1/3的西班牙裔女性与非西班牙裔男性结婚，有41%亚裔女性与非亚裔男性结婚。

Rodriguez指出，世界各地偏远山村的孩子都是阿诺•施瓦辛格和葛司•布鲁克斯这样的超级巨星的星迷，然而却有一些美国人担心居住在美国的移民们对于这个国家的同化力量保持着免疫力。

在美国存在有分歧的问题和小范围被压抑的怒火吗？确实如此，因为美国大到可以和任何事情都沾边。但是如今几乎没有出现社会环境黑暗和恶化的迹象，尤其当与美国动荡的过去相比时更是如此。

Text 88

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor(with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus — and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side — don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with

their play going. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night(some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

1. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that_______.
   [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
   [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
   [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
   [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that_______.
   [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
   [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
   [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
   [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

3. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally"(Line 2, Para. 4), the author implies that_______.
   [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
   [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
   [C] the town is not really short of money
   [D]the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

4. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because_______.
   [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
   [B] the company is financially ill-managed
   [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
   [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise

5. From the text we can conclude that the author_______.
   [A] is supportive of both sides [B] favors the townsfolk's view
   [C] takes a detached attitude [D] is sympathetic to the RSC

文章结构分析

本文围绕莎士比亚故居的经济现状和矛盾展开论述。

第一段：介绍莎士比亚故居两个相互敌视的阵营，即皇家莎士比亚公司和当地居民，以及它们各自的收入来源。

第二、三段：围绕“RSC是否给小镇带来收入”展开论述。

第四至六段：围绕“RSC是否需要财政补贴”展开论述。

试题解析

1. 从前两段我们知道______。

[A] 镇上居民否认皇家莎士比亚公司对镇上收入所做的贡献

[B] 皇家莎士比亚公司的演员在台上台下都模仿莎士比亚

[C] 皇家莎士比亚公司的两个分公司的关系不好

[D] 镇上居民从旅游业中获利甚微

【答案】A，细节题。由文章第二段一句(The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue)可知，当地居民否认剧院对小镇的收入做出了贡献，RSC就是这里的theatre，所以[A]项正确。

[B]项文中未提及。第一段指出，斯特拉特福德存在着两个泾渭分明且日益敌视的派系，一派是皇家莎士比亚公司(RSC)，另一派是镇上的居民，而不是RSC存在两个分公司，所以[C]项错误。[D]项与第一段第三句所说的事实相反。

2. 从第三段可推出______。

[A] 观光者不能分开参观城堡或宫殿　　[B] 看戏的人比观光者花钱多

[C] 观光者比看戏的人购物多　　[D] 看戏的人在镇上除了剧院不去其他任何地方

【答案】B，推理题。第三段主要介绍观光者和看戏的人在镇上的活动。第三段指出，乘巴士前来的观光客天黑之前就看完走人了，他们通常不会去看戏。那些看戏的人却会在赏戏之余安排一些观光活动，他们通常会在镇上过夜。因此RSC认为那些看戏的人给小镇带来大部分收入。由此可以推出，看戏的人比观光者花钱多，因为他们不仅要买票看戏，还要观光和住宿，因此[B]项正确。

第三段第二句提到观光者会顺道去参观沃维城堡和布伦亨宫殿，但不能由此推断出这两个景点必须一起参观，排除[A]项。该段没有提到购物，[C]项无从推知。由原文可知，看戏的人会在赏戏之余安排一些观光活动，还会在镇上过夜，因此排除[D]项。

3. 作者提到“Stratford cries poor traditionally”(第四段第二行)是想指出______。

[A] 斯特福特镇不能支付扩张项目的费用　　[B] 斯特福特镇长期处于财政困境中

[C] 镇上不是真的缺钱　　[D] 镇上居民过去挣钱很少

【答案】C，词汇题。本题考查考生根据上下文理解句子的能力。“Standford cries poor traditionally”的字面含义是“哭穷是斯特拉特福德镇的传统”。该句下文指出，镇上每一家旅馆似乎都在新建配楼或酒吧间，希尔顿也正在那里修建自己的旅馆。可以看出，这个城镇并不穷，否则也就没有钱来扩大规模了，“哭穷”只不过是一种传统罢了，所以[C]项正确。

4. 根据镇上居民的观点，皇家莎士比亚公司不应该得到补贴，因为______。

[A] 可以提高票价来支付开销　　[B] 公司的财务管理差

[C] 演员的行为社会难以接受　　[D] 剧院的上座率在上升

【答案】D，细节题。第五段首句指出，镇上的居民不明白皇家莎士比亚公司为什么需要补贴。后面括号中的内容指出，剧院已经连续三年打破上座率记录，去年它的1431个座位整年的上座率为94%，而且今年的情况会更好。可以看出，这是当地居民反对补助的理由，所以[D]项正确。

[A]项重现了末句中的词汇，但其内容从文中无法推知。[B]项文中没有提到。第二段虽然谈到当地居民对演员行为的反感，但这并不是导致居民反对公司得到补贴的直接原因，因此[C]项不正确。

5. 从文章中我们可以得出的结论是：作者________。

[A] 对双方都支持　　[B] 赞同镇上居民的观点

[C] 采取中立的态度　　[D] 同情支持皇家莎士比亚公司

【答案】D，态度题。文章全文都在围绕RSC和当地居民这两大群体展开论述。作者在第一段介绍RSC时，使用了含褒义的词语the superb production of the plays(经典戏剧作品)。第二段谈到当地居民对公司演员的厌恶之后，作者发表观点："当你想到为他们提供生计的莎士比亚本人就是个演员时，这真是一个极好的讽刺。"显然，作者对当地居民是讽刺的。第三段对"看戏的人"和"观光的人"的详细描述，有力地驳斥了第二段首句"当地居民认为剧院没有增加他们的收入"的观点。第四段作者指出"哭穷是小镇的传统"后，描述了当地居民大兴土木的情景。最后一段作者通过描述年轻的戏迷们缩衣节食地赶来看戏，支持了剧院不提高票价的做法。由此可见，作者同情和支持皇家莎士比亚公司，因此[D]项正确。

词汇注释

hostile [ˈhɔstail] *a.* 敌对的，敌意的，不友善的；敌方的

superb [sjuːˈpəːb] *a.* 极好的，一流的，杰出的

memorial [miˈmɔːriəl] *n.* 纪念碑，纪念堂，纪念物

townsfolk [ˈtaunzfəuk] *n.* 镇民，市民，城里人

revenue [ˈrevənjuː] *n.* (尤指大宗的)收入，收益；(政府的)税收，岁入

live off 靠……过日子，依赖……生活

sandal [ˈsændl] *n.* 凉鞋，拖鞋

deliciously [diˈliʃəsli] *ad.* 有趣地

ironic [aiəˈrɔnik] *a.* 具有讽刺意味的；冷嘲的，挖苦的；用反语的，挖苦人的

sightseer [ˈsaitsiːə(r)] *n.* 观光者，游客

lounge [laundʒ] *n.* 休息厅，休息室

playgoer [ˈpleigəuə(r)] *n.* 戏迷，常去看戏的人

nightfall [ˈnaitfɔːl] *n.* 黄昏

contend [kənˈtend] *vt.* 声称，主张

subsidy [ˈsʌbsidi] *n.* 津贴，补助金

in a row 接连地，连续地

shame [ʃeim] *n.* 羞耻，羞愧，耻辱；可耻的人(或事物)；遗憾的事，可惜

clientele [ˌkliːɑːnˈteil] *n.* 顾客，委托人

pointed [ˈpɔintid] *a.* 敏锐的，深刻的；尖的；尖锐的，有针对性的，直截了当的

dedicated [ˈdedikeitid] *a.*专注的，献身的

bun [bʌn] *n.* 小圆面包

flagstone [ˈflægstəʊn] *n.* 石板

难句解析

1. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

【结构分析】本句是一个there be 句型，句子的主干是there are the townsfolk，townsfolk后面跟着一个who引导定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句中又包含一个who引导的定语从句对tourists进行修饰。tourists的定语从句中，not...but连接的两个并列的不定式短语作目的状语，在第二个不定式短语中，介词at后面跟了三个并列的名词短语作宾语。

2. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor(with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是It's ironic，后面是when引导的时间状语。该从句的主语是you，谓语是consider，后接一个that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句的主语是Shakespeare，后面跟了两个并列的谓语成分：was himself an actor和did his share of noise-making。两个逗号之间是who引导的非限制性定语从句，对Shakespeare进行补充说明。

3. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night(some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是一个强调句，其主干结构是It is …who…，强调的是主语the playgoers。后面是because引导的原因状语从句。主谓结构the RSC contends作插入语成分，这种插入结构在翻译成汉语时应放在句子最前面。

4. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Hilton is building its own hotel，逗号后面是which引导的非限制性定语从句，对its own hotel进行补充说明。该定语从句中包含两个并列的谓语成分：will be decorated (with…)和will be very expensive。其中with引导的介词短语作状语修饰be decorated，you may be sure是插入语。

5. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

【结构分析】从结构上讲，这是一个简单句，They all seem to look alike是主干，破折号后面是修饰性短语，起补充说明作用。不定式短语to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets作目的状语，两个过去分词短语held for the sleepers和sold to them作后置定语修饰seats和tickets，when引导的时间状语从句说明sold to them的时间。

全文翻译

众所周知，埃文河畔的斯特拉特福德只有一个产业——威廉·莎士比亚，但却存在着两个泾渭分明且日益敌视的派系。一派是皇家莎士比亚公司(RSC)，它在埃文河畔的莎士比亚纪念剧院上演莎士比亚戏剧中的经典剧目；另一派是镇上的居民，他们的生计主要依靠外来游客，这些游客来这里不是为了看莎翁的戏剧，而是为了看安妮·哈瑟维的小屋、莎士比亚的出生地以及其他旅游景点。

斯特拉特福德镇那些可敬的居民质疑剧院是否真的能为他们增加些许收入。他们直言不喜欢RSC的演员，这些演员留着长头发，蓄着胡须，拖着凉鞋，吵吵嚷嚷。当你想到给他们带来生计的莎士比亚本人曾经就是一个(蓄着胡须的)演员，他也曾吵吵嚷嚷，这就颇具讽刺意味了。

客流并不是完全分开的。乘巴士前来的观光客常常会顺道游览一下Warwick城堡和Blenheim宫殿，这些游客通常不会去看戏，并且他们中的一些人甚至会对在斯特拉特福德能找到剧院而感到惊讶。然而，那些看戏的人却会在赏戏之余安排一些观光内容。RSC认为，是那些看戏的人给小镇带来大部分收入，因为他们会在镇上过夜(有些人会住4到5个晚上)，给旅馆和饭店带来了大量的收入，而观光者们却在天黑之前就看完走人了。

镇上的居民可不这么看，当地政府也不直接补贴皇家莎士比亚公司。哭穷是斯特拉特福德镇的传统，然而镇上每一家旅馆似乎都在新建配楼或酒吧间。希尔顿正在那里修建自己的旅馆，而且必定用哈姆雷特汉堡酒吧、里尔酒廊、班柯宴会厅之类的名字装点门面，想必价格不菲。

不管怎么说，镇上的居民还是不明白皇家莎士比亚公司为什么需要补贴。(剧院已经连续三年打破上座率记录。去年它的1431个座位整年的上座率为94%，而且今年的情况会更好。)其理由当然是成本猛增而票价仍然很低。

大幅涨价是一件尴尬的事情，因为这样会把那些年轻人赶走，而他们是斯特拉特福德镇最能吸引到的顾客。他们完全是为了看戏而来，不是为了观光。他们看上去都很相像(尽管他们来自世界各地)——瘦瘦的，目光敏锐，神情专注，身着牛仔服和凉鞋，吃着小面包，晚上就睡在剧院外的石阶上，等着购买留给睡客们的20张座位票和80张站票，这些票会在上午10点半票房开门时出售给他们。

Text 89

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative, One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

1. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that ______.
   [A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment
   [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared
   [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today
   [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

2. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that ______.
   [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%
   [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago
   [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount
   [D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old

3. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Para. 3), Dr. Worm means that______.
   [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly
   [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller then recorded

[C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

[D] the date collected so far are out of date

4. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that______.

[A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time

[B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass

[C] the ocean biomass should restored to its original level

[D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation

5. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' ______.

[A] management efficiency [B] biomass level

[C] catch-size limits [D] technological application

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于海洋物种濒临灭绝的现状的文章。

第一段：指出人类的干预正在使海洋中的生物发生很大变化。

第二、三段：通过介绍两位研究人员的调查结果，指出由于人类捕捞技术的进步，使海洋中的大型鱼类的数量正在急剧减少。

第四段：指出“变化中的基线”应该受到未来渔业管理层的重视。

试题解析

1. 文中提到大型史前动物的灭绝是为了说明_______。

[A] 大型动物容易受到环境变化的影响 [B] 当大型动物消失时小物种会幸存下来

[C] 如今大型海洋动物可能面临同样的威胁 [D] 生长缓慢的鱼类比生长快速的鱼类寿命长

【答案】C，目的题。文章使用类比的方法引入话题。文章开头提到了大型史前动物的灭绝及其原因。接着指出，现在类似的事情也可能发在海洋中，之后各段都在围绕海洋物种展开论述。由此可知，首段提到“陆地上大型史前动物的灭绝”是为了引出下文中“海洋生物的灭绝”。[C]项符合文章主旨。[A]、[B]、[D]三个选项都是例子中的内容，不是作者想要引出的话题。

2. 从Myers博士和Worms博士的论文中我们可以推知_______。

[A] 一些老渔场中大型捕食动物的物种资源已经减少了90%

[B] 现在渔场的数量只有15年前的一半

[C] 新渔场的捕捉量仅占原来的20%

[D] 新渔场中大型捕食动物的数量比老渔场减少得更快

【答案】A，推理题。本题的答题依据为第二段最后两句。前一句提到，在一个新的渔场中大型捕食动物的生物量在开始捕捞的15年中平均减少了80%，即剩下20%。后一句提到，在长期捕捞的区域，生物量从那以后又下降了一半，即10%。由此可知，在长期捕捞区域，大型捕食动物共减少了90%，[A]项正确。[B]和[C]项文中未提及。文章并没有说明哪种渔场中鱼类减少的速度更快，所以[D]项可以排除。

3. Worms博士说“these figures are conservative”(第三段第一行)，他的意思是_______。

[A] 捕鱼技术已经得到快速发展 [B] 实际捕捞规模比记录的要小

[C] 海洋生物量已遭受了更大的损失 [D] 目前收集的数据过时了

【答案】C，词汇题。根据题干定位到第三段第一句。其中these figures指的是第二段末句提到的比率，即“在一个新的渔场中大型捕食者的生物量在开始捕捞的15年中平均减少了80%。在长期捕捞的区域，生物量从那以后又下降了一半”。下文分析了这个数据没有反映真正状况的原因：由于捕捞技术已经改进，因此更多的海洋物种正在被捕捞，实际损失远不止记录中的数据，因此[C]

项正确。[A]项是下文解释“数据保守”的原因。[B]项和原文意思相反。[D]项中的out of date无法得知。

4. Myers博士与其他研究者认为_______。
   [A] 人们应该寻找一个能够在更长的时间内有效的基线
   [B] 渔场应该将产量保持在生物量的50%以下
   [C] 海洋生物量应该恢复到最初的水平
   [D] 人们应该随情况变化调整捕捞基线

【答案】D，细节题。最后一段提到，研究者认为其研究数据支持了“变化中的基线”的观点：人们只注意到近年海洋鱼类数量发生的改变而忽视了其与海洋原始鱼类基数的对比，所以没有能够计算出海洋中大规模的总体变化。只有当目标捕捞鱼类的数量恢复到原始基数的50%的时候，才能保证最大化的可持续产量。也就是说，人们应该根据变化调整捕捞基线，以确保海洋能够持续地为人类提供充足的鱼类资源，因此[D]项正确。[A]项和文中提到的“不断变化的基线”意思相反，因此可排除。[B]和[C]项和原文不符。

5. 作者似乎主要关心大部分渔场的_______。
   [A] 管理效率　　[B] 生物量水平　　[C] 捕捞规模限制　　[D] 技术应用

【答案】B，主旨题。本题变相考查文章主旨，作者主要关心的也是全文主要论述的。文中引用了两位研究人员的调查结果和分析数据，第一段是引子，第二段点明了他们研究的目的“不是估算某个海域鱼类的总量，而是对随着时间的推移鱼类总量发生的变化进行评估”。第三段说明鱼类总量产生变化的原因。第四段提出应该根据不断变化的总量基线来调整捕捞数量，否则就达不到持续发展。可见，全文主要论述了过度捕捞对海洋生物量的影响及应采取的措施，所以作者写作的目的是关注“海洋鱼类总量水平”，[B]项正确。

词汇注释

prehistoric [ˌpriːhisˈtɔrik] *a.* 史前的，陈旧的
extinct [iksˈtiŋkt] *a.* 灭绝的，绝种的
overfish [ˈəuvəfiʃ] *vt.* 对(鱼、渔场)捕捞过度
biomass [ˈbaiəumæs] *n.*(单位面积或体积内的)生物量
fishery [ˈfiʃəri] *n.* 渔业，水产业；渔场
predator [ˈpredətə] *n.* 掠夺者，食肉动物
halve [hɑːv] *vt.* 二等分，平分；减半
acknowledge [əkˈnɔlidʒ] *vt.* 承认，承认……的权威；告知收到，确认；对……表示谢忱，报偿
conservative [kənˈsəːvətiv] *a.* 保守的，守旧的；(式样等)不时新的，传统的
vessel [ˈvesl] *n.* 船，舰；容器，器皿；导管，血管
sonar [ˈsəunɑː] *n.* 声呐
proportion [prəˈpɔːʃən] *n.*比例；部分，份儿；均衡，相称
longline [ˈlɔŋlain] *n.* 延绳钩
saturated [ˈsætʃəreitid] *a.* 浸透的，饱和的
baseline [ˈbeislain] *n.* 基准线，底线
trap [træp] *vt.* 设陷阱捕捉；使中圈套，使陷于困境
underestimate [ʌndərˈestimeit] *n.*估计不足，低估
stock [stɔk] *n.* 备料，库存，现货；股票，公债
shark [ʃɑːk] *n.* 鲨鱼；勒索者，诈骗者
take into…account 考虑到，体谅
marine [məˈriːn] *a.* 海(洋)的，海生的，海产的；海军的；海事的，海运的
notion [ˈnəuʃən] *n.* 概念，观念；意图，想法，(怪)念头
sustainable [səˈsteinəbl] *a.* 能保持的，能维持的，能持续的；支撑得住的，能承受的
yield [jiːld] *n.* 产量，收益

难句解析

1. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of

fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Their methods do not attempt to estimate A, but rather B。介词短语of fish species作biomass的后置定语，同时fish species后面又跟了一个in引导的介词短语作其后置定语。changes后面跟了两个后置定语对其进行修饰：in that biomass 和over time。括号中的内容是对biomass进行解释说明。

2. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以so连接。第一个分句的主语是That，谓语动词是means，后面跟了一个宾语从句。该宾语从句的主干是a higher proportion is being caught，proportion后面跟了一个of引导的介词短语作其后置定语，其中of的宾语是一个what引导的名词性从句。第二个分句是一个比较句型，其主干是the real difference is likely to be worse than the one。其中difference后面跟了一个between…and…结构的介词短语作其后置定语，过去分词短语recorded by changes (in catch sizes)对the one进行修饰。

3. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，逗号前面是主句部分，逗号后面是since引导的原因状语从句，其中不定式to trap them作目的状语。leading to引导的现在分词短语作主句的结果状语。

4. The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The notion is + that 引导的表语从句。该表语从句是一个复合句，主句的主干是people have failed to detect the massive changes，changes后面跟着一个which引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，句子后面是because引导的原因状语从句。

5. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是That matters。后面是because引导的原因状语从句，该从句的主语是theory，谓语动词是suggests，后面是that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个复合句，主句的主干是the maximum sustainable yield comes，yield后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句来修饰它，后面是when引导的时间状语从句。

全文翻译

当史前人类到达世界上新的地方时，大型动物就发生了奇怪的事：它们突然就灭绝了，而更小的物种存活了下来。大型的、生长缓慢的动物是容易猎取的目标，它们很快就被捕杀殆尽。现在类似的事情也可能发生在海洋中。

很多年以来，人们已经知道了海洋中过度捕捞的情况。诸如Ransom Myers和Boris Worm这些研究人员向我们展示的是事情的变化速度如此之快。他们研究了来自全世界渔场的半个世纪的数据。他们的方法不是试图去估计特定海域中鱼类的实际生物量(活生物的数量)，而是去估计随着时间推移这些生物量的变化。根据他们最新刊登在《自然》杂志上的论文，在一个新的渔场中大型捕食者(以捕食其他动物为生的动物)的生物量在开始捕捞的15年中平均减少了80%。在长期捕捞的区域，生物量从那以后又下降了一半。

Worm博士承认他们的数据是保守的。这么说的一个原因是捕捞技术已经改进了。今天的船只可以用卫星和声呐来寻找猎物，而这些在50年前都是没有的。这就意味着在海洋中有更高比例的(鱼类)正在遭到捕捞，因此现在与过去之间的真实差别有可能比捕捞量的改变所记录的(差别)要糟糕得多。在早期，(延绳钓渔船所释放的)延绳钓钩上可能已经钓满了鱼。那么一些鱼就可能不被捕

获了，因为已经没有可用来捕捉它们的饵钩，这样就导致过去对鱼类数量估计过低。而且，在早期延绳渔业时期，很多鱼在上钩之后也会被鲨鱼吃掉。现在这也不成问题了，因为渔场周围的鲨鱼数量也少了很多。

Myers博士和Worm博士认为他们的工作提供了一个准确的捕捞数量基线，它是未来渔业管理层必须要考虑的。他们认为这些数据支持目前在海洋生物学家当中流行的一个观点，即“变化的基线”。这个观点是：因为人们只是回顾历史上相对较短的一段时间(所发生的变化)，所以他们没有察觉在海洋里发生的巨变。这一点很关键，因为理论显示，只有目标种群的生物量维持在原有数量的50%左右的水平时，才能够从一个渔场中获得最大的可持续捕捞量。绝大多数的渔场是大大低于这个水平的，这可不是做生意的好方法。

Text 90

Many things make people think artists are weird and the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in peril and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets—they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

But what we forget—what our economy depends on us forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, Memento mori: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

1. By citing the example of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that ________.

   [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music

[B] art grows out of both positive and negative feeling
[C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness
[D] artists have changed their focus of interest

2. The word “bummer”(Line 4, Para. 5)most probably means something _______.
[A] religious [B] unpleasant [C] entertaining [D] commercial

3. In the author’s opinion, advertising _______.
[A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy part
[B] is a cause of disappointment for the general pubic
[C] replaces the church as a major source of information
[D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself.

4. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes _______.
[A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness
[B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing
[C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied
[D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

5. Which of the following is true of the text?
[A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
[B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
[C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
[D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

文章结构分析

本文围绕艺术的功能展开论述。
第一段：引出话题——现代艺术侧重表达悲情主题。
第二段：论述悲情艺术的起始时间。
第三至六段：论述悲情艺术出现的原因。
第七段：论述悲情艺术的作用及其存在的必要性。

试题解析

1. 作者引用诗人华兹华斯和波德莱尔的例子是想说明_______。
[A] 诗歌不如绘画或音乐善于表达欢乐
[B] 艺术既产生于正面情感，也产生于负面情感
[C] 今天的诗人对快乐持更少的怀疑态度
[D] 艺术家们已经改变了他们的兴趣焦点

【答案】D，目的题。根据题干中的专有名词定位到第二段末句。该句句首but表明它与上文存在转折关系。上文即第二段第二句提到，最早的艺术形式是最适合表达欢乐的；末句转折指出，更多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是不好的东西。由句中from…to…结构可推知，题干中提到的这两位诗人分别是“表达欢乐”和“贬斥欢乐”两个阶段的代表。作者提到他们是为了说明艺术家对快乐的看法发生了改变。[D]项是最佳答案。[A]项无从推知。[B]项虽然可能是事实，但不是第二段中作者所要说明的。从第三段首句可知[C]项与事实相反。

2. “bummer”一词(第五段第四行)最有可能指的是_______事物。
[A] 宗教的 [B] 不愉快的 [C] 娱乐的 [D] 商业的

【答案】B，词汇题。上文提到，过去人们生活环境悲苦，但当时最强大的大众传媒是教堂，它时时提醒人们危险的存在。所以人们不需要艺术也成为“bummer”。由此可知，bummer在这里应是贬义，与上文提到的misery(悲苦的)、danger (危险)等相呼应，因此只有[B]项符合要求。

3. 按作者的观点，广告_______。

[A] 随着反快乐艺术而出现　　[B] 是造成公众失望的原因

[C] 代替教堂成为信息的主要来源　　[D] 创造快乐的假象而不是快乐本身

【答案】D，细节题。第四段提到，反快乐艺术随着大众传媒的出现而兴起，随着大众传媒的出现又兴起了一种商业文化，即广告这种致力于描写快乐的现代表现方式。第六段首句指出，如今社会充斥着大量的商业信息，它们是永远快乐的。该段后面部分列举了各种表现。最后一句中关于关节炎良药的广告更是形象地说明了现代广告的虚伪。因此广告创造的快乐是一种假象，[D]项正确。[A]项应将“反快乐艺术”改为“大众传媒”。其他项无从推知。

4. 从最后一段，我们可以得知作者认为_______。

[A] 快乐多数情况下以悲伤告终　　[B] 反快乐艺术令人反感但却使人头脑清醒

[C] 痛苦应该被享受而不是被否认　　[D] 经济繁荣时反快乐艺术也盛行

【答案】B，细节题。最后一段指出，由于我们生活的社会中充斥着宣扬幸福的广告，所以我们忘记了一点——幸福不仅仅是没有痛苦的欢乐，那些给我们带来巨大喜悦的东西同时也带来巨大的、潜在的损失和失望，所以我们需要艺术完成早期宗教完成的提醒作用。虽然这些提醒比叶子烟还要苦涩，但它却带来了清新的气息，使人头脑清醒。[B]项是末句的改写，distasteful对应原文中的bitter，refreshing对应a breath of fresh air，因此[B]项正确。[A]和[D]项无从推知。[C]项错在“enjoyed”，它不同于原文中的“living with”(适应，忍受)。

5. 根据文章内容，下面哪一项正确？

[A] 宗教曾经起到提示苦难的作用。

[B] 艺术在期望与现实之间起到了平衡作用。

[C] 人们对现代社会的现实感到失望。

[D] 大众传媒倾向于报道灾难和死亡。

【答案】A，判断题。第五段第三句提到，过去最强大的大众传媒是教堂，它提醒信徒们危险和痛苦的存在。[A]项是对该句内容的概括，因此是正确选项。文章的主题是“现代艺术的作用是提醒人们快乐的背后可能存在着痛苦”，所以[B]项不符合文章的本意。[C]项文中没有提及。[D]项和原文不符。

词汇注释

weird [wiəd] *a.* 奇怪的，奇特的，不可思议的；怪诞的，神秘的

onward ['ɔnwəd] *ad.* 向前

phony ['fəuni] *a.* 虚伪的，华而不实的；虚假的，伪造的

daffodil ['dæfədil] *n.* 水仙花

skeptical ['skeptikəl] *a.* 表示怀疑的

misery ['mizəri] *n.* 痛苦，苦恼，苦难；悲惨的境遇，贫苦

perpetual [pə'petjuəl] *a.* 永久(性)的，永恒的，长期的

massacre ['mæsəkə] *n.* 大屠杀；体育比赛中的惨败

depict [di'pikt] *vt.* 描述，描写

ideology [ˌaidi'ɔlədʒi] *n.* 思想(体系)，意识形态

reminder [ri'maində] *n.* 提醒者；催还单，催缴单；提示

literacy ['litərəsi] *n.* 识字，有文化，有读写能力

bummer ['bʌmə] *n.* 失望，不愉快的事情，失败

beaming ['bi:miŋ] *a.* 发光的，耀眼的；笑容满面的，欣喜的

anchor ['æŋkə] *n.* 锚；新闻节目主持人

feature ['fi:tʃə] *vt.* 突出，以……为特色，由……主演

agenda [əˈdʒendə] *n.* 议事日程
celebrity [siˈlebriti] *n.* 名人，名流；名声，名望
lure [ljuə] *v.* 吸引，诱惑
memento mori 死的象征
arthritis [ɑːˈθraitis] *n.* 关节炎
clove [kləuv] *n.* [植] 丁香

难句解析

1．Many things make people think artists are weird and the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以and连接。第一个分句的主干是Many things make people think…，think后面跟着一个宾语从句，第二个分句比较简单。冒号后面是and连接的两个并列分句，对this进行解释说明，第二个分句中the ones后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2．But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是more artists began seeing happiness as…，as引导的短语作happiness的宾补，as后面跟了三个并列的形容词，第二个as是个连词，引导方式状语从句，作“正如，正像”解。

3．The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以and连接。第一个分句的主干是The rise tracks the emergence，介词短语of mass media作后置定语修饰the emergence。第二个分句的主干是a commercial culture (emerges)，句中省略了谓语动词emerges。主语culture后面跟了一个in which引导定语从句对其进行修饰。

4．In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in peril and that they would someday be meat for worms.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the most powerful mass medium was the church，后面跟着一个which引导的非限制性定语从句对church进行修饰，该定语从句中，谓语动词reminded后面接双宾语，其中间接宾语由两个并列的宾语从句组成。

5．Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, Memento mori: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是we need art to tell us Memento mori，as religion once did是方式状语从句。句首的过去分词短语surrounded by…作原因状语。Memento mori后面用冒号隔开的是一个祈使句，起补充说明的作用，其中remember后面跟了三个并列的宾语从句，在第三个宾语从句中，not…but结构连接两个并列的介词短语作状语。

全文翻译

许多事情让人们认为艺术家们怪诞诡异，然而最为怪异的也许是如下这个现象：艺术家唯一的工作就是探究情感，然而他们所选择的探究重点却是那些令人不快的情感。

情况并非总是如此。像绘画和音乐这些最早的艺术形式，是最适合表达快乐的形式。但是，在19世纪之后的某个时期，更多的艺术家开始将快乐视为索然无味、矫揉造作或者更甚的是，无聊透顶的东西，正如我们从华兹华斯的《咏水仙》到波德莱尔的《恶之花》中感受的一样。

你可能会认为艺术更加怀疑快乐是因为现代社会目睹了太多的苦难。但这似乎并不表示先前的

时代不存在无休无止的战争、灾难以及对无辜者的屠戮。事实上，原因可能正好相反：当代世界存在着过多的快乐。

然而，几乎完全致力于描绘快乐的现代表达形式究竟为何物？广告。反快乐艺术几乎是随着大众传媒的出现而同时兴起的。与此同时，其还兴起了一种商业文化，在这种文化中，快乐不仅是一种理想，而且是一种意识形态。

在较早时期，人们时常会想起苦难。他们一直工作到筋疲力尽，生活缺乏保障，而且英年早逝。在西方，在大众通信和读书习字普及之前，最有影响的大众传媒是教会，教会提醒信众们他们的灵魂处于危险之中，他们迟早会成为虫子的食粮。由于这一切，人们其实并不需要令人不快的艺术。

现在，普通西方人耳闻目睹的不是宗教信息，而是商业信息，而且永远是快乐信息。快餐食客、新闻主播、发短信者都在微笑。我们的杂志刊登的都是神采奕奕的名人以及住豪宅的快乐家庭。由于这些信息都有一个目的——引诱我们打开钱包，所以它们使得幸福这个概念看起来不太可靠了。“庆祝一下！”治疗关节炎的药物Celebrex的广告这么告诉人们。而后来，人们却发现该药物可能增加患心脏病的风险。

但是我们忘记了幸福不仅仅是无痛苦的快乐，而我们的经济却依赖我们的这种遗忘。使人最快乐的东西往往最可能带来损失和失望。如今，我们被唾手可得的幸福的可能性所包围，我们需要艺术像宗教曾经做过的那样告诉我们死是难免的：记住，人终有一死，万物不能永存，幸福不是要否定这一切，而是要接受这一切。这个信息显然比丁香烟的味道要苦涩，但终究是一缕让人清醒的气息。

Text 91

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a)certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b)winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity which increases soccer stamina; c)soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d)none of the above.

Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above". Ericsson grew up in Sweden，and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls, "he kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals,

obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers — whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming — are nearly always made, not born.

1. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to _______.
   [A] stress the importance of professional training
   [B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup
   [C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance
   [D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others

2. The word "mania" (Line 4, Para. 2) most probably means _______.
   [A] fun [B] craze [C] hysteria [D] excitement

3. According to Ericsson, good memory _______.
   [A] depends on meaningful processing of information
   [B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises
   [C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors
   [D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration

4. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that _______.
   [A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success
   [B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance
   [C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked
   [D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture

5. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?
   [A] "Faith will move mountains." [B] "One reaps what one sows."
   [C] "Practice makes perfect." [D] "Like father, like son."

文章结构分析

本文是一篇讨论人的成就与后天培养、先天遗传之间关系的文章。

第一、二段：以优秀足球运动员为例，引出“先天遗传决定成就”的观点。

第三至五段：通过介绍Ericsson等人的研究及其结论，提出“后天培养决定成就”的不同观点。

试题解析

1. 提到足球运动员的出生时间现象是为了________。
   [A] 强调专业训练的重要性
   [B] 集中介绍世界杯上的超级足球明星
   [C] 引出决定出色表现的要素这一话题
   [D] 解释一些足球队比其他足球队踢得更好的原因

【答案】C，目的题。文章开头提到的“出生时间现象”只是一个引子，引出全文所要论述的话题，使文章内容从“足球上的出色表现”过渡到“其他领域的出色表现”，并着重探讨决定这些出色表现的根本因素，因此[C]项正确。

文章最后三段强调了“刻意的专业训练”是实现出色表现的有效方法，但是文章提到“出生时间现象”时并没有马上与“专业训练”联系起来，而只停留于论述“出色表现”，所以排除[A]项。文中提到“出生时间现象”，不是为了介绍超级足球明星，而是为了引出“表现出色的原因”这一话题，所以[B]项可以排除。文中并没有提到某些足球队比其他足球队表现更好，所以[D]项可以排除。

2. “mania”一词(第二段第四行)最有可能的含义是________。

[A] 娱乐　　[B] 狂热　　[C] 歇斯底里　　[D] 兴奋

【答案】B，词汇题。“mania”出现在第二段最后一句话中。这句话的含义是“对足球着迷的父母更有可能在春天怀孕，那是一年中足球……的最高峰”。这说明，该词与“soccer-mad”的意思相近，因此[B]项最接近。

3. 根据Ericsson的观点，好的记忆力________。

[A] 依赖于对信息进行有目的的处理　　[B] 来源于直觉活动而不是认知活动

[C] 由遗传因素而不是心理因素决定　　[D] 需要及时的反馈和注意力高度集中

【答案】A，细节题。第四段第一句介绍了Ericsson的结论：记忆过程是一种认知活动，不是一种直觉活动。第二句提到，记忆能力先天性的差异不重要，重要的是个人“编码”信息的能力。第三句提到，学会有目的地译码信息的最佳方法是“刻意练习”。由此可推知，Ericsson认为提高记忆的关键在于“有目的地译码信息”，因此[A]项正确。[B]和[C]项明显与第四段第一句不符。[D]项中的“注意力高度集中”文中未提到。

4. Ericsson和他的同事认为________。

[A] 天赋是职业成功的一个决定性因素　　[B] 成长资料里含有决定出色表现的关键因素

[C] 天赋的作用往往被忽略　　[D] 表现优秀者的成功主要归功于后天培养

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词 Ericsson and his colleagues定位到最后一段。文章最后一段介绍了Ericsson和他的同事有关表现优秀者的研究。他们的研究得出了一个令人惊奇的结论：表现优秀者几乎总是需要培养的，不是天生的，因此[D]项为正确答案，同时排除[A]项。

[C]项与文中提到的“我们通常称之为‘天赋’的遗传特征被过分看重了”相矛盾。[B]项中的“成长资料”是Ericsson等人在研究中搜集的部分数据，用来证明“后天培养”的重要性，但决定出色表现的关键因素是什么无从得知，所以可以排除[B]项。

5. 下面哪一句谚语与文章所要表达的中心思想最为接近？

[A]“精诚所至，金石为开。”　　[B]“一分耕耘，一分收获。”

[C]“熟能生巧。”　　[D]“有其父，必有其子。”

【答案】C，主旨题。文章前两段论述优秀足球运动员出生时间的巧合是为了提出“先天基因决定成功”的错误观点。后三段才是文章的主体部分，通过介绍Ericsson等人的研究及结论指出，后天培养才是决定成功的关键。第四段明确指出后天培养的形式是“刻意练习”。第三段提到的“记忆训练”就是这样一种练习。[C]项最恰当地概括了文章中两个核心概念“练习”与“成功”之间的因果关系，因此是正确项。

词汇注释

certificate [sə'tifikit] *n.* 证(明)书，执照

soccer ['sɔkə] *n.* 英式足球

tournament ['tuənəmənt] *n.* 比赛，锦标赛，联赛

noteworthy ['nəutwə:ði] *a.* 值得注目的，显著的

quirk [kwə:k] *n.* 古怪举动，怪癖；奇事，巧合，偶发事件

elite [ei'li:t] *n.* 精英，出类拔萃的人

pronounced [prə'naunst] *a.* 显著的，明显的

account [ə'kaunt] *vi.* 说明……的原因，是……的原因；(在数量、比例方面)占

mania ['meinjə] *n.* 狂热，热衷，强烈爱好

astrological [ˌæstrəˈlɔdʒik(ə)l] *a.* 占星的，占星术的
confer [kənˈfəː] *vt.* 授予，赋予
superior [sjuːˈpiəriə] *a.* 优良的，卓越的；(职位、地位等)较高的；较好的，优于……的
stamina [ˈstæminə] *n.* 精力，体力，耐力
psychology [saiˈkɔlədʒi] *n.* 心理学
nuclear [ˈnjuːkliə] *a.* 核子的，核能的，核武器的；核心的，中心的
recall [riˈkɔːl] *vt.* 回忆起，回想起；召回，叫回；收回，撤销
coupled with 加上，外加
cognitive [ˈkɔgnitiv] *a.* 认知的，认识的，有感知的
intuitive [inˈtju(ː)itiv] *a.* 直觉的，本能的；天生的
inborn [ˌinˈbɔːn] *a.* 天赋的，天生的
swamp [swɔmp] *vt.* 淹没，浸没；难倒，压倒
deliberate [diˈlibərit] *a.* 故意的，蓄意的；慎重的，深思熟虑的
entail [inˈteil] *vt.* 使成为必需，需要，使承担
feedback [ˈfiːdbæk] *n.* 反馈，反馈信息
pursuit [pəˈsjuːt] *n.* 追求，寻求；追赶，追逐；嗜好，消遣
statistics [stəˈtistiks] *n.* 统计，统计资料；统计学
biographical [baiəuˈgræfikəl] *a.* 传记的
startle [ˈstɑːtl] *vt.* 使惊吓，使吃惊
assertion [əˈsəːʃən] *n.* 主张，断言，声明
trait [treit] *n.* 特征，特点，特性
overrate [ˌəuvəˈreit] *vt.* 估价过高，高估
ballet [ˈbælei] *n.* 芭蕾舞，芭蕾舞剧；芭蕾舞团

难句解析

1. If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主从句都用了虚拟语气。句首是if引导的条件状语从句，其主干是If you were to examine the birth certificates，介词短语of…player (in…tournament)作后置定语对certificates进行修饰。主句的主干是you would find a quirk，冒号后面的句子对quirk 的内容进行解释说明。

2. Ericsson grew up in Sweden，and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology.

【结构分析】本句的主语是Ericsson，后面跟了两个并列的谓语成分。第一个谓语成分是grew up (in Sweden)，第二个谓语成分中包含一个until引导的时间状语从句，该从句的主语是he，谓语动词是realized，后面跟一个宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个主从复合句，主句的主干是he would have more opportunity，不定式短语to conduct…research作opportunity的后置定语，后面是if引导的条件状语从句。

3. This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one.

【结构分析】本句的主干是This success led Ericsson to conclude that…，conclude后面跟着一个that引导的宾语从句。过去分词短语coupled with later research…作this success的后置定语，对其进行补充说明，research后面跟着一个现在分词短语showing that…determined作其后置定语。

4. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the best way was a process，不定式短语to learn …meaningfully作way的后置定语，Ericsson determined是插入成分，过去分词短语known…practice作process的后置定语。

5. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the

results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers.

【结构分析】本句的主干是They gather all the data，data后面跟着一个定语从句they can (gather)对其进行修饰，定语从句中省略了动词gather。逗号后面not just…but also连接的名词短语作data的同位语，but also后的名词短语的核心词是results，介词短语of…experiments(with high achievers)作results的后置定语。

全文翻译

如果你对参加2006年世界杯比赛的所有足球运动员的出生证明进行调查的话，你很可能会发现一个值得注意的怪现象：出色的足球运动员往往在一年中的头几个月出生。如果再关注一下为世界杯和职业球队输送人才的欧洲国家青年队，你会发现这个奇怪的现象更加明显。

什么原因可以解释这个奇怪的现象呢？这里有一些猜想：a)某些星座的人更具有足球天赋；b)冬季出生的孩子往往具有较强的有氧工作能力，这增强了他们在足球运动中的耐力；c)对足球着迷的父母更有可能在春天怀孕，那是一年中赛季最热闹的时候；d)以上都不是。

58岁的Anders Ericsson是佛罗里达州立大学的心理学教授，他说他坚信“以上都不是”这种观点。Ericsson在瑞典长大，开始时学习核工程，后来他意识到如果转学心理学，会获得更多进行专业研究的机会。大约30年前他进行的第一个实验与记忆力有关：对一个人进行训练，先让他听一系列随机数字，然后让他复述。Ericsson 回忆说：“第一个被测试的对象在经过大约20小时的训练后，他所记住的数字从7个增至20个。他不断地进步，经过约200个小时的训练后，他能记住80多个数字。”

这次实验的成功以及后来证明记忆力本身不是遗传所决定的研究，让Ericsson得出这样的结论：记忆行为与其说是一种直觉活动，不如说是一种认知活动。换句话说，不论两个人在记忆能力方面表现出什么先天性的差异，这些差异与个人“译码”信息的能力相比都显得无足轻重。Ericsson认为，学会有目的地译码信息的最佳方法是经历一个被称为“刻意练习”的过程。“刻意练习”不仅仅是简单地重复一个任务，它涉及制定明确的目标，获得及时的反馈，以及对方法和结果同等重视。

Ericsson和他的同事由此开始对许多领域(包括足球领域)里的杰出人物进行研究。他们竭尽所能收集到的数据中，不仅包括工作绩效统计数字、成长细节，还包括他们以表现优秀者为对象进行实验的结果。他们的研究结论令人惊讶：我们通常称之为“天赋”的遗传特征被过分看重了。换句话说，无论是在记忆力、外科领域、芭蕾舞，还是计算机编程方面表现出色的人几乎都是后天培养的，而不是天生造就的。

Text 92

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn”. People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228—the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart?

How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales(both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership—that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

1. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
   [A] Answering philosophical questions.
   [B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
   [C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.
   [D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.

2. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
   [A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
   [B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
   [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
   [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

3. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because ________.
   [A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures
   [B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now
   [C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat
   [D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed

4. We can conclude from the last paragraph that ________.
   [A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability
   [B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated
   [C] testing involves a lot of guesswork
   [D] traditional tests are out of date

5. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?
   [A] Supportive　　[B] Skeptical　　[C] Impartial　　[D] Biased

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于智商测试的文章。

第一、二段：通过举Savant的例子引出智商测试这个话题，并且指出测试的分数不能体现智力的高低。

第三段：介绍了智商测试的基本形式，记分方式的改变，以及其他一些具备智商测试主要特点的测试。

第四段：通过介绍专家的观点指出，智商测试不能评估对于成功很重要的许多能力。

试题解析

1. 下面哪一项可能是智力测试所要求的？

[A] 回答哲学问题。 [B] 把纸折叠或剪切成不同形状。

[C] 辨别某些概念之间的差异。 [D] 选出与所给单词或图形相似的单词或图形。

【答案】D，细节题。第一段第三句指出，智力测试要求完成的任务常常包括：词汇和图形类比、想象纸折叠和剪切后的形状、推导数字序列等。[D]项指的就是进行词汇和图形类比，因此[D]项是正确项。

测试中要求的是"想象纸折叠或剪切后的形状"，[B]项和原文意思不符。第一段最后部分提到，高智商的Savant对于像"爱与喜欢有何区别"这类问题感到困惑。一个人想象物体和计算数字模式的能力，即智力测试体现出来的能力，无法帮助他回答曾难倒了诗人和哲学家的问题。由此可推知，[A]和[C]项不属于智力测试的范畴。

2. 从第三段可以推断出有关智力测试的什么结论？

[A] 人们不再把智商分数当作智力高低的指标。

[B] 现在可以在互联网上找到更多版本的智商测试。

[C] 针对成人和儿童的测试内容和形式可能有所不同。

[D] 科学家们已经明确了人类智力的重要元素。

【答案】C，推理题。第三段第二句提到，智商测试的两种基本形式都提供适合成人和儿童的不同版本。由此可知，对成人和儿童的测试内容和形式可能不相同，[C]项为正确答案。[A]项与第三段第一句意思不符。第三段第三句提到，互联网上有智商测试的改编版本，但"现在比过去多"从文中无法推知，所以可以排除[B]项。[D]项第三段中没有提及。

3. 现今人们不能再获得vos Savant那么高的智商分数，因为________。

[A] 现在的分数是通过不同计算方法获得的 [B] 现在人们更强调创造力而不是分析能力

[C] vos Savant是不会再现的极端个案 [D] 智商测试的界定特征已经发生了变化

【答案】A，细节题。第三段第四句提到，像vos Savant那样的超高分数不可能再出现了，因为现在的分数计算是以同龄群体分数分布为基础的，而不是简单地把智力年龄除以实际年龄再乘上100。由此可知，智商分数的计算方式发生了改变。故[A]项正确。

[B]、[D]项文中没有提及。[C]项是题干的同义重复，并没有给出原因。

4. 从最后一段我们可得出这样的结论：________。

[A] 测试分数可能不再是代表一个人能力的可靠性指标了

[B] 智商分数和学术评估测试的结果密切相关

[C] 测试中包含大量猜测行为

[D] 传统测试已经过时

【答案】A，细节题。最后一段前一部分指出，智商测试不能很好地评估创造能力和实践能力，而它们也是成功的重要因素。接着又以领导能力为例指出，在压力大的环境下，根据智商分数预测

出的领导能力与实际情况相反。由此可推出，智商测试分数不可能真实反映一个人的能力，[A]项正确。

第四段末句指出“学术评估测验”中应试技能也很重要，从中难于推出智商分数和学术评估测试的结果密切相关，所以可以排除[B]项。第四段末句提到“猜测”是一种应试技能，在测试中很重要，但“猜测行为”是多还是少，从文中无从推知，[C]项错在a lot of。第四段指出了传统智商测试的不足，如不能很好地评估创造能力等，但文中并没有提到传统智商测试已经过时了，[D]项错误。

5. 作者对智商测试的态度是什么？

[A] 支持的　　[B] 怀疑的　　[C] 不偏不倚的　　[D] 有偏见的

【答案】B，态度题。文章第一段是引子部分，引入智商测试这个话题。作者举Savant例子的目的在第二段第一句得到了总结，即智商测试的得分不能体现智力的高低。第三段继续介绍智商测试的特点，提到了它在记分方式上的变化，以及其他具备智商测试特点的标准化测试。第四段接着通过论述专家的观点，说明智力测试不能很好地评估与成功相关的能力。可见，作者无论是举例还是引用专家的观点，其目的都是说明智商测试的不足。作者用大量的篇幅表达了他对智商测试持怀疑态度，所以[B]项正确。[D]项是作者态度题典型的干扰选项。

词汇注释

supplement ['sʌplimənt] *n.* 增补(物)，补充(物)；增刊，副刊
feature ['fi:tʃə] *vt.* 突出，由……主演，以……为特色
column ['kɔləm] *n.* 柱，圆柱；纵队，直行；栏，专栏(文章)
query ['kwiəri] *v.* 提出疑问，表示怀疑；问，向……提问
intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力，智慧，理解力；情报，消息
sequence ['si:kwəns] *n.* 连续，接续，一连串；次序，顺序
verbal ['və:bəl] *a.* 口头的；用言辞的，用文字的；动词的
analogy [ə'nælədʒi] *n.* 类似，类推
figure out 想出，理解，明白
poet [pəuit] *n.* 诗人
envision [in'viʒən] *vt.* 想象
deduce [di'dju:s] *vt.* 推论，演绎出
coincidence [kəu'insidəns] *n.* 巧合，巧事；(意见、爱好等的)一致，符合
elude [i'lju:d，i'lu:d] *vt.* 逃避，逃脱
populate ['pɔpjuleit] *v.* 居住于，生活于；构成……的人口，在……中占一席之地
philosopher [fi'lɔsəfə] *n.* 哲学家
encompass [in'kʌmpəs] *vt.* 包括，包含；包围，围绕
neurology [njuə'rɔlədʒi] *n.* 神经学，神经病学
genetics [dʒi'netiks] *n.* 遗传学
psychologist [sai'kɔlədʒist] *n.* 心理学家
variation [ˌvɛəri'eiʃən] *n.* 变化，变动；变体，变种
assess [ə'ses] *vt.* 对……进行估价，确定……的数额；评价，评论
critical ['kritikəl] *a.* 决定性的，关键性的，危急的；批评的，批判的
correlate with 把……与……联系起来
peer [piə] *n.* 同龄人，同等地位的人；贵族
chronological [ˌkrɔnə'lɔdʒikəl] *a.* 按年代顺序排列的
chronological age 实足年龄
scholastic [skə'læstik] *a.* 学校的，学院的
predict [pri'dikt] *vt.* 预言，预测，预告
analytical [ˌænə'litikəl] *a.* 分析的，解析的
toil [tɔil] *vi.* 艰苦地工作，苦干；跋涉，艰苦地行进

难句解析

1. People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228—the highest score ever recorded.

【结构分析】本句是一个被动句型，逗号前面是句子的主干，其中不定式短语to query Marilyn

vos Savant作主语补足语。逗号后面是who引导的非限制性定语从句，该从句由两个并列分句组成，中间以分号连接，第二个分句中有一个破折号，破折号后面的成分对an IQ of 228进行补充说明。

2. It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

【结构分析】本句的主干是It's not obvious how…，It是形式主语，how引导的从句是真正的主语。how从句的主干是how the capacity suits one to answer questions，the capacity后面跟了两个并列的不定式短语对其进行修饰：to visualize objects 和to figure out numerical patterns，questions后面跟了一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

3. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句的主干是Superhigh scores are no longer possible，介词短语like vos Savant's作后置定语修饰scores。第一个逗号后面是because引导的原因状语从句，该从句的主干是scoring is based on A, rather than B。

4. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Sternberg notes that…。that引导的宾语从句中，主语是traditional tests，后面跟着两个并列的谓语成分：best assess analytical and verbal skills 和fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge，名词短语components…作creativity and practical knowledge的同位语，形容词短语critical … success作components的后置定语。

5. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership — that is, it predicted the opposite.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Research has found that…，that引导的宾语从句是一个并列句，由两个并列分句组成，中间以but连接。第一个分句是一个复合句，主句是IQ predicted leadership skills，后面跟着一个when引导的时间状语从句。第二个分句的主干是IQ was correlated with leadership，破折号后面的内容对第二个分句进行补充说明。

全文翻译

在过去的几年里，《星期日报》的增刊《展示》杂志开辟了一个叫作"问Marilyn"的专栏。人们被邀请来向Marilyn vos Savant提出各种问题。vos Savant 10岁时参加了相当于普通人23岁左右水平的智力测试，测试的智商为228(智商的最高纪录)。智商测试要求你完成的任务常常是：词汇和图形类比、想象纸折叠和剪切后的形状、推导数字序列，等等。因此，当vos Savant 回答智商平平(智商为100)的乔提出的诸如"爱与喜爱的区别是什么"或者"运气与巧合的本质是什么"这类问题时，她感到困惑。那种想象物体以及计算数字模式的能力是如何让人能够回答曾难倒了许多优秀诗人和哲学家的问题的，这一点还不清楚。

显然，智力的高低并不能仅仅通过测试的分数体现出来。那么什么叫"聪明"呢？有多少智力可以被明确定义呢？关于智力，从神经学、遗传学、计算机科学和其他领域中，我们又能了解多少呢？

尽管智商测试不像以前那样流行了，但是智商分数似乎仍然是定义人类智力的术语。智商测试主要有两种形式：Stanford-Binet智力量表和Wechsler智力量表(二者都有成人版本和儿童版本)。虽然两种测试形式的改编版本常常可以在书店和互联网上见到，但通常它们只由心理学家提供，费用一般为几百美元。像vos Savant那样的超高分数不可能再出现了，因为现在的分数计算是以同龄群

体分数分布为基础的，而不是简单地把智力年龄除以实际年龄再乘上100。其他标准测试，比如学术评估测验 (SAT)和研究生入学考试(GRE)，都具备智商测试的主要特点。

Robert J. Sternberg认为，这些标准测试也许并不能评估对于学业和生活的成功来说必需的所有重要因素。Sternberg在他的《智力测试有多准？》一文中指出，传统的测试能很好地评估分析能力和语言能力，但是不能评估创造力和实践能力，而这两个因素对于解决问题和在生活中取得成功也至关重要。此外，一旦群体或情景发生变化，智商测试不一定能做出准确的预测。研究发现，当测试在压力小的条件下进行时，智商可以正确地反映出领导能力的高低，但是在压力大的条件下，智商和领导能力呈负相关系——也就是说，根据智商分数预测出的领导能力与实际情况相反。任何参加过“学术评估测验”的人都可以证明，应试技能也很重要，比如知道何时应该猜测或者什么题目可以略过不答。

Text 93

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback—a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can not longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen—and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families’ future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent—and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance—have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

1. Today’s double-income families are at greater financial risk in that _______.

   [A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared

[B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased
[C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics
[D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance

2. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have _______.
[A] a higher sense of security
[B] less secured payments
[C] less chance to invest
[D] a guaranteed future

3. According to the author, health-savings plans will _______.
[A] help reduce the cost of healthcare
[B] popularize among the middle class
[C] compensate for the reduced pensions
[D] increase the families investment risk

4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _______.
[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks
[B] the middle class may face greater political challenges
[C] financial problems may bring about political problems
[D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status

5. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
[A] The Middle Class on the Alert
[B] The Middle Class on the Cliff
[C] The Middle Class in Conflict
[D] The Middle Class in Ruins

文章结构分析

本文是一篇介绍美国中产阶级家庭经济风险增加现状的文章。

第一段：指出现在的美国中产阶级家庭很难保持经济状况稳定。

第二、三段：分析了造成这种现象的两个原因：母亲外出工作使家庭的经济风险上升；家庭被要求承担更多的经济风险和负担。

第四段：指出这种现象所带来的影响。

试题解析

1. 当今的双收入家庭面临更大的经济风险，因为________。
[A] 它们曾经享有过的安全保障已经消失
[B] 它们遭受失业的可能性大大增加
[C] 它们更容易受到家庭经济变化的影响
[D] 它们被剥夺了失业和残疾保险

【答案】C，细节题。第二段首先提到了家庭经济状况的变化问题，根据新的双收入限度安排开支，如今的家庭失去了它们在经济萧条时期曾经有过的缓解举措——如果家庭的主要挣钱者失业了或者病倒了，后备挣钱者可以出去工作，以便帮助家庭渡过难关，但现在不可能这样了。这说明，双收入家庭更容易受家庭经济情况变化的影响，从而面临更大的经济风险。[C] 项为正确答案。

[A]项中的“安全保障”在该段倒数第二句出现，指的是失业保险或残疾保险提供的保障，文中并未提到这种保障的消失。[B]项中的“失业”和[D]项中“失业和残疾保险”与所有类型的家庭都有关系，因此不是导致双收入家庭经济风险增加的原因。

2. 作为布什总统的改革带来的结果，退休人员可能会拥有________。
[A] 更强的安全感
[B] 更少受到保障的收入
[C] 更少的投资机会
[D] 一个有保障的未来

【答案】B，细节题。题干中“布什总统改革”指的是第三段第三句提到的“布什总统把社会保障体系变成个人储蓄账户模式”。该段接下来论述了这项改革的影响：退休人员有保障的收入变成了依赖回报率的投资。由此可推知，退休人员的收入没有了多少保障，[B]项正确。[A]和[D]项与事实相反，可以排除。总统改革没有限制退休人员的投资机会，只是让其收入与投资挂钩，[C]项错误。

3. 根据作者的观点，健康储蓄计划将________。

[A] 有阻于减少医疗保健费用　　[B] 在中产阶级中得到普及

[C] 补偿减少的养老金　　[D] 增加家庭投资风险

【答案】D，细节题。根据题干信号词health savings plans定位到第三段第五句。该句提到，健康储蓄计划意味着未来家庭的医疗保健将需要支付更高的预付额并面临大量新增的投资风险。这说明，健康储蓄计划会增加家庭的投资风险。[D]项为正确答案。文中未提到该计划的优点，所以排除[A]和[C]项。[B]项属于无中生有。

4. 从最后一段可以推出________。

[A] 经济风险往往大于政治风险　　[B] 中产阶级可能会面临更大的政治挑战

[C] 经济问题可能会引发政治问题　　[D] 经济责任是政治地位的一个指标

【答案】C，推理题。文章最后一句指出，经济不良后果已经显现，离政治问题的出现也不远了。由此可知，经济问题可能会导致政治问题的出现。[C]项为正确答案。文中未将“经济风险”和“政治风险”进行比较，所以排除[A]项。[B]项无从推知。[D]项属于无中生有。

5. 下面哪一项是本文的最佳标题？

[A] 警觉的中产阶级　　[B] 处于危险边缘的中产阶级

[C] 处于矛盾中的中产阶级　　[D] 没落的中产阶级

【答案】B，主旨题。文章第一段提到的“一个稳固的中产阶级家庭几个月内就能变成贫困户”说明了中产阶级家庭的经济极其不稳定。第二、三段都围绕“中产阶级家庭经济风险增加”展开论述。最后一段提到，政府把金融风险大规模地转移到中产阶级家庭已经不堪重负的肩膀上。由此可见，全文谈论的是中产阶级面临的危险困境，因此[B]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

pink slip 解雇通知
diagnosis [ˌdaiəg'nəusis] *n.* 诊断，诊断结果
spouse [spauz] *n.* 配偶
critic ['kritik] *n.* 批评家，评论家
lay off (暂时)解雇；停止做
debate [di'beit] *v.* 辩论，争论
implication [impli'keiʃən] *n.* 含意，暗示，暗指；卷入，牵连
budget ['bʌdʒit] *v.* 做预算，安排开支
parachute ['pærəʃuːt] *n.* 降落伞，缓降物
financial [fi'nænʃəl，fai'nænʃəl] *a.* 财政的，金融的
setback ['setbæk] *n.* 挫折，倒退，失败
disruption [dis'rʌpʃən] *n.* 中断，分裂，瓦解
fluctuation [flʌktju'eiʃən] *n.* 波动，(价格)涨落
outlive [aut'liv] *vt.* 比……长寿，生存得比……更久
guarantee [gærən'tiː] *n.* 保证，保证书；*vt.* 保证，担保
primary ['praiməri] *a.* 首要的，主要的，基本的；最初的，初级的
fashionable ['fæʃənəbl] *a.* 流行的，符合时尚的，时髦的
deductible [di'dʌktəbl] *n.* 可减免的东西，扣除条款
demographics [demə'græfiks] *n.* 人口统计数据
eightfold ['eitfəuld] *a./ad.* 八倍的(地)
perspective [pəː'spektiv] *n.* 视角，观点，想法；远景，景观
responsibility [rispɔnsə'biliti] *n.* 责任，责任心；职责，义务
overburden [ˌəuvə'bəːdn] *vt.* 装载过多，负担过多

难句解析

1. During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the American middle-class family has been transformed by …，family后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句中，不定式短语to keep itself financially secure作目的状语。

2. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback—a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick.

【结构分析】本句的主干是they have lost the parachute，定语从句they once had in times of financial setback对the parachute进行修饰。破折号后面是一个名词短语，对the parachute进行补充说明，该短语的核心词是a back-up earner，后面跟着一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，该定语从句中包含一个if引导的条件状语从句。

3. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Steelworkers, airline employees, and those (in the auto industry) are joining millions of families。millions of families后面跟着一个who引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句的主干是who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality，reality后面跟着一个that引导的同位语从句说明其内容。

4. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen—and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare.

【结构分析】本句由两个并列分句组成，中间以and连接。第一个分句的主语由both…and…连接的两个并列的名词短语组成，第二个名词短语中，过去分词短语borne by families作后置定语修饰share。第二个分句的主干是plans are spreading。with引导的介词短语作整个句子的结果状语。

5. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent—and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance—have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，主句是Even demographics are working against the middle class family，后面是as引导的原因状语从句。该从句的主干是the odds (of having a … parent) have jumped eightfold，破折号中的成分充当并列主语，in just one generation作时间状语。

全文翻译

在上一代人中，原本可以依靠努力工作和公平竞争来保持经济状况稳定的美国中产阶级家庭因经济风险和新的现实状况而发生了变化。现在，一张解雇通知书，一个不好的诊断结果，或者失去配偶，都可以使一个稳固的中产阶级家庭在几个月之内重新变得贫穷。

仅仅大约一代人的时间里，数百万的母亲出去工作了，从而改变了基本的家庭经济结构。各行各业的学者、政策制定者以及批评家都在讨论这些变化的社会意义，但是很少有人能看到其副作用：家庭的风险也增加了。当今家庭的开支预算达到了新的双薪家庭的极限。结果，他们失去了经济困难时期的“保护伞”——一个候补挣钱者(通常是妈妈)，当家庭主要经济支柱失业或生病时这个候补者可以出去工作。“候补工作者效果”能够加强失业保险或残废保险所提供的安全保障，以帮助家庭渡过难关。但是如今，家庭财产遭受的巨大损失再也不能通过原来赋闲在家的另一半获得的工作收入得以弥补。

与此同时，家庭被要求承担更多的退休收入方面的风险。钢铁工人、航空公司职员以及现在汽车行业的员工都在加入上百万家庭的行列，这些家庭必须担忧利率、股票市场的波动以及退休金不够用的严峻现实。去年的大半年中，布什总统致力于把社会保障体系变成个人储蓄账户模式。在这

种模式下，退休人员将他们的大部分或全部有保障的退休金变为依赖回报率的投资。对于较年轻的家庭来说，境况也不比老年人家庭好。医疗保健的绝对成本以及其中家庭所承担的份额都增加了，并且新近流行的健康储蓄计划正从议会大厅流传到沃尔玛超市的员工那里。这个计划意味着未来家庭的医疗保健将需要支付更高的预付额并面临大量新增的投资风险。甚至连人口统计数据也不利于中产阶级家庭，家庭中出现一个需要给予体力和经济援助的年老体弱的父亲或母亲的几率在一代人的时间里增加了八倍。

可以理解，从中产阶级家庭的角度看，上述现象根本就不像是履行更多经济责任的机会，而是把经济风险大规模转移到他们已经不堪重负的肩膀上的加速过程。经济不良后果已经显现，离政治问题的出现也不远了。

Text 94

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year—from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley—have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

"Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset," says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University's business school, "the ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders." Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP，Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. "Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one." He says.

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged—though not justified—by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

1. The statement: "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce ________.

   [A] the fierce business competition　　　　[B] the feeble boss-board relations

[C] the threat from news reports
[D] the severity of data leakage

2. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out _______.
[A] whether there is any weak point
[B] what sort of data has been stolen
[C] who is responsible for the leakage
[D] how the potential spies can be located

3. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that _______.
[A] shareholders' interests should be properly attended to
[B] information protection should be given due attention
[C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security
[D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized

4. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to _______.
[A] see the link between trust and data protection
[B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data
[C] realize the high cost of data restoration
[D] appreciate the economic value of trust

5. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that _______.
[A] data leakage is more severe in Europe
[B] FTC's decision is essential to data security
[C] California takes the lead in security legislation
[D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage

文章结构分析

本文是一篇介绍美国企业数据保护现状的文章。

第一段：指出数据安全问题得到了各行业管理层的高度重视。

第二段：分析这种现象产生的原因，如多起严重数据泄露事件促使管理者们开始重视公司的信息保护。

第三段：引用多位专家的话指出，数据保护对于企业非常重要。

第四段：指出数据泄露对于企业的信任度极具破坏力。

第五段：介绍美国立法保护数据的现状。试题解析

1. "It never rains but it pours"这句话用于引出________。
[A] 激烈的企业竞争
[B] 老板和董事会之间的脆弱关系
[C] 来自新闻报道的威胁
[D] 数据泄露的严重性

【答案】D，目的题。文章以一句谚语开始，紧接着第二句对它进行了说明：老板和董事会解决了财务和规章问题，又遇到了数据安全问题。该段接下来的内容主要说明数据安全问题现在得到了高度重视。因此，可以推出作者的写作目的是为了引出"数据安全问题"这个话题，故[D]项为正确答案。其他选项断章取义，选取了文章中直接出现的个别词语，事实上误解了作者的意图。

2. 根据第二段，一些机构检查自己的系统，以查明________。
[A] 是否存在缺陷
[B] 什么类型的数据已经被盗
[C] 谁应该对数据泄露负责
[D] 如何发现潜在的间谍

【答案】A，细节题。第二段指出，几起重大的数据泄露事件使得管理者们急忙仔细检查自己公司里的信息技术系统和业务流程，以寻找潜在的安全隐患。由此可知，[A]项是正确答案，A项中weak point与原文中potential vulnerabilities是同义表达。其他选项的内容文中没有提及。

3. 提出GASP这一概念，作者是想说明________。

[A] 股东的利益应该受到适当的关注 [B] 信息保护应该受到适当的关注

[C] 企业应该提高自己的财务安全水平 [D] 客户数据的市场价值应该加以重视

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干信号词GASP定位到第三段第三句。该句间接引用专家的话指出，正如有公认会计原则一样，也许现在应该制定公认安全准则了。紧接着该段末句论述的仍然是这位专家的观点，即“数据安全投资是管理问题”。再联系上文即该段第一句，另外一位专家指出，保护数据非常重要。由此可确定“公认安全准则”概念的提出是为了说明“保护数据的安全重要性”，因此[B]项正确。

[A]项是作者说明“数据保护重要性”的原因。[C]项是利用文中个别词汇编造的选项。[D] 项是将文中的“客户数据”和“市场价值”糅杂在一起编造的选项。

4. 根据第四段，令作者不解的是一些老板没能________。

[A] 看到信任和数据保护之间的关系 [B] 意识到个人数据的敏感性

[C] 认识到数据恢复所需的高昂代价 [D] 意识到信任的经济价值

【答案】A，细节题。题干是第四段首句的改写。该段第二句解释了作者感到不解的原因：信任很容易被破坏且修复成本很高，个人信息的泄露会极大地破坏客户对公司的信任，这一点显而易见，但老板们却没有意识到。由此可知，令作者不解的是一些老板没能看到信任和数据保护之间的关系，[A]项正确。其他选项都是该段论述的部分内容，表达意思不完整、不准确。

5. 从第五段可以推出________。

[A] 数据泄露在欧洲更严重

[B] 美国联邦贸易委员会的决定对于保障数据安全是必需的

[C] 加州率先制定安全法规

[D] 法律制裁是解决数据泄露问题的一个主要办法

【答案】D，推理题。第五段首句指出，缺乏法律制裁助长了数据泄露问题的发生。第二、三句提到加州颁布法律和华盛顿的议员们审议数据安全法规的提案，指出它们有利于改善数据泄露问题。由此可知，法律手段可能是解决信息泄露问题的关键，因此[D]项正确。

由第五段首句可知，欧洲对数据泄露并不缺乏法律制裁，所以[A]项可以排除。[B]项中的“美国联邦贸易委员会的决定”在第五段最后一句提到，但是从该句中无法推知“该决定对于保障数据的安全是否必需”。由第五段第二句可知，加州率先制定了有关告知数据泄密事故的法律，[C]项中的“安全法规”不准确。

词汇注释

pour [pɔː] *vi.* 倾泻，流出

sort out 挑选出；解决

feeble [ˈfiːbl] *a.* 虚弱的，衰弱的；无效的，无益的

compliance [kəmˈplaiəns] *n.* 服从，遵守

accounting [əˈkauntiŋ] *n.* 会计学，会计制度

governance [ˈɡʌvənəns] *n.* 统治，管理

executive [iɡˈzekjutiv] *n.* 主管，高级行政人员

nasty [ˈnæsti，ˈnɑːsti] *a.* 令人讨厌的；难弄的，严重的，险恶的；下流的，道德败坏的

diverse [daiˈvəːs] *a.* 不同的，相异的；多种多样的

peer [piə] *vi.* 仔细看，费力地看

intricate [ˈintrikit] *a.* 复杂的，难懂的

vulnerability [ˌvʌlnərəˈbiləti] *n.* 弱点

massive [ˈmæsiv] *a.* 大的，大而重的，大块的；大量的，大规模的

leakage [ˈliːkidʒ] *n.* 漏，泄漏

on behalf of 代表

shareholder [ˈʃɛəhəuldə] *n.* 股东

redundancy [riˈdʌndənsi] *n.* 冗余

mystery [ˈmistəri] *n.* 神秘(性)，神秘的人(或事物)，秘密

affair [əˈfɛə] *n.* 事务；事情，事件；(个人的)事

contractor [kən'træktə] *n.* 承包人，承包商
justify ['dʒʌstifai] *vt.* 证明……正当(或有理)，为……辩护
penalty ['penlti] *n.* 处罚，惩罚，罚金
astray [əs'trei] *a./ad.* 迷路，走入歧途
legislation [ˌledʒis'leiʃən] *n.* 立法，法规
disclose [dis'kləuz] *vt.* 揭露，揭发
overshadow [ˌəuvə'ʃædəu] *v.* 遮蔽，使……失色，使显得不重要

难句解析

1. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句，句首是just as引导的时间状语从句，该从句的主语是bosses and boards，后面跟着两个并列的谓语成分。主句的主干是a new problem threatens to earn them the sort of nasty headlines，headlines后面跟着一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，破折号中的成分是插入语，冒号后面的成分是对a new problem的解释说明。

2. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

【结构分析】本句的主干是information protection is high (on ...variety)，句首的两个过去分词短语作状语。第一个过去分词短语的主干是left to IT staff to put right，IT staff前面有两个形容词作定语odd和low-level，until now作时间状语。第二个过去分词短语的主干是seen as a concern (only of data-rich industries)，such as引导的短语可以看作是data-rich industries的同位语。

3. Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year—from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley—have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

【结构分析】本句是一个简单句，句子的主干是Several leakages massive have left managers peering into their IT systems and business processes，leakages后面跟着一个of引导的介词短语对其进行修饰，破折号中的成分对several leakages 进行补充说明，介词短语in search of potential vulnerabilities作目的状语修饰现在分词短语peering into…。

4. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

【结构分析】本句的主干是it should be obvious to sb. that…，it是形式主语，真正的主语是后面两个并列的that从句。第一个that从句的主干是trust is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore，that most valuable of economic assets作trust的同位语。第二个that从句在破折号后面，其主干是few things are more likely to destroy trust than…，than后面是一个动名词短语。

5. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the theft overshadowed a decision，theft后面跟了一个of引导的介词短语作后置定语对其进行修饰，过去分词短语disclosed on June 17th对theft进行补充说明。a day earlier

by America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) 作后置定语对decision进行修饰，后面还有一个that引导的定语从句对decision进行修饰。该定语从句中，notice后面跟着一个同位语从句说明其内容，该同位语从句本身又是一个条件复合句。

全文翻译

不雨则已，一雨倾盆。当老板和董事会终于解决了最糟糕的财务和规章问题并加强了公司管理力度之后，一个新的问题——数据安全问题——正威胁着他们，使他们出现在令人讨厌的(尤其是在美国的)头版头条新闻中，公司管理层进而不可避免地受到惩罚。信息保护过去一直由临时的、低水平的信息技术员工来完成，并且只被诸如银行、电信以及航空这类拥有大量数据的行业所关注，而现在却高高列在各行各业老板的日程表上。

今年发生的几起重大的客户和员工数据泄露事件发生在各种各样的机构中，包括时代华纳公司、美国国防工程承包商科学应用国际公司，甚至加州大学伯克利分校。这些事情使管理者们急忙仔细检查自己公司里复杂精密的信息技术系统和业务流程，以寻找潜在的安全隐患。

斯坦福大学商学院的Haim Mendelson说：“数据正在变成一种资产，与其他任何资产一样，它也需要得到保护。保护客户资料的能力是保证市场价值的关键，董事会有责任为了股东的利益对市场价值负责。”纽约哥伦比亚商学院的Eli Noam建议说，确实，正如有公认会计原则一样，也许现在应该推行公认安全原则了。他还说：“为数据安全、数据备份和数据恢复设立恰当的投资标准不是技术问题，而是管理问题。”

让人难以理解的是，这竟然令老板们大吃一惊。甚至最愚笨的管理者也必定清楚地知道：信任是最宝贵的经济资产，它很容易遭到破坏，而恢复起来则代价高昂；没有什么比公司任由机密的个人信息落入别有用心的人手中更能破坏信任的了。

美国(而不是欧洲)缺乏对数据泄露的法律制裁虽然不能说明目前事态是合理的，但却可能助长了其形成。最近加州通过了一项法律，在此之前，当数据丢失时美国公司不需要通知任何人，即使是受害者本人也不用通知。这种情况很快就会改变：华盛顿的议员们正在逐步对许多有关数据安全的立法提案进行审议。与此同时，虽然6月16日美国联邦贸易委员会做出重大决定，通知美国商界如果公司不能充分保障数据的安全，那么监督机构就会采取措施。但是17日披露的美国大约4000万信用卡账户信息失窃案件却使上述决定黯然失色。

Text 95

Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd.” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative implication.

So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. In fact, the more new things we try — the more we step outside our comfort zone — the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.

But don’t bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the brain,

they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

"The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder," says Dawna Markova, author of *The Open Mind*."But we are taught instead to 'decide,' just as our president calls himself 'the Decider'." She adds, however, that "to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities."

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. "This breaks the major rule in the American belief system — that anyone can do anything." Explains M. J. Ryan, author of the 2006 book *This Year I Will...* and Ms. Markova's business partner. "That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence." This is where developing new habits comes in.

1. In Wordsworth's view, "habit" is characterized by being _______.
   [A] casual　[B] familiar　[C] mechanical　[D] changeable

2. Brain researchers have discovered that the formation of new habit can be _______.
   [A] predicted　[B] regulated　[C] traced　[D] guided

3. The word "ruts" (Line 1, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to _______.
   [A] tracks　[B] series　[C] characteristics　[D] connections

4. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that _______.
   [A] ideas are born of a relaxing mind　[B] innovativeness could be taught
   [C] decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas　[D] curiosity activates creative minds

5. Ryan's comments suggest that the practice of standardized testing _______.
   [A] prevents new habits from being formed
   [B] no longer emphasizes commonness
   [C] maintains the inherent American thinking mode
   [D] complies with the American belief system

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于习惯和创新之间关系的文章。

第一段：介绍人们对习惯的惯常认识，指出习惯具有负面作用。

第二段：借研究发现指出培养新习惯可以促进创新思维。

第三段：论述刻意培养新习惯的必要性。

第四段：指出培养新习惯无须费心摈弃旧习惯。

第五至七段：说明培养新习惯对突破创新的必要性。

试题解析

1. 根据Wordsworth的观点，“习惯”的特点在于它是_______。
   [A] 随意的　[B] 熟悉的　[C] 机械的　[D] 易变的

【答案】C，细节题。文章首段有Wordsworth的引言，从中可以看出其对习惯的观点。引言中关键词“unreflecting”(缺乏思考的)以及引言前面文章中形容habits的“mindlessly”(不经心地，无意识地)、“auto-pilot”(自动导航)和“unconscious”(无意识的)等词均可以说明在Wordsworth看来，习惯的特征是“不假思索的、机械的”，故[C]项为正确答案。

2. 大脑研究人员发现，新习惯的形成是可以_______。

[A] 预测的　[B] 调节的　[C] 追踪的　[D] 引导的

【答案】D，细节题。根据关键词Brain researchers定位到第二段第二句。该句的意思是“大脑研究人员发现，当我们有意识地培养新习惯时，我们就能创造出平行的思维路径，甚至是全新的脑细胞……”，由此可知新习惯的形成是可以引导的，故[D]项为正确答案。第三段中的“direct our own change by consciously developing new habits”(有意识地培养新习惯来引导我们自身的变化)也可验证[D]项的正确性。

3. “ruts”一词(第4段第1行)在意思上最接近于_______。

[A] 轨迹，路径　[B] 系列　[C] 特点　[D] 联系

【答案】A，词汇题。ruts出现在第四段第一句中，those ruts of procedure指的就是上半句中的habits。本段第二句中those old roads也是those ruts of procedure的另一种说法。由此可知，ruts的意思应该是“路径、路线、惯例”，[A]项正确。

4. Dawna Markova 最有可能赞同 _______。

[A] 想法来源于放松的大脑　[B] 创新能力可以被传授

[C] 果断来源于好奇的想法　[D] 好奇心能够激活创新的头脑

【答案】D，细节题。Dawna Markova在第五段中出现，引言“The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder”即可说明Markova认为创新最需要的就是对好奇的着迷，[D]项为此句的同义转述，为正确答案。

文章只是在首段提到习惯的话题时用到了relaxing一词，指的是大脑放松地进入到无意识舒服状态，而没有提到想法和放松的大脑的关系，故可排除[A]项。[B]项是与we are taught to decide的混淆；[C]项与Markova所认为的“to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one”(做决定意味着否决一切可能性而只保留一种)相反。

5. Ryan的评论暗示，标准化考试的实行_______。

[A] 阻碍新习惯的形成　[B] 不再强调共性

[C] 保持了美国人固有的思维模式　[D] 符合美国人的信仰体系

【答案】A，推理题。文章末段提到，人有四种思维模式，但标准化考试只侧重于分析和程序式的思维模式，而忽视了创新和合作式的思维模式。而美国的信仰体系是鼓励人们去创新的，鼓励人们充分发挥自己的潜力，创造卓越。文章最后一句说，这正是培养新习惯目的所在。可见，在Ryan看来，标准化考试不利于人们形成新习惯，不利于人们创造力的发挥，故[A]项为正确答案。[B]项与Ryan所认为的“it fosters commonness”相反，故错误，[C]和[D]项均与原文中This breaks the major rule in the American belief system一句矛盾。

词汇注释

mindlessly [ˈmaindlisli] *ad.* 不经心地，无意识地

auto-pilot [ˈɔːtəpailət] *n.* 自动驾驶仪，自动操舵装置

relax [riˈlæks] *v.* 放松；使松弛；松懈

unconscious [ʌnˈkɔnʃəs] *a.* 无意识的；不省人事的

routine [ruːˈtiːn] *n.* 例行公事，惯例；*a.* 例行的，常规的，惯例的

unreflecting [ˌʌnriˈflektiŋ] *a.* 无思想的，缺乏思考的

herd [həːd] *n.* 兽群，牧群；人群，民众；*v.* (使)集中在一起

implication [impli'keiʃən] *n.* 暗示；含意
paradoxical [ˌpærə'dɔksikəl] *a.* 自相矛盾的
context ['kɔntekst] *n.* 背景，环境；上下文，语境
creativity [ˌkriːei'tivəti] *n.* 创造力
innovation [inəu'veiʃən] *n.* 革新，创新；新方法，新事物
parallel ['pærəlel] *a.* 平行的；类似的；*n.* 可相比拟的事物，相似物
cell [sel] *n.* 细胞；电池；小牢房，单人小室
dismiss [dis'mis] *vt.* 解雇，开除；解散，遣散；不再考虑，不接受
inherently [in'hiərəntli] *ad.* 天性地，固有地
kill off 消灭
procedure [prə'siːdʒə] *n.* 程序，过程
deliberately [di'libərətli] *ad.* 故意地；慎重地，谨慎地
fascination [fæsi'neiʃ(ə)n] *n.* 迷惑力，魅力；强烈的爱好，迷恋
explore [iks'plɔː] *v.* 勘探；探索，探究
approach [ə'prəutʃ] *n.* 靠近，接近；途径，方法；*v.* 靠近，接近；处理
challenge ['tʃælindʒ] *n.* 挑战；*vt.* 向……挑战
primary ['praiməri] *a.* 首要的，主要的；基本的，最初的
collaborative [kə'læbəreitiv] *a.* 合作的，协作的
adolescence [ˌædəʊ'lesəns] *n.* 青春期(一般指成年以前由13～15岁的发育期)
preserve [pri'zəːv] *vt.* 保护；保持；保存，腌制
or so 大约
emphasis ['emfəsis] *n.* 强调，重点
standardize ['stændəˌdaiz] *vt.* 标准化，使合乎规格
highlight ['hailait] *n.* 最精彩的部分，最重要的事件；*vt.* 强调，使显著
perpetuate [pə(ː)'petjueit] *vt.* 使永存，使不朽，保持
foster ['fɔstə] *vt.* 收养，养育；培养，促进

难句解析

1. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

【结构分析】本句的主干是brain researchers have discovered that…，discovered后面跟that引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个主从复合句，前面是when引导的状语从句，主句的主干是we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells，paths后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the new habits create parallel pathways。habits和pathways后面分别跟一个定语从句对它们进行修饰：we deliberately press into ourselves和that can bypass those old roads。

3. At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the brain shuts down half of that capacity，现在分词短语preserving only those modes of thought (that…life)做伴随状语，modes后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

4. The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The current emphasis highlights analysis and procedure，介词短语on standardized testing作后置定语修饰emphasis，现在分词短语meaning that …thought对前面句子内容进行补充说明。

全文翻译

习惯真是一个有趣的东西。我们漫不经心地靠近它，让我们的大脑处于自动导航状态，放松地

进入一种熟悉的套路所带来的无意识的舒适之中。William Wordsworth早在19世纪就说过："不是选择，而是习惯驾驭着缺乏思考的众生。"在日新月异的21世纪，甚至连"习惯"这个词汇都散发着消极的内涵。

因此，把习惯同创造力和创新放在同一个语境中讨论似乎是自相矛盾的。但大脑研究人员发现，当我们有意识地培养新习惯时，我们就能创造出平行的思维路径，甚至是全新的脑细胞，这能够使我们的思路跳跃到全新的、富有创意的轨道上。

与其认为我们固有的习惯不可更改，不如通过有意识地培养新习惯来引导我们自身的变化。事实上，我们尝试的新事物越多，也就是说，我们越远离自己的舒适范围，不论在职场上还是在个人生活中，我们就越具有创造性。

但是，不必费心地去摈弃旧有的习惯；这些程序惯例一旦被罗织进我们的大脑，它们就会常驻于此。相反，我们刻意培养的新习惯所生成的平行思维路径将会避开那些固有的思维模式。

Dawna Markova是《开放的心灵》(*The Open Mind*)一书的作者，她说："创新的首要条件就是对好奇的着迷。但我们接受的教育要求我们去'做出决定'，正如我们的老板称自己是'决策者'一样。"然而，她补充说道："做决定意味着否决一切可能性而只保留一种。一名出色的创新思想者总是会探索很多其他的可能性。"

她说，我们都会以自己意识不到的方法去解决问题。20世纪60年代末期，研究人员就发现，人类天生就能以四种主要的方法来应付面临的挑战。这四种方法是分析法、程序法、相互协作法以及创新法。但是，在青春期末，大脑会关闭其中一半的能力，仅保留那些在人生最初10年左右的时间内似乎最有价值的思维模式。

目前对标准化考试的重视凸显的是分析和程序式的能力，意味着我们之中很少有人天生就会使用创新和相互协作的思维模式。M. J. Ryan是2006年出版的《今年我打算……》一书的作者，也是Markova女士的生意伙伴，她说："这打破了美国信仰体系中的一个重要准则，即任何人可以做任何事。我们一直延续着这一谎言，这个谎言导致了平庸表现。了解自己擅长什么并且在此方面更加努力就能走向卓越。"这正是培养新习惯的目的所在。

Text 96

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom — or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad. All he needs to do is shell out $30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore — and another $120 to get the results.

More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than $2,500.

Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption. DNA testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists — and supports businesses that offer to search for a family's geographic roots.

Most tests require collecting cells by swabbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing. All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

But some observers are skeptical. "There's a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing." Says Troy Duster, a New York University sociologist. He notes that each

individual has many ancestors — numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

1. In Paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's _______.
   [A] easy availability　　[B] flexibility in pricing
   [C] successful promotion　　[D] popularity with households

2. PTK is used to _______.
   [A] locate one's birth place　　[B] promote genetic research
   [C] identify parent-child kinship　　[D] choose children for adoption

3. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to _______.
   [A] trace distant ancestors　　[B] rebuild reliable bloodlines
   [C] fully use genetic information　　[D] achieve the claimed accuracy

4. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is _______.
   [A] disorganized data collection　　[B] overlapping database building
   [C] excessive sample comparison　　[D] lack of patent evaluation

5. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be _______.
   [A] Fors and Againsts of DNA Testing　　[B] DNA Testing and Its Problems
   [C] DNA Testing Outside the Lab　　[D] Lies Behind DNA Testing

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于基因测试的文章。

第一、二段：引入文章话题——基因测试。

第三、四段：说明基因测试的用途和条件。

第五、六段：说明基因测试技术的局限性及其原因。

试题解析

1. 文章前两段说明了PTK的_______。
   [A] 容易获得　　[B] 定价上的灵活性
   [C] 成功推广　　[D] 受家庭欢迎

【答案】A，细节题。第一段第二句指出，花少量的钱就能从当地的药店买到PTK；第二段第一句指出，PTK无须处方就可以直接买到，接着第二句又指出，一些公司直接向公众销售DNA测试业务。可见，PTK比较容易获得，[A]项为正确答案。文中虽然提到PTK的价格，但只是为了强调其易得性，而不是说其定价灵活，排除[B]项；[C]和[D]项均属于无中生有。

2. PTK 用于_______。

[A] 确定出生地　　[B] 推动基因研究
[C] 鉴定父子血缘关系　　[D] 选择孩子来收养

【答案】C，细节题。文章第一段提到PTK被男人用来确认自己是孩子的父亲(confirm that he's the kid's dad)，第三段又提到PTK可以帮助被收养的儿童找到和自己有血缘关系的亲属，也可以帮助家庭找回被人抚养的孩子。由此可知，[C]项为正确答案。

第三段末尾只是提到有些企业帮助家庭找到自己的地理根源，而不是确定个人出生地，故排除[A]项。[B]项属于推论过度。[D]项是对文中第三段首句的误解。

3. 持怀疑态度的评论家认为血统测试不能_______。
[A] 追溯遥远的祖先　　[B] 重建可靠的血缘谱系
[C] 充分使用遗传信息　　[D] 取得所声称的精确性

【答案】D，细节题。根据关键词skeptical observers定位到第五段。作者引用社会学家Troy Duster的话说明评论家为何对基因测试抱有怀疑态度："There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing"(那些宣称做血统测试的人在散播一种虚假的准确性)。false对应题干中的fails to，precision对应[D]项中的accuracy，故[D]项为正确答案。血统测试只是在追踪祖先方面精确性不高，而不是完全不能，故排除[A]项。[B]和[C]项文中没有提及。

4. 根据文章最后一段，商业化的基因测试所面临的一个问题是_______。
[A] 混乱的数据收集　　[B] 重复的数据库建设
[C] 对样本的过度比较　　[D] 缺乏对专利的评估

【答案】A，细节题。本题的答题依据为最后一段第二句。该句指出"某些公司使用的DNA数据库不是靠系统地收集数据而建成，而是把从不同的研究项目中取得的数据勉强堆砌在一起"。由此可以确定[A]项为正确答案。文中提到"数据库把从不同的研究项目中取得的数据勉强堆砌在一起"，而没有提到"重复的数据库建设"，排除[B]项。[C]项文中没有提及。[D]项是对文章最后一句的错误理解。

5. 最适合作为文章标题的是_______。
[A] 对DNA测试的支持和反对　　[B] DNA测试及其问题
[C] 实验室以外的DNA测试　　[D] DNA测试背后的谎言

【答案】B，主旨题。文章前四段对DNA技术的测试方法和测试目的以及它如何变得流行起来做了说明，后两段从observers和critics的观点出发，说明了DNA测试存在的问题。可见，[B]项较全面地概括了文章涉及的主要内容，为正确答案。

词汇注释

boost [buːst] *vt./n.* 提高，使增长；推动，促进
paternal [pəˈtəːnl] *a.* 父亲(般)的(=fatherly)
wisdom [ˈwizdəm] *n.* 智慧，学问
confirm [kənˈfəːm] *vt.* 证实，确认；批准
shell out 交付，支付
kit [kit] *n.* 成套工具，(适应特定需要的)成套用品
purchase [ˈpəːtʃəs] *n./vt.* 买，购买
available [əˈveiləbl] *a.* 可获得的，可使用的
prescribe [prisˈkrɑib] *vt.* 开(药方)；规定，指定
over-the-counter [ˌəuvəðəˈkauntə] *a.* (证券等)不通过交易所而直接卖给买方的；(药物)不需处方但可合法出售的
kinship [ˈkinʃip] *n.* 血族关系，亲属关系
biological [baiəˈlɔdʒikəl] *a.* 生物学的，生物的
relative [ˈrelətiv] *n.* 亲戚；*a.* 相对的，比较而言的；相关的，有关的
rage [reidʒ] *n.* 狂怒，盛怒；狂暴，凶猛；时尚
passionate [ˈpæʃənit] *a.* 充满激情的，热情的
genealogist [ˌdʒiːniˈælədʒist] *n.* 系谱学者，系谱专家
offer [ˈɔfə] *vt.* 给予，提供；表示愿意(做)，提议；*n.* 提供(物)，提议
geographic [ˌdʒiəˈgræfik] *a.* 地理(学)的
swab [swɔb] *vt.* 拭抹，擦洗；用拭子取液体

saliva [sə'laivə] *n.* 口水，唾液
candidate ['kændideit] *n.* 候选人；报考者
compare [kəm'pεə] *v.* 比较；比喻
skeptical ['skeptikəl] *a.* 表示怀疑的
precision [pri'siʒən] *n.* 精确，精密度
hawk [hɔːk] *n.* 鹰 *v.* 扑击，传播
claim [kleim] *vt.* 声称，断言；要求，索要
ancestry ['ænsistri] *n.* 出身，血统
sociologist [səusiə'lɔdʒist] *n.* 社会学家
lineage ['liniidʒ] *n.* 血统
chromosome ['krəuməsəum] *n.* 染色体
inherit [in'herit] *vt.* 继承
mitochondrial [ˌmaitə'kɔndriəl] *a.* 线粒体的
pass down 遗传
reveal [ri'viːl] *vt.* 展现，显示；泄露，揭露
genetic [dʒi'netik] *a.* 基因的，遗传(学)的
critic ['kritik] *n.* 批评家，评论家
reference ['refrəns] *n.* 提到，论及；参考，查阅；引文，参考书目
rely on 依赖，依靠
project ['prɔdʒekt] *n.* 方案，计划，项目，工程 [prə'dʒekt] *vt.* 投射，发射；计划，预计
differ ['difə] *vi.* 不一致，不同
process [prə'ses] *n.* 过程，进程；程序；*vt.* 加工，处理
estimate ['estimeit] *n.* 估计，评估；*v.* 估计，评估
patent ['peitənt] *n.*专利，专利权；*vt.* 得到……的专利权，准予……专利
subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n.* 主题，对象；科目，学科；*a.* 易遭受；受……支配的； [səb'dʒekt] *vt.* 臣服；使遭受
peer [piə] *n.* 同等地位的人，同辈；贵族；*vi.* 凝视，费力地看
review [ri'vjuː] *n.* 回顾，复习；审查；评论；*vt.* 回顾，复习；审查；评论
evaluation [iˌvælju'eiʃən] *n.* 评价，评估

难句解析

1. More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs为主句，since they … last year为时间状语从句。according to Doug Fogg为插入语，名词短语chief operating officer of Identigene做Doug Fogg的同位语对其进行补充说明，Identigene后面跟一个which引导的非限制性定语从句对其进行补充说明。

2. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father’s line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers.

【结构分析】本句的主干是most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage，名词短语either the Y chromosome…or mitochondrial DNA对a single lineage进行补充说明，其中过去分词短语inherited through men in a father’s line作后置定语修饰Y chromosome，which引导的非限制性定语从句对mitochondrial DNA进行补充说明。

3. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，主句的主干为This DNA can reveal genetic information，介词短语about only one or two ancestors作后置定语修饰information，even though引导的让步状语从句由两个并列分句构成：people have six other great-grandparents和(people also have)14 other great-great-grandparents，just three generations back和four generations back作时间状语，for example为插入语。

4. Databases used by some companies don’t rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects.

【结构分析】本句的主干是一个not…but结构：Databases…don't rely on data but rather lump together information，过去分词短语used by some companies作后置定语修饰Databases，过去分词短语collected systematically作后置定语修饰data，介词短语from different research projects作后置定语修饰information。

5. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the computer programs may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation，programs后面跟一个定语从句a company uses to estimate relationships对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

父贤知其子，但是今天，一个男人可以增加其为人之父的智慧，或至少能确认他是孩子的父亲。他所要做的就是支付30美元在当地的药店买一套亲子鉴定工具包(PTK)，同时再花120美元以获得结果。

Doug Fogg是Identigene公司的首席运营官，Identigene公司生产非处方的亲子鉴定工具包。据Doug Fogg说，自从去年无须处方就能购买PDK以来，有6万多人购买过。有20多家公司直接向公众销售DNA测试业务，价格从几百美元到2500多美元不等。

其中最流行的是父子和亲缘鉴定，被收养的孩子可以用来找到和自己有血缘关系的亲属，而家庭可以用来找回被人抚养的孩子。DNA鉴定也在那些充满热情的系谱专家中很盛行，有些企业用这种方法帮助家庭找到自己的地理根源。

多数测试要求通过从口腔中刮取唾液来收集细胞，并将其送到公司进行测试。所有的测试都需要一个潜在的对比者，以便对照他进行DNA对比。

但是，一些评论家持怀疑态度。纽约大学社会学家Troy Duster说：“那些做血统测试的人在散播这种虚假的准确性。”他指出，每个个体都有许多祖先——仅几个世纪来就有成百上千个。但是大部分血统测试只考虑单一的血统，要么是从父亲的男性谱系中继承的Y染色体，要么是仅仅从母亲那里遗传的线粒体DNA。这种DNA只能显示一两个先祖的遗传信息，比如，即使只上溯三代人，人还会有六位曾祖父母；而如果上溯四代，还会有十四位高祖父母。

批评者还争辩说，商业化的遗传鉴定的精确程度仅仅取决于样本所比照的参考标本。一些公司使用的数据库不是靠系统地收集数据而建成，而是把从不同的研究项目中取得的数据勉强堆砌在一起。这意味着，一个DNA数据库可能含有来自于某些地区的很多数据，却没有其他地区的数据，这样，一个人的测试结果可能会由于负责处理结果的公司不同而有所差别。此外，一个公司用来评估血缘关系的计算机程序可能申报了专利，同行无法对其进行审查，外部也无法对其进行评估。

Text 97

The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike. Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radically higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance. Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts — a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work.

What is the real relationship between education and economic development? We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it. After all, that's how education got started. When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things.

As education improved, humanity's productivity potential increased as well. When the competitive environment pushed our ancestors to achieve that potential, they could in turn afford more education. This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance. Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. A lack of formal education, however, doesn't constrain the ability of the developing world's workforce to substantially improve productivity for the foreseeable future. On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn't developing more quickly there than it is.

1. The author holds in Paragraph 1 that the importance of education in poor countries _______.
   [A] is subject to groundless doubts　　[B] has fallen victim of bias
   [C] is conventionally downgraded　　[D] has been overestimated

2. It is stated in Paragraph 1 that the construction of a new educational system _______.
   [A] challenges economists and politicians　　[B] takes efforts of generations
   [C] demands priority from the government　　[D] requires sufficient labor force

3. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S workforces is that _______.
   [A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined　　[B] the Japanese workforce is more productive
   [C] the US workforce has a better education　　[D] the US workforce is more organized

4. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged _______.
   [A] when people had enough time　　[B] prior to better ways of finding food
   [C] when people no longer went hungry　　[D] as a result of pressure on government

5. According to the last paragraph, development of education _______.
   [A] results directly from competitive environments
   [B] does not depend on economic performance
   [C] follows improved productivity
   [D] cannot afford political changes

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于正规教育和经济发展之间关系的文章。

第一段：指出“教育是推动经济发展的首要因素”这个传统观点是错误的，并引用研究结论

证明。

第二、三段：举例证明第一段的观点。

第四、五段：指出经济增长会促进教育发展，而缺乏正规教育不会限制经济发展。

试题解析

1. 在第一段，作者认为贫穷国家的教育的重要性_______。

[A] 受到毫无根据的怀疑　　[B] 成为偏见的受害者

[C] 传统上被低估了　　[D] 被夸大了

【答案】D，细节题。文章首句即指出“贫穷国家的正规教育和经济增长之间的关系被经济学家和政治家之类的人广泛地误解了”，第二句however后面又提到“在贫穷国家，教育应该放在首位以推动经济增长的传统观点是错误的”。由此可见，在作者看来，传统的看法显然夸大了教育在经济发展中的作用，故[D]项为正确答案。[A]、[B]和[C]项与原文意思相反，可以排除。

2. 文章第一段表明，一个新的教育体系的构筑_______。

[A] 向经济学家和政治家提出了挑战　　[B] 需要几代人的努力

[C] 要求政府优先考虑　　[D] 要求足够的劳动力

【答案】B，细节题。根据题干关键词new educational system定位到第一段第三句，该句指出“建立新的教育体系，并通过这种新体系培养出足够的人才来改善经济状况需要两三代人的努力”。由此可知，[B]项为正确答案。其他选项都是利用文中的个别词语编造的看似合理的选项。

3. 日本和美国的劳动力之间的一个主要不同是_______。

[A] 日本劳动者更守纪律　　[B] 日本劳动力的生产效率更高

[C] 美国劳动者受教育水平更高　　[D] 美国劳动者更有组织性

【答案】B，推理题。本题的答题依据为第二段最后一句，该句指出“本田、尼桑和丰田公司在美国的工厂的生产率达到了日本同行的95%——这是美国工人在生产过程中接受训练的结果”。由此可推知，日本劳动力的生产效率比美国高，[B]项为正确答案。[A]和[D]项文中未提到。[C]项与第二段第二句中…the U.S. workforce…as poorly educated…(美国劳动力……受教育程度差……)相反。

4. 作者引用我们祖先的例子来说明，教育出现_______。

[A] 当人们有足够时间时　　[B] 在发现寻找食物的更好方法之前

[C] 当人们不再饥饿时　　[D] 是给政府施加压力的结果

【答案】C，例证题。根据关键词the example of our ancestors定位在第四段。举例通常是为了说明一个论点。作者引用我们祖先的例子就是为了说明上文的论点：教育最初是在经济增长后开始的。结合该段最后一句“只有当人们开始以更有效的方式来获得食物的时候，才有时间去想别的事情(其中包括发展教育的问题)”可知，人们只有解决了温饱问题才开始着手考虑教育等事情，[C]项为正确答案。[A]项是例子中直接提到的内容，与上文的论点无关，故不能选。[B]项和原文意思相反。[D]项和第二句中的“即使政府袖手旁观”相反。

5. 根据最后一段，教育的发展_______。

[A] 直接源自于竞争的环境　　[B] 不依赖于经济状况

[C] 发生在生产效率提高之后　　[D] 不能带来政治上的改变

【答案】C，细节题。本题的答题依据为最后一段第二句。该句指出“当竞争的环境迫使我们的祖先实现了这种潜力(生产率提高的潜力)之后，他们转而接受更多的教育”。由此可知，教育的发展出现在生产效率提高之后，[C]项为正确答案。

由最后一段第二句知，竞争的环境间接促进教育发展，而不是直接关系，所以排除[A]项。[B]项与文意相反。[D]项则与最后一段倒数第三句…political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education(政治改变只有在更广泛的正规教育下才能发生)相反。

词汇注释

undoubtedly [ʌn'dautidli] *ad.* 毋庸置疑地
intellectual [ˌinti'lektjuəl] *a.* 智力的；有智力的，善思考的；*n.* 知识分子
conventional [kən'venʃənl] *a.* 习惯的，常规的；符合习俗的
priority [prɑi'ɔriti] *n.* 优先(权)，重点；优先考虑的事
promote [prə'məut] *vt.* 促进；提升，晋升
institution [ˌinsti'tju:ʃən] *n.* 社会公共机构；制度，习俗；设立，建立
consistently [kən'sistəntli] *ad.* 一贯地，始终如一地
radical ['rædikəl] *a.* 根本的，基本的；激进的
ironically [aiə'rɔnikəli] *ad.* 说反话地，讽刺地
recession [ri'seʃən] *n.* (经济的)衰退，衰退期
peak [pi:k] *n.* 山顶，顶点
deride [di'raid] *vt.* 嘲弄，嘲笑
primary ['prɑiməri] *a.* 首要的，主要的；基本的，最初的
remain [ri'mein] *vi.* 继续，保持；剩余
automotive-assembly 汽车装配
reveal [ri'vi:l] *vt.* 展现，显示；揭露，透露
counterpart ['kauntəpɑ:t] *n.* 相对应或具有相同功能的人或物
housing ['hauziŋ] *n.* 住房供给，住房建筑；(总称)房屋，住宅
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n.* 建造，建设；建造物，建筑物
illiterate [i'litərit] *a.* 不识字的，文盲的；*n.* 文盲
complexity [kəm'pleksiti] *n.* 复杂(性)
suspect [sə'spekt] *vt.* 怀疑，推测
ancestor ['ænsistə] *n.* 祖宗，祖先
humanity [hju:'mæniti] *n.* 人类；人性；人道，博爱；(复数)人文学科
potential [pə'tenʃ(ə)l] *a.* 潜在的，可能的；*n.* 潜能，潜力
competitive [kəm'petitiv] *a.* 竞争的
in turn 依次地，轮流地；转而，反过来
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 买得起，负担得起；提供，给予
sufficient [sə'fiʃənt] *a.* 足够的，充分的
escape [is'keip] *v.* 逃避，逃走；逸出，漏出；*n.* 逃跑，逃避
trap [træp] *n.* 陷阱，圈套，诡计；困境；*vt.* 设陷阱捕捉；使陷于困境
constrain [kən'strein] *vt.* 强迫，勉强；限制，约束
substantial [səb'stænʃəl] *a.* 可观的，大量的；坚固的；殷实的
foreseeable [fɔ:'si:əbl] *a.* 可预知的，能预测的
on the contrary 正相反

难句解析

1. Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由分号连接的两个并列分句构成。第一个分句的主干是Progress is necessary for the development。介词短语in both areas作后置定语修饰progress，介词短语of these and all other societies作后置定语修饰development。第二个分句的主干是the conventional view is wrong，view后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

2. We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，主句是We are fortunate that it is，后面是because引导的原因状语从句。该状语从句的主语由两个并列的动名词短语构成：building…systems和putting …performance，谓语为would require two or three generations。

3. Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U.S. economic

performance.

【结构分析】本句的主干是the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes，独立主格结构with…peak作时间状语，介词短语of the poor U.S. economic performance作后置定语修饰causes。

4. We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it.

【结构分析】本句的主干是We have to suspect that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句是一个主从复合句，主句是continuing economic growth promotes the development of education，后面是even when引导的时间状语从句。

5. Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education.

【结构分析】本句的主干是 poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps，介词短语without political changes作条件状语，political changes后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。

全文翻译

贫穷国家的正规教育和经济增长之间的关系被经济学家和政治家之类的人广泛地误解了。对这些贫穷国家和所有其他国家在社会、政治和知识方面的发展来说，这两个领域里的进步无疑都是必要的；然而，存在这样一种错误的传统观点：在贫穷国家，教育应该放在首位以推动经济的迅速发展。我们很幸运这种观点是错的，因为在贫穷国家建立新的教育体系，并通过这种新体系培养出足够的人才来改善经济状况需要两三代人的努力。一个研究机构的发现一致表明，所有国家的工人都可以通过在岗培训，从根本上提高生产效率，并因此从根本上提高自己的生活水平。

具有讽刺意味的是，证明这一观点的证据首先出现于美国。不久前，随着美国进入衰退，日本也达到了其泡沫前的高峰，美国的劳动力被嘲讽为受教育水平差，是造成美国经济表现不佳的主要原因之一。日本过去是，并且现在仍然是全球汽车装配方面生产率最高的国家。可是研究发现，本田、尼桑和丰田公司在美国的工厂的生产率达到了日本同行的95%——这是美国工人接受在岗培训的结果。

最近，在检查房屋建设时，研究者发现尽管建筑行业的工作很复杂，但是得克萨斯州休斯敦市的那些不识字、不会说英语的墨西哥建筑工人，却能够始终达到最佳劳动生产率标准。

教育和经济发展之间的真正关系是什么？我们不得不猜测：即使政府袖手旁观，持续的经济增长也会促进教育的发展。毕竟，教育就是这样开始的。一万年前，当我们的祖先还是狩猎者和采集者的时候，他们没有时间考虑寻找食物以外的事情。只有当人类开始以更有效的方式来获取食物的时候，才有时间去想别的事情。

随着教育的改善，人类的生产力潜能也得以提高。当竞争的环境迫使我们的祖先实现了这种潜能后，反而使他们有时间来接受更多的教育。对于良好的经济表现所需的复杂的政治体系而言，日益提高的教育水平可能是一种必要条件，但不是充分条件。因此，没有政治变革，穷国可能无力摆脱贫困的陷阱，而政治变革可能只有通过更广泛的正规教育来实现。然而，缺乏正规教育并不会限制发展中国家劳动者的能力，以致他们无法在可预见的未来显著地提高生产率。相反，对提高生产率的限制解释了为什么发展中国家的教育没有发展得更快一些。

Text 98

The most thoroughly studied intellectuals in the history of the New World are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American

philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits". According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church — important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts church in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope — all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "Come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in Puritan churches.

Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion. "Our main end was to catch fish."

1. The author holds that in the seventeenth-century New England _______.
   [A] Puritan tradition dominated political life
   [B] intellectual interests were encouraged
   [C] politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors
   [D] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment

2. It is suggested in Paragraph 2 that New Englanders _______.
   [A] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history
   [B] brought with them the culture of the Old World
   [C] paid little attention to southern intellectual life
   [D] were obsessed with religious innovations

3. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay _______.
   [A] were famous in the New World for their writings
   [B] gained increasing importance in religious affairs
   [C] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World
   [D] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England

4. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _______.
   [A] influenced by superstitions
   [B] troubled with religious beliefs
   [C] puzzled by church sermons
   [D] frustrated with family earnings

5. The text suggests that early settlers in New England _______.
   [A] were mostly engaged in political activities
   [B] were motivated by an illusory prospect
   [C] came from different intellectual backgrounds
   [D] left few formal records for later reference

文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于新英格兰文化生活的文章。
第一段：引出话题——17世纪新英格兰地区的精神生活。
第二段：介绍作者研究早期新英格兰文化生活所采用的方法。
第三段：介绍新英格兰早期移民中的第一类人，即受过良好教育的人。
第四段：介绍新英格兰早期移民中的第二类人，即未受过良好教育的人。

试题解析

1. 作者认为，在17世纪的新英格兰_______。
   [A] 清教徒的传统控制着政治生活　　[B] 知识兴趣受到鼓励
   [C] 政治大大受益于知识分子的努力　　[D] 知识的追求拥有一个自由的环境

【答案】B，细节题。第一段第二句提到，在美洲殖民地，没有任何地方比新英格兰地区更重视知识的追求。由此可知[B]项为正确答案。

[A]项将第一段末句dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life中intellectual life偷换成了political life。[C]项是利用文中关键词intellectual和political编造的无关内容。[D]项中“自由的环境”文中没有提及。

2. 文章第二段暗示，新英格兰人_______。
   [A] 经历了一段相对平和的早期历史阶段　　[B] 带着旧大陆的文化
   [C] 很少关注南部的精神生活　　[D] 被宗教创新所困扰

【答案】B，推理题。本题的答题依据为第二段第二句。该句指出，早期的清教徒是欧洲文化的传播者“carriers”，其中the original Puritans 指第一句提到的新英格兰人。[B]项是第二段第二句中carriers of European culture的同义改写，为正确答案。

[A]项文中未提及。[C]项是第二段第二句But keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life的混淆。[D]项中的obsessed with“被困扰”原文中找不到线索。

3. 马萨诸塞州湾早期的牧师和政治领导人_______。
   [A] 因他们的著作而在新大陆出名　　[B] 在宗教事务中获得日益重要的地位
   [C] 在来新大陆之前放弃了高官名爵　　[D] 在新英格兰创造出一种新的知识氛围

【答案】D，细节题。根据关键词Massachusetts Bay定位到第三段。该段最后一句提到“这些牧师和政治家创作并出版了大量作品，为新英格兰地区注入了一种向往知识的气氛”。由此可知，[D]项为正确答案。[A]项中的famous不能从原文中推断出。[B]项文中未提及。原文只是提到温思罗普在去波士顿之前曾是皇室官员，而不是所有牧师和政治领导人，[C]项属以偏概全，故错误。

4. John Dane的故事表明，受教育程度低的新英格兰人_______。
   [A] 受迷信思想的影响　　[B] 受宗教信仰的困扰
   [C] 对教堂的布道感到不解　　[D] 因家庭收入而感到沮丧

【答案】A，例证题。第四段第四至六句提到了John Dane的例子，这个例子用来说明本段第二、三句表达的观点，即这类人写的东西既显示出他们没有受过良好教育，也经常充斥着一些迷信色彩。由此可知，[A]项为正确答案。其他选项作为John Dane的个人特点被提及，不是未受到良好

教育的新英格兰人的共同特点。

5. 文章暗示，新英格兰的早期移民______。

[A] 大都参与政治活动

[B] 被虚幻的前景所驱使

[C] 来自于不同的知识背景

[D] 几乎没有留下正式的记载供后人参考

【答案】C，推理题。文章前三段叙述了受过良好教育的政治家和牧师在创造新英格兰地区的文化知识氛围上所起到的作用。从第四段开始，作者的话题转向那些没有受过良好教育的人。由此可知，新英格兰早期移民拥有不同的知识背景，故[C]项为正确答案。

[A]项原文未提及。[B]和[D]项以偏概全，它们分别是第四段提到的John Dane和未受过良好教育的新英格兰的特点，不足以成为新英格兰早期移民的共同特点。

词汇注释

thoroughly ['θʌrəli] *ad.* 十分地，彻底地

intellectual [ˌinti'lektjuəl] *a.* 智力的；有智力的，善思考的；*n.* 知识分子

philosophy [fi'lɔsəfi] *n.* 哲学，哲学体系；人生观，生活理念

colonial [kə'ləunjəl] *a.* 殖民的，殖民地的

pursuit [pə'sjuːt] *n.* 追赶，追逐；追求，寻求

establish [is'tæbliʃ] *vt.* 建立，创办，设立；确立，确定

theme [θiːm] *n.* 主题，题目

preoccupation [pri(ː)ˌɔkju'peiʃən] *n.* 全神贯注；使人全神贯注的事

unfold [ʌn'fəuld] *v.* 展开，张开；展现，呈现

dominant ['dɔminənt] *a.* 占优势的，支配的，统治的

Puritan ['pjuəritən] *n.* 清教徒；*a.* 清教徒的

approach [ə'prəutʃ] *n.* 接近；通路，方法，途径；*v.* 接近，靠近

theological [θiə'lɔdʒikəl] *a.* 神学的，神学上的

innovation [inəu'veiʃən] *n.* 革新，创新；新方法，新事物

distinctive [di'stiŋktiv] *a.* 与众不同的，特别的

subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n.* 主题；学科；*a.* 易于(遭受)……的

neglect [ni'glekt] *vt.* 忽视，忽略；疏忽

original [ə'ridʒənəl] *a.* 最初的，原始的；独创的，新颖的

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *v.* 调整，调节，校准；使适合(应)

circumstance ['səːkəmstəns] *n.* 环境，形势；境况，经济状况

scene [siːn] *n.* 现场；场面，情景；景色

episode ['episəud] *n.* 一个事件；(剧本、小说等中的)插曲，片段，连续剧的一集

civility [si'viliti] *n.* 礼貌，端庄

virtuosity [ˌvəːtju'ɔsiti] *n.* 艺术上的精湛技巧

impressive [im'presiv] *a.* 给人印象深刻的，令人难忘的

extensively [iks'tensiv] *ad.* 广阔地，广泛地

earnestness ['əːnistnis] *n.* 认真，诚挚

let alone 更别提；不打扰，不惊动

literary ['litərəri] *a.* 文学(上)的

intellectualize [ˌinti'lektjuəlaiz] *vt.* 使知识化，使理智化

superstitious [ˌsjuːpə'stiʃəs] *a.* 迷信的

account [ə'kaunt] *n.* 账目，账户；描述；解释，说明；*vi.* (for)说明，解释；(数量、比例)占

confusion [kən'fjuːʒən] *n.* 困惑，糊涂；混乱，骚乱

frustration [frʌs'treiʃən] *n.* 挫败，挫折，受挫

religious [ri'lidʒəs] *a.* 宗教的；虔诚的

decisive [di'saisiv] *a.* 决定性的；坚定的，果断的

magical ['mædʒikəl] *a.* 有魔力的，不可思议的

sermon ['səːmən] *n.* 训诫，布道

commitment [kə'mitmənt] *n.* 托付，委托；承诺，许诺；信奉

clergyman ['kləːdʒimən] *n.* 牧师，教士

confront [kən'frʌnt] *vt.*(使)面对，正视

folk [fəuk] *n.* 人们；特定群体或种类的人；亲属；*a.* 民间的

mock [mɔk] *v.* 嘲笑，嘲弄；*a.* 模拟的

难句解析

1. To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church — important subjects that we may not neglect.

   【结构分析】本句的主语是不定式短语to take this…Englanders，谓语动词是means，宾语是不定式短语to start with…church，破折号后面的内容对Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas进行补充说明，其中that we may not neglect为定语从句修饰subjects。

2. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances.

   【结构分析】本句的主干是we may consider…as…culture，现在分词短语adjusting…circumstances对original Puritans进行补充说明，介词短语in keeping with…life作状语。

3. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

   【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，句首是while引导的让步状语从句，该从句的主干是While few craftsmen or farmers left literary compositions，不定式短语to be analyzed作后置定语修饰compositions，let alone dependents and servants为插入语。主句的主干为it is obvious that…，其中it为形式主语，that引导真正的主语从句。

4. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs.

   【结构分析】本句的主干是A tailor left an account (of his reasons)，过去分词短语named John Dane对tailor进行修饰，双逗之间是who引导的非限制性定语从句对John Dane进行补充说明，介词短语for leaving England作后置定语修饰reasons，定语从句that is filled with signs修饰account。

5. Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion.

   【结构分析】本句的主干是many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's，后面是as引导的非限制性定语从句as…religion，该定语从句的主干是as one clergyman learned，介词短语in confronting folk along the coast作状语，定语从句who…religion对folk进行修饰。

全文翻译

对新大陆的历史研究最彻底的知识分子是17世纪新英格兰地区的牧师和政治领导者。美国哲学史最标准的版本认为，在美洲殖民地，没有任何地方比新英格兰地区更重视知识的追求。许多著作和文章认为，新英格兰地区的领导者们为美国精神生活中正在形成的主流清教徒传统确立了基本的主题和任务。

<u>以这种方法来看待新英格兰人通常意味着首先要研究清教徒在神学上的改革，以及他们对教会的独特看法——这是我们不能忽视的重要主题。但是，为了与我们研究南部的精神生活时使用的方法保持一致，我们可以把最初的清教徒看作是欧洲文化的传播者，他们正在适应新大陆上的环境。</u>在追求一些广泛认同的文化艺术理想的过程中，新英格兰地区的殖民地为一些重要事件提供了场景。

马萨诸塞湾的早期移民包括那些在英国受过良好教育并有影响力的人。在1629年以后的10年里，除了约有90位有学问的牧师进入马萨诸塞州教会外，还有像John Winthrop这样的政治领袖，他是一位受过良好教育的绅士，在他来到波士顿之前是一名律师，并且是国王的官员。这些人创作并出版了大量作品，读者包括新大陆和欧洲大陆上的人，为新英格兰地区注入了一种向往知识的气氛。

不过，我们不应该忘记，大多数新英格兰人没有受过如此良好的教育。<u>尽管有极少数的手工艺者和农夫(侍从和佣人更不用说了)留下了可供分析的文学作品，但他们的观点却明显暴露出他们没</u>

有受过良好的教育。他们的思想中经常带有传统的迷信成分。一位名叫John Dane的裁缝于17世纪30年代末移民到新英格兰，他留下一些文字，解释他离开英格兰的原因，其中布满了符号。在某个关键时刻，他打开《圣经》，告诉父亲说自己看到的第一行文字将决定自己的命运，他读出了这行充满魔力的文字："从他们中走出来，不要碰不洁的东西，我就是你的上帝，你就是我的信民。"在这个时刻，性困惑、经济上的挫折、宗教上的希望——这一切都汇聚在一起。人们一定想知道：Dane是如何看待他在清教徒教堂中所听到的解释《圣经》的精心准备的布道的呢？

同时，很多移民缺乏Dane那样的宗教虔诚，一名教士在海边遇到了一些人，他们嘲讽地告诉教士自己来新大陆不是为了追求宗教："我们的主要目的是捕鱼。"

Text 99

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people－especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations－apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go." Says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients－notably, protein－to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular(长期的) trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height－5'9" for men, 5'4" for women－hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal(用双腿行走的) posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism." Says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

1. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to _______.
   [A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players
   [B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.

[C] compare different generations of NBA players
[D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players

2. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?
[A] Genetic modification　　[B] Natural environment
[C] Living standards　　[D] Daily exercise

3. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
[A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
[B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
[C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
[D] Large babies tend to become taller in adulthood.

4. We learn form the last paragraph that in the near future _______.
[A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size
[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged
[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen
[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable

5. The text intends to tell us that _______.
[A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern
[B] human height is becoming even more predictable
[C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit
[D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

文章结构分析

本文主要围绕美国人的身高问题展开讨论。

第一段：以美国篮球明星威尔特·张伯伦为例，指出NBA球员的身高有所增长，以此引出美国人身高这个话题。

第二段：说明美国人的身高已经于20世纪60年代初达到了极限，并把NBA球员身材越来越高大的现象归因于“国际球员的加入”。

第三段：指出人体的发育需要营养，以前随着营养和健康状况的改善，美国人不断长高。而20世纪60年代后，美国人的平均身高停止了变化。

第四段：从遗传和生理学角度分析人的身高不过度增长的原因。

第五段：作总结，重申因遗传而导致的身高极限在短时间内不会有太大的改变。

试题解析

1. 文章引用威尔特·张伯伦的例子是为了_______。
[A] 说明NBA球员身高的变化　　[B] 说明NBA球员在美国受欢迎的程度
[C] 将不同时代的球员进行比较　　[D] 评估著名NBA球员取得的成就

【答案】A，目的题。文章第一段以张伯伦为例，用以说明职业运动员的身高变化。第一段是文章的引子，从反面引出第二段的主题：美国人的身高总体上停止了增长。从“球员张伯伦”到“运动员身高的变化”，再转折到“美国人身高停止增长”这个主题，包含两个层次，本题只涉及第一层次，因此[A]项正确。[B]项中的popularity和[D]项中的achievements文中均未提及。[C]项过于宽泛，本段的例子只是比较不同时期NBA球员的身高，而不是其他方面，相比之下[C]项没有[A]项具体。

2. 根据文章内容，下面哪一项在身高增长方面起了关键作用？

[A] 基因改变　　[B] 自然环境　　[C] 生活水平　　[D] 日常锻炼

【答案】C，细节题。本题可以定位到第三段。该段首句指出，影响身高的一大因素是热量和营养。第二句指出，20世纪初，营养和健康问题曾经是阻碍身高增长的原因。第三句又转折指出，后来饮食和健康状况的改善使人的身高又恢复了增长。可见，生活水平在身高增长方面起了关键作用，[C]项正确。由第四段第四句可知，基因结构(genetic architecture)限制了人类的身高，但并不是身高增长的重要条件，故可排除[A]项。[B]和[D]项文中未提及。

3. 作者最有可能赞同下面哪种说法？

[A] 非美国裔人增加了美国人的平均身高。

[B] 人类身高受直立姿势的制约。

[C] 美国人是世界上平均身高最高的。

[D] 体型较大的婴儿在成年后往往更高。

【答案】B，判断题。第四段第三句提到，人类的双脚和背部仍在同直立行走的姿势相抗衡，难于承受因肢体过长造成的压力。言下之意是，人类身高有一个极限，而这个身高极限与直立行走的姿势有关，因此[B]项正确。

第二段末句提到NBA雇佣国际球员，个子高的外籍球员确实使NBA球员的平均身高增长了，但这并不意味着非美国裔人增加了美国人的平均身高，[A]项属于过度推断。[C]属于无中生有。第四段第二句谈到，体型较大的婴儿更难以通过产道，但文中并未提及体型较大的婴儿在成年后个子就会更高，故可排除[D]项。

4. 从最后一段我们可以知道，在不久的将来_______。

[A] 服装业将重新考虑制服的尺寸　　[B] 军服的设计将保持不变

[C] 挑选运动员时将应用基因检测　　[D] 现在的人类身高数据将来仍然适用

【答案】D，细节题。最后一段末句引用人类学家的话指出，人们今天的身高数据可以用于预测不久的将来的人的身高。[D]项是该句内容的改写，是正确选项。

[A]项中的reconsider与第四句中的use today's data意思相反。[B]项属于偷换概念，第三句中讨论的是军服的长度，[B]项偷换成了design。[C]项中的genetic test和selecting sportsmen等内容文中未提及。

5. 文章想要告诉我们_______。

[A] 人类身高的变化有其周期性规律　　[B] 人类身高正在变得更加容易预测

[C] 美国人已经达到其遗传上的身高极限　　[D] 美国人的遗传模式已经改变

【答案】C，主旨题。第一段是文章的引子，第二段进入正题，其首句阐明了全文的主题：美国人已经基本上不再长高。第三、四段则解释了造成这一现象的原因在于基因结构。第五段是对全文的总结，重申了美国人身高停止增长的事实不会在短时间内改变。综合全文内容可知，美国人的身高由于遗传因素的影响，已达到身高增长的极限，这是全文论述的重点，因此[C]项为正确答案。

词汇注释

association [əˌsəusiˈeiʃən] *n.* 协会；联想；交往

list [list] *n.* 目录，名单，列表；*vt.* 列举，列于表上

dramatically [drəˈmætikəli] *ad.* 戏剧性地，引人注目地，急剧地

adjust [əˈdʒʌst] *v.* 调整，调节，校准；使适合(应)

uniform [ˈjuːnifɔːm] *n.* 制服；*a.* 统一的，相同的，一致的

frame [freim] *n.* 骨架，结构；框架

trend [trend] *n.* 倾向，趋势；潮流，时尚

obscure [əbˈskjuə] *a.* 昏暗的，朦胧的；模糊的；*vt.* 使模糊，掩盖

recognize [ˈrekəgnaiz] *v.* 认出；认可，承认

genetic [dʒiˈnetik] *a.* 基因的，遗传的

pretty [ˈpriti] *ad.* 相当地

pretty much (习语)几乎，差不多
anthropologist [ˌænθrəˈpɔlədʒist] n. 人类学家
in the case of 就……而言
result from 源于，来自于
recruit [riˈkruːt] vt. 征募，招收；n. 新兵，新分子，新会员
rarely [ˈreəli] ad. 很少地，罕有地
nutrient [ˈnjuːtriənt] n. 营养物；a. 有营养的
notable [ˈnəutəbl] a. 值得注意的，显著的；著名的
protein [ˈprəutiːn] n. 蛋白质
expand [iksˈpænd] v. 膨胀；扩张，扩展
tissue [ˈtisjuː] n.(生物)组织；薄纸，手巾纸
infection [inˈfekʃən] n. 传染，感染；影响；传染病
diet [ˈdaiət] n. 日常饮食
adolescent [ˌædəuˈlesnt] n. 青少年；a. 青春期的，青少年的
pattern [ˈpætən] n. 模子，模型；式样，模式；模范，典型；格调，图案
secular [ˈsekjulə] a. 长期的，很久的；世俗的，尘世的
canal [kəˈnæl] n. 运河，沟渠；(人体内的)管道
substantial [səbˈstænʃəl] a. 坚固的；大量的，可观的
upright [ˌʌpˈrait] a./ad. 垂直的(地)，竖立的(地)；正直的，诚实的
posture [ˈpɔstʃə] n. (身体的)姿势，体态
withstand [wiðˈstænd] vt. 抵挡，经受住
strain [strein] n. 绷紧，张力；紧张，过劳；vt. 拉紧；尽力(使用)
impose [imˈpəuz] vt. 强加；征税
oversize [ˌəuvəˈsaiz] a. 太大的，过大的
limb [lim] n. 肢体
constraint [kənˈstreint] n. 约束，限制；强制，迫使
organism [ˈɔːgənizəm] n. 生物体，有机体；有机组织
maximum [ˈmæksiməm] n./a. 最大量(的)，最大限度(的)
senior [ˈsiːnjə] a. 年长的；高级的，资深的
ensure [inˈʃuə] vt. 确保，保证
alter [ˈɔːltə] v. 改变
predict [priˈdikt] v. 预测，预言
by and large 大体上，总的来说
confident [ˈkɔnfidənt] a. 自信的，相信的

难句解析

1. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

【结构分析】本句是一个并列句，由and连接的两个并列分句组成。第一个并列分句的主干是The bodies have changed，现在分词短语playing…sports作后置定语修饰bodies，介词短语over the years作时间状语。第二个并列分句的主干是managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms，不定式短语to fit…frames作目的状语。

2. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，前面是even though引导的让步状语从句，主句的主语是our feet and back，后面跟了两个并列的谓语成分continue to struggle with bipedal posture和cannot easily withstand repeated strain，strain后面跟一个过去分词短语imposed by oversize limbs作后置定语对其进行修饰。

3. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Claire C. Gordon ensures that…，that引导宾语从句。该宾语从句的主语为90 percent of the uniforms and workstations，谓语动词为fit，recruits为宾语，without alteration作条件状语。双逗之间的内容对Claire C. Gordon进行补充说明。

全文翻译

20世纪60年代初期，美国篮球协会(NBA)列出的身高超过7英尺的球员仅有三位，威尔特·张伯伦就是其中之一。然而，假如他参加上一赛季的比赛，他会成为42名身高超过7英尺的球员之一。在过去的这些年里，参加各种大型职业联赛的运动员的身体发生了巨大改变，管理层倒是很乐意调整队服，以适应越来越多的球员更高大的身体。

但是，体育领域的这一趋势或许会掩盖一个人们尚未发现的现实：美国人的身高已普遍停止增长。尽管和140年前相比，美国人的身高平均增长了2英寸，但是今天的美国人，尤其是那些出生在已经在美国居住了好几代的家庭里的人，他们的身高显然在20世纪60年代初就已达到了极限。他们不可能再长高了。赖特州立大学的人类学家William Cameron Chumlea说："就今天的普通人群而言，在当前的基因和环境下，我们几乎已经达到了身高的极限。"就NBA球员来说，他们身高的增长似乎是因从全世界招募球员这种日益盛行的做法而造成的。

20岁以后，身体几乎不再增长。长高是需要热量和营养的，特别是蛋白质，以满足人体组织扩张的需要。20世纪初，营养不良和童年时期感染上的疾病影响了发育。但是，随着饮食和健康状况的改进，儿童和青少年的平均身高大约每20年增加了1.5英寸，这种模式就是人们所熟知的身高上的"长期趋势"。但是，根据疾病控制和预防中心的数据，人们的平均身高自1960年以来实际上没有发生任何变化，男性保持在5英尺9英寸，女性是5英尺4英寸。

从遗传的角度讲，避免身体长得过高是有优势的。在生育过程中，较大的婴儿经过产道时会更加困难。此外，虽然人类的直立行走已有数百万年的时间，但是我们的脚和背仍在继续和双脚站立的姿势作着"斗争"，难以承受四肢过度增长而不断带来的压力。西北大学人类学家William Leonard说："人体组织的基因结构确实给身高设定了一些限制。"

因遗传而导致的身高极限可能会改变，但不要指望会很快发生。Claire C. Gordon是马萨诸塞州纳提克市美军士兵研究中心的资深人类学家，她确信：90%的制服和工作站无须改动就能适应新兵的需求。她说，与篮球队服不同，军装的尺码有一段时间没有变化了。她还认为，如果为设计一件装备而需要预测不久的将来人们的身高，大体上，"你可以放心采用今天人们的身高数据"。

Text 100

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred(刺激) in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock(根基) of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account", says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution", including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1,800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

1. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to _______.
   [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past
   [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days
   [C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S history
   [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life

2. We may infer from the second paragraph that _______.
   [A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research
   [B] in its early days the U.S was confronted with delicate situations
   [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life
   [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S history

3. What do we learn from the text about Jefferson?
   [A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
   [B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
   [C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.
   [D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

4. Which of the following is true according to the text?
   [A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
   [B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
   [C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
   [D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

5. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his _______.
   [A] moral considerations　　[B] military experience
   [C] financial conditions　　[D] political stand

文章结构分析

本文主要讲述美国的开国元勋们对奴隶制的矛盾态度。

第一、二段：通过揭露隐私的方式告诉我们美国开国元勋们一些鲜为人知的历史。他们对奴隶的态度是矛盾的，明知道奴隶制不合理，但在任期内并没有废除奴隶制。

第三至五段：分别从政治和经济的角度分析了当时的历史背景，说明为什么受人尊重的美国开

国元勋没有废除奴隶制，即一方面南方奴隶主是不可能放弃其奴隶的，另一方面美国国家领导人的政治生涯也离不开奴隶制度。

第六段：再以杰斐逊和华盛顿总统为例，指出他们私底下解放奴隶的行为，说明他们对奴隶制的矛盾态度。

试题解析

1. 文章提到乔治·华盛顿的牙齿手术是为了_______。

[A] 说明过去原始的医疗方法　　[B] 证明他那个时代奴隶制的残酷性

[C] 强调奴隶在美国历史上的作用　　[D] 揭露他生活中某个不为人知的方面

【答案】D，目的题。文章第一段是引子部分，讲述了华盛顿从奴隶口中拔牙植入自己口中的轶事。第二段首句是过渡句，承接上文，指出它与历史书中描绘的华盛顿的经典形象大相径庭，从而进一步引出第二句所表达的文章主题：历史学家开始关注奴隶制在开国元勋们生活中所扮演的角色。由此可见，作者提到华盛顿从奴隶口中拔牙的轶事，是为了揭露他生活中不为人知的方面，从而进一步引出文章主题。因此[D]项正确。

[A]项与文章主题不符，本文没有涉及过去医疗方式的论述。本文的重点是谈论开国元勋(nation's early leaders)，而非奴隶制本身，故可排除[B]项。[C]项也与本文的主旨无关，且该事例也不能说明奴隶制在美国历史中的作用。

2. 从第二段我们可以推知_______。

[A] DNA技术已经被广泛应用于历史研究

[B] 早期的美国面临着一些微妙的形势

[C] 历史学家故意编造了一些关于杰弗逊个人生活的故事

[D] 政治妥协在美国整个历史过程中很常见

【答案】B，推理题。第二段提到，历史学家们开始研究开国元勋们对奴隶制的态度，他们发现，开国元勋们不得不做出一些道德上的妥协，这也暴露了早期美国所表现出的脆弱性。虽然开国元勋们知道奴隶制是错误的，却不能去推翻它。可见，早期的美国面临着一些微妙的形势，[B]项正确。

[A]项属于过度推断，虽然第二段第三句提到DNA技术激发了历史学家探寻奴隶对开国元勋的影响，但这并不能说明DNA技术已被历史学家广泛采用。[C]项中的deliberately make up和文中的DNA evidence以及almost certainly proved相矛盾。[D]项中的political compromises和原文中的moral compromises不符，且文中也未提到整个历史过程。

3. 关于托马斯·杰弗逊我们了解到什么？

[A] 他的政治观点改变了他对奴隶制的态度。

[B] 父亲的身份使他释放了儿童奴隶。

[C] 他对奴隶制的态度很复杂。

[D] 他和一个奴隶的绯闻玷污了他的声誉。

【答案】C，细节题。第三段第二句提到，杰弗逊和华盛顿都厌恶奴隶制，但是他们也知道奴隶制非常重要。第五段提到，杰弗逊任总统期间扩大了奴隶制的范围。第六段提到，杰弗逊给了一些奴隶自由。这些事例都说明杰弗逊对奴隶制的态度复杂。因此[C]项正确。

文中并没有明确提到杰弗逊政治立场的改变，故[A]项错误。第六段第一句提到杰弗逊freed Hemings's children，并不是释放所有的儿童奴隶，故[B]项错误。[D]项中的stained his prestige文中未提及。

4. 根据文章内容，下面哪一项是正确的？

[A] 一些开国元勋在政治上受益于奴隶制。　　[B] 过去的奴隶没有选举权。

[C] 奴隶主通常拥有大笔存款。　　　　　　[D] 奴隶制被看作是一种特殊制度。

【答案】A，判断题。第五段第一句指出，政治家们(这里的政治家和上文提到的开国元勋指的是同一群人)的政治前途也取决于奴隶制，接着该段以杰弗逊为例说明政治家们在政治上得益于奴隶制。因此[A]项正确。

第四段最后一句讲到在国会选举中，一个奴隶代表3/5个人，由此可见奴隶是可以投票的，[B]项错误。[C]项是对第四段第二句中Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account"(拥有奴隶"就像拥有一个数额巨大的银行账户")的误解。[D]项中的peculiar institution出现在第四段末句，the "peculiar institution" 实际上是当时美国南方人对"奴隶制"的委婉称呼，故[D]项错误。

5. 华盛顿释放奴隶的决定源于他的_______。

[A] 道德考虑　　　　[B] 军事经历　　　　[C] 财政状况　　　　[D] 政治立场

【答案】B，细节题。最后一段第二句提到，华盛顿在独立战争中看到了奴隶的英勇后，开始相信人生来平等，最后在遗嘱中给予了他的奴隶自由。可见，华盛顿释放奴隶的决定源于他的战争经历，[B]项正确。[A]、[C]、[D]项文中均未提及。

词汇注释

dentist ['dentist] *n.* 牙科医生
transplant [træns'plɑ:nt] *vt./n.* 移植
jaw [dʒɔ:] *n.* 颚，颌，下巴
extract [iks'trækt] *vt.* 拔出；提炼，榨取
cherry ['tʃeri] *n.* 樱桃
chop [tʃɔp] *vt.* 砍，剁，劈
focus ['fəukəs] *n.* 焦点，中心；*v.* 聚焦，集中
role [rəul] *n.* 角色；作用
slavery ['sleivəri] *n.* 奴隶制度；奴隶身份
found [faund] *v.* 建立，创建，建造
spur [spə:] *n.* 刺激(物)，激励；*v.* 刺激，鞭策，促进
evidence ['evidəns] *n.* 证据
available [ə'veiləbl] *a.* 可得到的，可使用的；有空的
scholar ['skɔlə] *n.* 学者
from the bottom up 从下往上，从头开始，完完全全
reveal [ri'vi:l] *vt.* 展现，显示；泄露，揭露
moral ['mɔrəl] *n./a.* 道德；寓意，教训
compromise ['kɔmprəmaiz] *n./v.* 妥协，折中
fragile ['frædʒail] *a.* 易碎的；脆弱的，虚弱的
infancy ['infənsi] *n.* 幼儿期，幼年；(喻)(发展)初期
hamper ['hæmpə] *vt.* 妨碍，限制
distaste ['dis'teist] *n.* 讨厌，嫌恶
bedrock [ˌbed'rɔk] *n.* 岩床；(喻)根基，基础
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 买得起，负担得起；提供，给予
part with 放弃，出让
account [ə'kaunt] *n.* 账目，账户；记述，描述；解释，说明；*vi.* (for)说明，解释；(数量、比例)占
constitution [ˌkɔnsti'tju:ʃən] *n.* 宪法；体质；组成
peculiar [pi'kju:ljə] *a.* 奇特的，特殊的，特有的
institution [insti'tju:ʃən] *n.* 制度，习俗；(教育、慈善等)社会机构
clause [klɔ:z] *n.* (语法)从句；条款
congressional [kən'greʃənəl] *a.* 国会的，议会的；会议的，大会的
represent [repri'zent] *vt.* 代表
formula ['fɔ:mjulə] *n.* 公式；配方
inflate [in'fleit] *vt.* (使)膨胀，(使)充气；(使)通货膨胀
electoral [i'lektər(ə)l] *a.* 选举的，选举人的
extend [iks'tend] *v.* 延伸，伸展，扩大
purchase ['pə:tʃəs] *n./vt.* 买，购买
carve [kɑ:v] *vt.* 雕刻
approximately [əprɔksi'mətli] *ad.* 近似地，大约
revolutionary [ˌrevə'lu:ʃənəri] *a.* 革命的；革命性的
opposition [ɔpə'ziʃən] *n.* 反对
relative ['relətiv] *n.* 亲戚；*a.* 相对的，比较而言的；相关的
grant [grɑ:nt] *vt.* 同意，准予
will [wil] *n.* 意志，决心；意愿；遗嘱
legislative ['ledʒisˌleitiv] *a.* 立法的

难句解析

1. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings.

【结构分析】本句的主干是They have been spurred by DNA evidence，过去分词短语made available in 1998作后置定语对evidence进行修饰，逗号后面是which引导的非限制性定语从句对evidence进行补充说明。

2. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句，逗号前面是While引导的让步状语从句，主句的主干是they understood that…，that后面跟一个宾语从句，该宾语从句中还包含一个定语从句they helped to create对country进行修饰。

3. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution", including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

【结构分析】本句的主干是The southern states would not have signed the Constitution，介词短语without protections for the "peculiar institution"，作条件状语，介词短语including a clause对protections进行补充说明。clause后面跟一个that引导的定语从句对其进行修饰。该定语从句的主干是that counted a slave as three fifths of a man，介词短语for purposes of congressional representation作目的状语。

4. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.

【结构分析】本句的主干是Washington overcame the strong opposition，介词短语of his relative作后置定语修饰opposition，不定式短语to grant…will作目的状语。双逗之间who引导的非限制性定语从句对Washington进行补充说明。该定语从句的主干是who had begun to believe that all men were created equal，介词短语after observing …War作had begun的时间状语。

全文翻译

1784年，也就是乔治·华盛顿就任美国总统的5年前，52岁的他牙齿几乎掉光了。于是他雇了一名牙医，给自己的口中移植了9颗牙——但是这些牙是从他奴隶的口中拔出来的。

这与大多数人从历史书上了解到的那个砍樱桃树的乔治形象大相径庭。但是最近，许多历史学家开始关注奴隶制在开国元勋们的生活中所起到的作用。历史学家们的兴趣部分是由1998年发现的DNA证据所激发的，这些证据几乎可以肯定地证实托马斯·杰弗逊至少与他的女奴隶Sally Hemings生育过一个孩子。仅仅在过去的30年里，学者们就将历史翻了个底朝天。几位历史学家的著作披露了当年开国元勋们在道德上所做过的妥协，以及国家在发展初期所表现出的脆弱本质。更重要的是，他们认为，许多开国元勋都知道奴隶制是错误的——但其中大多数人对此却无动于衷。

这些历史学家们说，与其他方面相比，开国元勋们更多的是受到了那个时代文化的限制。虽然华盛顿和杰弗逊私下里都表达过对奴隶制的厌恶，但他们也知道，他们所创建的这个国家，其政治和经济基石的一部分就是奴隶制。

一方面，南方不能废除奴隶制。Wiencek是《一个不完美的神——乔治·华盛顿和其奴隶以及美国的创立》这本书的作者，他说拥有奴隶"就像拥有一个数额巨大的银行账户"。如果当时不保护这种"特殊制度"，南方诸州就不会签署宪法，这些保护措施中有一条就是在选择国会代表时，

一名奴隶可被算作3/5个人。

而且，政治家的政治生活当时也依靠奴隶。正是这种3/5的算法，使得杰弗逊在1800年的总统大选中险胜，因为其大大地增加了南方各州的选票数量。入主白宫后，杰弗逊于1803年买下了路易斯安那，扩大了奴隶制的范围。这片新的土地分成了13个州，其中3个州实行奴隶制。

尽管如此，杰弗逊还是让Hemings的后代获得了自由，虽然不包括Hemings自己和其他大概150名奴隶。华盛顿在独立战争中目睹了黑人士兵的英勇，他开始相信人生来是平等的，后来他力排亲属的异议，在遗嘱中给予了其奴隶自由。可就在此10年前，这样的做法还需得到弗吉尼亚州立法机构的批准。